"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; snow at night; northeast winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,227. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS TODAY OF HIS PEACE TRIP; AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE 12 MILES INTO PRUSSIA; CLEAN SWEEP IN THE BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE LIKELY

MAURETANIA HERE WITH 5,000 TROOPS; WILL LAND TODAY

Mayor's Committee Welcomes Them from Patrol in Gravesend Bay.

COME FROM ENGLISH CAMPS

Many of Them Are Anxious to Know if the State Has Gone Dry.

WANTS A PARADE TODAY

Hylan, Following Criticism of His Failure to Act, Asks Federal Authorities for Permission.

Thousands of persons who thronged the Battery Park yesterday and others who waited for hours outside the wire fence that inclosed the entrance to the Cunard pier, foot of West Fourteenth Street, in the penetrating northeast wind, were deeply disappointed when they learned late in the afternoon that the big transport Mauretania, with the first batch of returning American troops on board, would not arrive in time to go to dock before 10 o'clock this morning. The flag peddlers did a big business all morning, and there was a rush every time a fresh rumor was circulated that the Mauretania had passed inside Sandy Hook and would soon be steaming up the harbor.

She was detained by the Northwest gale which was blowing off the coast on Saturday night at sixty-five miles, and more than seventy-five miles an hour during the squalls, so that the transport did not reach the Ambrose Channel Lightship until 7:10 P. M., which was too late to pass through the Narrows up to Quarantine. The Captain decided to anchor inside Gravesend Bay for the night. In the reports received by cable from Liverpool it was stated that she had 3,000 American troops from the camps in England, mostly aviation men and mechanics, 300 wounded for the hospital on Ellis Island, and about 250 civilian passengers.

When a naval tug went alongside last night to take off Admiral Henry T. Mayo and convey him to the Brooklyn Navy Yard with his staff, an officer on the ship said that there were more than 5,000 troops altogether on board. Army tugs also met the transport to take off several army officers who had come through from the western front and were on their way to Washington with dispatches.

The Mauretania was ablaze with lights and could be seen plainly from the shore as she steamed up to her anchorage. The searchlights from the forts and the warships anchored in the bay were flashed upon the transport and showed up the weird streaks of camouflage paint on her long sides.

At Her Dock at Ten.

After stopping at Quarantine for medical examination at 7 o'clock this morning, the Mauretania will continue her way up the harbor, and is expected to be made fast at Pier 54, North River, at 10 o'clock, which is the hour best suited to the tide. The Army Department will have the steamboat Shinnecock or some other commodious tender to convey the troops from the pier to the most convenient landing for them to entrain for their respective camps, where they will be mustered out after inspection.

When it was finally decided at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the transport could not dock before this morning about 1,000 persons went for a short cruise out toward Sandy Hook in the steamboat Highlander.

Mayor John F. Hylan, who spent the day with Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert on the police boat Patrol, took speedy action following criticism of his failure to provide a welcome for the home-coming soldiers by sending telegrams yesterday to Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East, and Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the Third Naval District, asking that permission be granted the returning troops on the Mauretania to parade up Fifth Avenue today. The telegrams to Baker and General Bell read as follows:

The people of the City of New York are most anxious to welcome the troops that are expected to arrive here tomorrow morning. I am asking that you grant permission for the troops arriving on the Mauretania to parade from the pier up Fifth Avenue to Seventy-second Street, so that the people of the city may have an opportunity that they have long been waiting for to welcome in a way only New York can welcome the victorious troops. The Mayor's Committee of Welcome and city officials have been waiting all day to meet the Mauretania at Ambrose Channel, but unfortunately we have just received information that the boat will not arrive at Quarantine until 7 o'clock tonight.

Will you please inform me at once whether we may make preparations for a parade of the troops? We also ask your permission to give a dinner at the Plaza tomorrow night in honor of the officers of the returning troops. Tentative arrangements have been made for a dinner to the officers of the returning units. Please inform

Continued on Page Two.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Bucharest Reported in Flames and Rumanian Peasants Rising

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Bucharest is burning, according to reports from Berlin received here.

Peasant revolts are said to have broken out in all parts of Rumania.

DELAY OF TAX BILL COSTLY TO NATION

Collections Must Proceed Under Machinery of Old Law Unless Act Is Passed Soon.

ROPER WARNS McADOO

Commissioner Says Business Men Are Being Seriously Hindered in Their Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Pointing out that the failure of Congress to enact revenue legislation has seriously embarrassed the Government in collecting internal revenue taxes and produced a serious situation, Daniel C. Roper, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has written to Secretary McAdoo saying that unless a new law is adopted by Jan. 1 the collection machinery will have to be operated under the existing law.

Mr. Roper asserts that if this course is followed great confusion will result. He does not feel, however, that he could proceed otherwise without ignoring the plain mandate of the existing law. On the other hand, if the existing law is followed the administrative machinery set up under it will have to be completely disarranged. His letter says:

"I am impelled by the imperative necessity of getting in motion immediately the administrative machinery for the collection of internal revenue taxes for the current taxable year to bring to your attention the serious dilemma that confronts us.

"Only one month remains before the commencement of the period prescribed by law for the filing of income and excess profits tax returns. Return forms, instructions, and regulations must be constructed and millions of copies printed and distributed through the country. Thousands of internal revenue officers and employes must be mobilized and intensively drilled so that they may go forth properly equipped to disseminate among the taxpaying public correct information as to tax procedure. The law now in effect is unnecessarily complex and contains provisions which conflict with other provisions or are otherwise incapable of satisfactory administration.

Old Law Inadequate.

"During the past year, by the exercise of a wide degree of administrative discretion, it has been possible to bridge the gap created by the inadequacy of the present law, but it must be recognized that the satisfactory results of last year's administration were made possible in no small way by the patriotic spirit of accommodation of the people. This attitude was induced by war emergencies and by the same feeling of assurance I have possessed that the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, would not remain in force another year, but would be superseded by a new law embodying adequate and intelligible taxing provisions and authority for reasonably flexible administration.

"Toward this end I have endeavored consistently to guide the tax administration of the last year. But now, with the time for taking action already at hand, I am appalled by the necessity of proceeding in accordance with the existing revenue law.

"The horns of my dilemma are (1) whether to proceed with the administration of the present law without regard to pending legislation, but with the knowledge that a new law relating to the current taxable year may be enacted at any time, completely disarranging the entire administrative procedure and nullifying the effect of the work accomplished up to the time of its enactment, or (2) whether to ignore the plain mandate of the existing statute and await the enactment of pending legislation before shaping our course for the collection of taxes for the current year.

"For more than a year, since Sept. 26, 1917, under your inspiring leadership I have labored constantly to effectuate the real intent and purpose of the War Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917. My efforts have been directed toward two definite objectives, (1) the assessment and collection, with the least possible disturbance to business and industry, of the amount of money the act was designed to produce during the fiscal year and (2) to assist in drafting a new revenue act consistent with the broad and constructive principles of the Administration and clear and unmistakable in its terms.

Many Improvements in New Bill.

"From analysis of the experience gained in the administration of the last year we have developed and assembled constructive proposals for the improvement of the law. These were transmitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate. These committees have accorded to our experts full opportunity to collaborate in framing the provisions of the bill which is now pending before the Senate Committee and have incorporated therein practically all of the proposals submitted. Seven months have been consumed in bringing the bill to its present form. All this effort will be of no avail unless the bill is very speedily enacted into law.

"I need not remind you of the salutary effect which will be produced by a prompt decision with respect to the taxation program. Business men and all those who must participate in the solution of the grave economic problems incident to the period of reconstruction are beset in their calculations by doubts and uncertainties. Surely the Government should not fail to dispose quickly of the important question of taxation, which vitally affects every business and the determination of which awaits only the completion of the prescribed legislative procedure. Despite the confusion which it seems at the moment will inevitably ensue, I feel that it is clearly our duty to shape our course for the application to the current year of the law now on the statute books unless the existing law is superseded by a new law before Jan. 1, 1919."

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Keep a package handy to relieve that full uncomfortable feeling after eating.—Advt.

SOLF EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Other Representatives of Old Regime Will Probably Follow Him.

SUSPICIOUS OF BAVARIANS

Other Germans Think Eisner Is Manoeuvring to Obtain Separate Peace Terms.

GENERALS ARE INTRACTABLE

Cabinet Demands Dismissal of Eberhardt, Responsible for Disorders in Lennep.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via The Hague.)—The demand of the Executive Committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils that the People's Commissioners dismiss Foreign Secretary Solf, which demand was suggested to that body by the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, will most likely be answered by Dr. Solf tendering his resignation, and with him the whole staff of the Foreign Office left over from the old régime will go.

This solution of the Foreign Office question, however, could hardly be regarded as Eisner's victory, because it is not likely that the People's Commissioner would bow in obedience to the Bavarian ultimatum, but it would be due rather to Solf's own decision, as he has been unable to accommodate himself fully to the new conditions.

Eisner Called a Theorist.

Eisner's triumph has been very short-lived. Even his friends today acknowledge that he is a simple theorist, whose practical activities are bound to work havoc for the German cause. Even Liebknecht deserts Eisner, saying in Die Rote Fahne this morning:

"His threat of breaking off diplomatic relations will probably have a result that Eisner never intended. The reactionary elements in Bavaria and the rest of South Germany will find it easy to use his threat for counter-revolutionary purposes."

Die Rote Fahne stands in with this view, but the whole of Germany is thoroughly aroused over the Eisner-Solf controversy because it involves two points which ought to be made clear as soon as possible.

The Spartacides and the Independent Socialists assert that Solf, Erzberger, and associates are really blocking peace for Germany, and that the Entente would grant much easier terms if their places were filled by men whose consciousness was not burdened with responsibility for the war; that, in fact, the Entente would not even insist on a German national convention if Germany nominated only men of their own kind for further negotiations with the enemy.

Eisner's dilatory treatment of the national convention question in his speech before the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Councils has done much to deepen this impression. He said that he was in favor of a national convention, but wanted it delayed.

Some rather hot-headed members of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils saw in Eisner's words only a confirmation of the assertion that the enemy did not care for any national convention, as long as he had to deal with real revolutionists, unburdened by any conventions with the former régime. This view gained all the more credence because Eisner indicated that he, through his friend, Professor Förster, in Switzerland, was in constant communication with the Soldiers' Council.

Bavaria Seeking Entente Favor.

The second point involved is the separatist movement, of which much is heard from Munich. Eisner says he is no separatist, but he is certainly aiding the separatist movement if he claims a separate absolution act for Bavaria. No one here condemns the publication of the Lerchenfeld letters except the old reactionary organs, but it is urged that if the Berlin Government is guilty, Munich must be just as guilty because the officials knew of the preparations and aided and abetted, as is clearly proved by those very letters.

Vorwärts, commenting on Eisner, says:

"Suspicious persons here believe that Bavaria wishes to follow the Ukraine's example and obtain easy peace terms. As against this view stand his own declarations for the in-

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use MeK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. Cambridge.

Hindenburg Urges Harmony Between Councils and Army

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1. — Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation, according to the Cologne Volkszeitung, declaring that conflicts with the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils will be avoided. He requests at the same time that the central Government instruct the councils to abstain from interfering with the army commanders.

No offense will be taken at the display of the red flag, "if it is displayed in a worthy manner," says the Field Marshal, and the same attitude must be expected from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils toward troop emblems.

KAISER BLAMING OFFICIALS FOR WAR

Says Bethmann and Jagow Sent Him Away While They Schemed.

BRITISH ALMOST CAUGHT HIM

Dutch Name a Committee to Investigate the Status of Ex-Emperor.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—Further revelations showing that the ex-Kaiser is seeking to escape responsibility for bringing on the war are contained in an article by Dr. Georg Wegener appearing in the Cologne Gazette, recounting a conversation which the writer had with the Emperor just before he fled. In this interview the Kaiser attempted to shift the blame for the world conflict to the shoulders of Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Against my will they sent me to Norway," William is quoted as having said. "I did not wish to undertake the voyage, because the gravity of the situation after the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was clear at first sight. But the Chancellor said to me:

"'Your Majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your Majesty remains here, it undoubtedly means war, and the world will lay to your charge responsibility for this war.'

"Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no reports from my Government concerning current events. Strictly speaking, I only learned from Norwegian newspapers of what was occurring in the world, and in this way I learned of the Russian mobilization measures.

"But when I heard that the British fleet had put to sea, I returned of my own accord. They had nearly caught me. On my orders, German ships returned at once to the security of Norwegian harbors. Later, it would not have been possible for them to do so."

The Emperor then mentioned declarations of General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, during the investigations which occurred afterward, which he later altered to the statement that he had not ordered real mobilization, but only readiness for mobilization. The Emperor, however, insisted on the correctness of the first declaration, according to which the Czar had been caused by the Kaiser to recall his order for mobilization. He declared that General Nicholas Januschkevitch, Chief of the Russian Imperial General Staff, deceived the Czar, and the order was carried out in spite of him. This mobilization, the Kaiser would have it, was the final reason for the war.

The Russian war party at the Court, the Kaiser continued, had already, in the Spring of 1914, compelled the Czar to make preparations for war. From this time Siberian regiments were gradually drawn westward. They were told that manoeuvres were the reason for these movements, and thus they marched on to the Volga River, and further westward until they reached Vilna, where suddenly they were provided with loaded cartridges and told that they were now going to fight in earnest.

"In fact," said the Kaiser, "Russian troops were already over our frontier before war was declared."

DUTCH TO DECIDE WILHELM'S STATUS

Commission Also Will Inquire Into the Government's Legal Relationship Thereto.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—The Netherlands Government has appointed a commission to report on the position the former German Emperor occupies in Holland. The relationship of the Dutch Government to legal questions which may arise respecting William Hohenzollern's admission to and stay in Holland also will be inquired into. The commission consists of B. C. J. Lodaer, Professor A. A. H. Struycken, and A. E. Alex.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Discussing plans for bringing to justice the former Em-

Continued on Page Four.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

OUR ARMY ENTERS TREVES

Other Towns Occupied in Advance on 56-Mile Front.

MOVE IN BATTLE ARRAY

Pershing Will Establish the American Army's Headquarters in Treves.

TWO GENERALS HIS AIDS

Preston Brown to Be Military Governor and Harry A. Smith Over Civil Affairs.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, Dec. 1.—The American Army of Occupation entered Germany this morning, crossing the Sauer and Moselle Rivers, and spreading out on a front of ninety kilometers.

The last leg of the trip to the Rhine was begun in cold, clear weather. The front line is held by the 1st, 2d, 32d, and 3d Divisions. Treves will be reached during the day. The line tonight runs through Winterscheid, Habscheid, Lichtenborn, Oberweis, Irrel Kordel, Treves, Saarburg, and Serrig. The Americans are moving in full battle order with all arms.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—American troops crossed the frontier into Prussia at daylight behind the German rearguards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied. American troops also are patrolling scores of villages.

General Pershing is in the immediate vicinity to observe the operations. His advance headquarters will be established at Treves, where General Preston Brown will be Military Governor and General Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

The advance today averaged twelve miles.

Treves is situated on the right bank of the Moselle River, fifty-seven miles southwest of Coblenz. It is perhaps the oldest town in Germany, and is rich in Roman relics. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Germany, and the Provincial Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities.

Treves became an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century, and the Archbishops rose to the position of Princes and occupied a place among the Imperial Electors. Near the close of the sixteenth century it was recognized as a free imperial city, and the ecclesiastical principality was wiped out in the French Revolution. The city and the territory surrounding it were assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. The population at the beginning of the war was about 60,000.

FOUR DOUGHBOYS QUELL RIOT.

Scatter Luxemburgers After Many Germans' Shops Are Wrecked.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch after it had wrecked twenty-eight shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans. Most of these establishments were conducted by Germans. The loss is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs.

The trouble began when a soldier was charged 2 francs for a cake of chocolate and the same amount for an apple. The Luxemburgers, who long have protested against high prices, resented the overcharging of their "deliverers." They entered the shop, destroying its contents.

Some one raised the cry to wipe out all German establishments, and the mob soon grew to thousands, who began systematic destruction.

A department store owned by a Hollander was wrecked, and he reported his loss to his Government. He was the only foreigner, other than Germans, whose property was attacked.

The anti-German spirit was superseded by ordinary mob enthusiasm and the destruction finally was extended to the shops of Luxemburgers themselves.

Two American Lieutenants, who arrived when the campaign of destruction was at its height, called upon four enlisted men to arm themselves with broken boards and disperse the crowd. The soldiers shouted to the excited men

Continued on Page Two.

BUY SUBSTANTIAL ADV. MATERIAL. Beach Co., 43 Union Square. Stuy. 3720.—Advt.

Berlin Government Investigates Cavell Murder And Other Atrocities; Recalls Dr. Muehlon

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The German Government is starting an investigation into the German crimes in Belgium, the deportation of Belgian workmen, the theft of Belgian machinery, and the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Among those held responsible, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, are General von Sauberzweig, the former Military Governor of Brussels; General Baron Kurt von Manteuffel, military commander at Louvain, and Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels at the time of Miss Cavell's execution.

GENEVA, Dec. 1.—Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, former Director of the Krupp works at Essen, has been recalled to Berlin by the new German Government. A post in the Government will be offered him.

Sensational revelations, in which he charged that Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary for the starting of the world war, were made by Dr. Muehlon last Summer. Emperor William, he asserted, was personally responsible for Germany's participation in the war and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Dr. Muehlon related conversations he had had with the former Vice Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich, and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, husband of the chief owner of the Krupp Works, in which both told him that the Emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia, and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized, which would inevitably draw in the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

LONDON GIVES FOCH STIRRING WELCOME

Clemenceau Also Greeted with Shouts of 'Good Old Tiger!' from Sunday Throngs.

AMERICANS JOIN IN CHEERS

French and Italian Officials Go to the British Capital for Preliminary Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—London and the British Government gave Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau a tremendous welcome today when the came, with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, to partake in the conference preliminary to the Peace Conference. Because of his illness Colonel House will be unable to attend.

Both the official and the popular receptions of Foch and Clemenceau were notable manifestations of the cordiality existing between England and France. The highest military honors were paid, the ceremonial being marked by a military display such as London never saw in the days of actual war, and popular enthusiasm reached a high pitch.

LONDON, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier; Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, were received by Premier Lloyd George, the Duke of Connaught, and other high officials on their arrival in London this afternoon. Troops lined the route to the French Embassy, where M. Clemenceau was immediately taken, and to the hotels where the others were staying.

All the members of the party were enthusiastically received, but Marshal Foch came in for particular attention in this direction. Hundreds of Americans on leave augmented the roar after roar of cheers for Foch as he drove through the streets. The Marshal had his hand at salute almost constantly. The cheering was punctuated frequently with the cry of "Good old Tiger!" for Clemenceau. Trafalgar Square and other vantage points were thronged.

GERMANY REDUCES LEGATION AT BERNE

Minister von Romberg Likely to be Displaced by Haussmann, Democratic Leader.

BERNE, Nov. 28.—Shifts in the personnel of the German Legation at Berne, which have been awaited with curiosity by the Entente Governments since the signing of the armistice, at last have been announced. Baron von Romberg, the German Minister, whose retention in this post has been severely criticised by the Allies as evidence that the German reform is not genuine, is to leave the Swiss capital. He probably will be replaced by Conrad Haussmann, a well-known Democratic Leader. Major von Bismarck, the German Military Attaché, has left his former headquarters here, and his entire staff went with him. Legation Councillor von Bethmann Hollweg also has retired. He will live at Oberhofen Castle, on Lake Thun, in Switzerland.

These changes, according to the announcement, will greatly reduce the large personnel which the German Legation has maintained in Switzerland.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Best Golf, best people in the country. All other sports in perfection.—Advt.

OUTLINE PEACE POLICIES IN LONDON

Britain Wants Peace League but Won't Give Up Sea Power, Says Daily Chronicle.

LATTER SAVED THE WORLD

Big Allied Board to Handle Shipping, Funds, and Food May Be Formed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The conferences which are to be held in London preliminary to the meetings at Versailles have to deal with the broad outlines of the policies along which peace will be made.

Restitution, reparation, and security remain the keynotes of the British policy. In the present electoral contest some candidates, chiefly Labor, are propagating the idea that now that Germany is beaten she should be let down easily, and even in respect to restitution voices are heard pleading in behalf of the enemy. These latter pleas are not advanced in regard to Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, but are urged in respect to Italy and Poland.

After reference to such aspects of the policies which the Allies will settle here before entering upon the peace discussions proper at Versailles, The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"In regard to security the supreme and central feature of our program is a league of nations. We are, perhaps, too prone to take its establishment for granted, whereas in fact it will only be established if the need for it and the form which it must take are much more clearly and universally recognized than is yet the case. More study and propaganda upon the subject are pressingly needed.

"Nor must we neglect the other indispensable elements in the security program, such as preservation of the rights of sea power. By exercise of those rights Great Britain has, on at least three occasions in modern history, saved the world from succumbing to world despotism, just as President Lincoln by the exercise of the same rights during the American civil war saved the unity and the liberty of the United States. Would it not have been an amazing thing if in 1865, on the morrow of that war, it had been proposed that the statesmen of Washington should sign those rights away? Would it be any less amazing if we were to consent to sign them away today, immediately after the supreme illustration which four years of war has provided of their service to the liberties of the world?"

PLAN BIG JOINT BOARD.

Inter-Allied Commission on Shipping, Funds, and Food Talked Of.

PARIS, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—One of the larger projects being matured as a preliminary to the Peace Congress is the creation of a permanent Interallied Commission on which Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States will be represented on all maritime, financial, and food questions.

The project has been fully outlined, and it will be among the main subjects before the Supreme Council of Premiers which is about to assemble in London.

Such a commission would take the place of the three temporary committees now in operation. These temporary committees are the Interallied Maritime Committee, on which Raymond B. Stevens and George Rublee of the United States Shipping Board are the American members; the Interallied Financial Committee, on which Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, represents America, and the Food Committee, on which Louis P. Sheldon, representative of the American Food Ad-

Continued on Page Two.

WILSON GUARDS HIS SPEECH

Finished It Yesterday But No Hint of Text Is Made Known.

HECKLING TALK SUBSIDES

Ex-President Taft Reported to Have Advised Party Members Against It.

KNOX TO OPEN DEBATE

Will Condemn Ignoring of Senate in Make-up of the Peace Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President Wilson completed today the address he is to deliver to Congress tomorrow on the eve of his departure for France for the Peace Conference. The text of the address, which was sent to the Public Printer this afternoon, is closely guarded. Copies of it will not be available to the press, even under seal of confidence, until the President begins to speak in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The understanding is that the President will go as far as he regards as consistent with the international proprieties of the situation in dealing with the coming Peace Conference and his trip abroad, but that he will, nevertheless, disclose something with regard to the inner plans and purposes of the American Administration. But it is thought likely that the President will go only as far as he feels he can in advance of the preliminary conference that he is to have with allied statesmen on his arrival in Paris. He has written his message in the light of the most recent exchanges of views with allied leaders.

There is strong opposition at the Capitol to the President's plan for going to Europe. Virtually all the Republican members and many Democratic members look with disfavor on the project of the President going out of the country for six weeks during the sitting of Congress at such an important time.

Knox to Attack President.

Many Senators are especially displeased because the President has ignored the Senate in the formation of the American Peace Delegation. Senator Knox, who has served as Secretary of State and Attorney General, contemplates making a speech tomorrow, in which he will condemn the President for leaving the Senate without representation on the Peace Commission. Senator Knox has gone over the records and plans to show that the Senate should be recognized as part of the treaty making power of the nation under the Constitution, and that it should be represented at the Peace Conference.

There have been intimations that at tomorrow's joint session, which will be one of the most memorable in the history of the country, there may be dramatic developments through the purpose of some members to question the President at the end of his speech. The statement has been made that such interrogations would be made by some Republican members. However, it was impossible tonight to find any Republican member of the Senate or House who would admit that he contemplated any such interruption or any member who professed to knew there would be any such action.

Cooler heads among the Republican leaders appeared to have prevailed, and, unless all signs fail, there will be no interruption of the President from the floor. Ex-President Taft is among the Republican leaders who has counseled members of his party to act with the greatest care and do nothing that might affect the issues at stake at the Peace Conference.

Cummins to Press His Demand.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a Republican, is prepared to introduce a resolution tomorrow, which he intends to press for consideration, calling for the appointment of a Senatorial committee to go to Paris to observe the peace conference and report its observations to the Senate. Senator Cummins's idea is that this commission should be composed of four Republicans and four Democrats, preferably members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution will be referred to that committee, of which Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska is Chairman. There is some Democratic sentiment as well as considerable Republican sentiment in favor of the Cummins plan, but it appeared weaker today than last night.

One Democratic leader who is not in favor of the President going to France expressed the opinion that it would be beneath the dignity of the Senate to send its own commission to Paris, even if the President has failed to give the Senate representation on the commission. While resolutions will be offered and the resentment of Senators will be voiced in speeches, a canvass of the situation tonight did not indicate that the

Senate would vote in favor of sending its own commission to Paris.

No Voice for Neutrals.

The latest development in the situation indicates that the Peace Conference may not be open to neutrals or to the Vatican. It is understood that the Vatican is anxious to have the Papal Secretary of State sit at the peace table so that the Roman question, between the Vatican and the Quirinal, may be considered, but that the American peace delegation will not favor the adoption of the Vatican suggestion. It was asserted tonight that so far as the American delegation was concerned it would not favor any departure from the traditional American policy of complete separation of Church and State.

Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, has announced his position and that of his government in favor of limiting seats around the peace table to representatives of nations that participated in the war. It is understood to be the disposition of this Government to support that of the British position as announced by Mr. Balfour. The question as to whether neutrals will be admitted has not been finally determined, and it is not understood that this Government has taken any final attitude on the matter. It is very probable that neutrals may be consulted, but it is not believed that, as the situation now stands, neutrals will have any real voting power at the conference.

May Not Sail Until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—On the eve almost of the President's departure for France to attend the Peace Conference no information regarding his trip had been permitted to become public. Unofficially it was said today that the President now plans to leave Washington on Tuesday night for New York, where he will board the liner George Washington, on which he and the other American representatives to the conference will sail. Under this plan it was assured that the liner would put to sea on Wednesday morning.

There were reports during the day that the President expected to go to New York on the yacht Mayflower, leaving Washington immediately after he addresses Congress tomorrow, but generally little credence was given to these reports.

LABOR PLANKS FOR TREATY.

Reforms Adopted at Berne in 1912 Sanctioned in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Labor Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today adopted a report submitted by Justin Godart, Under Secretary for the Medical Services, on clauses relative to international labor legislation to be inserted in the peace treaty.

The first clause will promulgate the reforms adopted by the Berne Conference in 1912, which contained prohibitions against night work for young industrial workers and a ten-hour day for women and youths in factories. The second clause will submit to an international labor conference the following reforms: A minimum age of 14 years for the employment of children, an eight-hour day for adults in factories or mines, with a half day's rest weekly, the organization of a reciprocal agreement for sick pay, old age, and disability pensions, unemployment insurance and legislation concerning accidents occurring during employment. It also will provide for equality in wages and working conditions for foreign and home workers.

The third clause calls for the institution of periodic international labor conferences, at which nonsignators may be admitted, comprising delegates of workers and employers. The object of the conferences will be to promote international labor legislation by successive conventions. An Arbitration Committee or a court will be appointed to settle differences arising between the signatories as to the application of conventions.

The date of the first conference is to be not more than six months after the signing of the peace treaty. The conference, in addition to an examination of the above questions, will prescribe the organization of a system of labor inspection for each signatory, reports of which can be compared at will at a great international labor bureau, the cost of maintaining which will be defrayed by the signatories and which will be given the task of preparing statistics and the carrying out of technical and social investigations, the centralization and comparison of prescriptions issued by virtue of international conventions concerning labor, and the making of national reports on their application.

WILSON HOLIDAY FOR PARIS.

Municipal Council Would Suspend Business in His Honor.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to go in a body, on the arrival of President Wilson, to present him the good wishes and welcome of the people of Paris. The Council expressed the wish that the day be made a national holiday.

BUSY WINTER FOR CONGRESS.

Shift from War to Peace Presents Many Varied Problems.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The session of the Sixty-fifth Congress begins tomorrow and ends on March 3 by statutory limitation. If the peace treaty is negotiated before the session ends it will come for ratification before the present Senate, but otherwise it probably will be considered at a special Senate session after March 3.

With the passing of the Sixty-fifth Congress, Democratic control of the two Houses will cease, a majority of Republicans having been elected to both Senate and House of the next Congress, which will hold its first regular session next December. If a special session should be called before then, however, it would be of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Matters to occupy the session of Congress beginning tomorrow, include retrenchment in expenditures and extension of Government agencies created for the war. Retrenchment already has begun in preliminary work on the annual Estimates and Appropriation bills. Secretary Baker and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board have been asked to appear before the House Appropriation Committee tomorrow to discuss reductions in appropriation measures.

For the first time in the recollection of Congressional attaches the annual appropriation estimates will not be ready for presentation tomorrow. Reductions necessitated by the change from war to peace conditions will delay their submission a few days.

Taxes and bonds are other important subjects ahead. New bond issues are regarded as certain, but there now is doubt as to whether the pending Revenue bill, revised by the Senate Finance Committee to impose $6,000,000,000 of taxes next year and $4,000,000,000 in 1920, will be enacted. The bill will be reported to the Senate this week, probably on Thursday, with debate beginning on the following Saturday or Monday. If passage of the bill is delayed emergency legislation is planned so collection of taxes will not be delayed.

Numerous investigations are expected during the Winter. The inquiry of the Senate Judiciary Committee into brewers' propaganda activities, including their loans to Arthur Brisbane for the purchase of The Washington Times, will be resumed next Tuesday, with Mr. Brisbane and Alexander Konta, named by Alien Property Custodian Palmer as an alleged agent in negotiations looking to the purchase of newspapers by German interests, summoned to testify Wednesday.

The coal shortage inquiry of the Senate Manufacturers' Committee will be continued tomorrow and the Senate Military Committee also will hold a special meeting to inquire into alleged delay in publication of the casualties of the American expeditionary forces.

Settlement soon of the woman suffrage question is planned. The House resolution proposing submission of the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution is pending before the Senate. Although defeated last October, its advocates now believe it can be adopted because of changes in the Senate personnel and sentiment.

DEMAND FREE IRELAND.

Irish Meet in Boston—Greeks Plead for "Unredeemed States."

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Four thousand members of Irish societies stood for three hours on Boston Common today in the bitterest cold weather of the season and applauded each reference by speakers to self-determination for Ireland.

A resolution was adopted appealing to President Wilson and Congress to have the American delegates to the Peace Conference demand complete freedom for Ireland.

A letter from Cardinal O'Connell was read in which he declared he would do everything that was legitimate and just, within his power, for the cause of Irish freedom.

The return to Greece of her "unredeemed States" by action of the Peace Conference was asked for in resolutions adopted by Greeks for many American cities at a meeting in Faneuil Hall today.

The resolutions ask that "no Turkish government shall be allowed in the future to rule the Greek races in the Ottoman Empire; that Thrace and Greek Macedonia be restored to Greece; that restoration, reparation, and rehabilitation of Greeks deported or despoiled be insisted upon, and that districts normally Greek in population be reunited with Greece."

Kyviakos Tsolsimos, of the New York Committee of Unredeemed Greek States, declared that Constantinople was one of the cities that should be reunited to Greece. He spoke of it as "our eternal city," and said its return to Greece would fulfill a dream of 500 years.

Demand Irish Freedom with Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Five hundred prominent men of Irish descent at a meeting here today adopted resolutions requesting President Wilson at the Peace Conference to stand out for a strong, free, united Ireland. The resolutions asserted that the principle of self-determination must be applied to Ireland and that the question could be put off no longer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISSION.

A Canadian View of Its Potentialities for Mutual Instruction.

TORONTO, Nov. 30.—The Mail and Empire published the following editorial article on Thursday:

"It will be a good thing for President Wilson to attend the Peace Conference in France, and the benefit ought to react upon his party and upon the United States. He will come into close touch with men like Poincaré, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Balfour, and others, and he will be dealing with them as equals. President Wilson seldom meets men on that footing. The tradition which has so long kept the Chief Magistrate in the United States has kept him from personal contact with the chiefs of state in other countries. This tends to fix his mind too much on the things that are desirable, and too little on the things that are practicable. President Wilson's advisers have been his personal appointees, most of them apparently attached to him by strong personal ties, and some by a sense of admiration that rendered them useless as candid critics. The one man by whom it is generally believed the President is influenced is Colonel House, and nobody but the President has any data on which to form an opinion of the practical value of Colonel House's advice.

"In going to Europe and talking with the statesmen and military leaders who have borne the burden of four years of war, who have been grappling with the most momentous problems that ever arose, and in seeing some of the effects of the war, President Wilson will come to close quarters with realities. He is not more likely to instruct and inform those men than they are to instruct and inform him. They are his peers. Their experience of the matters in hand is greater than his. Their good-will is as little likely to be questioned. Sensible of the great debt they owe to the United States, there will be every disposition on the part of the representatives of the Allies to defer to the President, and on his part an appreciation of what the United States owes to the Allies will forbid any suggestion of dictation. The conference cannot fail to be highly instructive to all who take part in it, and to no one more than to the President of the United States."

TRANSPORT READY FOR THE PRESIDENT

Special Chef and Staff of Waiters and Kitchen Helpers Drafted from Biltmore.

EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED

Orchestra to Play During Meals and Navy Yard Band for Deck Music to Make the Trip to Brest.

Through arrangements that are being made by naval officers, under orders of Admiral Gleaves, President Wilson and his guests, including M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will have every comfort possible on the trip of the transport George Washington to Brest, which will begin late tomorrow or early Wednesday.

The naval cooks, who provide for the wardroom of the officers as well as the crew, will not be required to cater to the Presidential party, quartered on the promenade decks. Louis Ceres, the chef at the Hotel Biltmore, with his staff and a crew of waiters, will board the George Washington today at Hoboken and make the kitchen, pantry, and dining rooms ready for the guests when they go on board tomorrow. The catering will be under the direction of J. J. Menotti, a restaurant manager at the Biltmore. He will have about fifty fifty cooks, confectioners, bakers, waiters, and so on with him.

It is expected that the peace delegates and the other guests will board the George Washington at Pier 4, Hoboken, on Tuesday before 3 o'clock, at which hour she will steam out to Gravesend Bay and anchor to await the arrival of President Wilson. The battleship Pennsylvania, flying the flag of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the American fleet, will steam from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to meet the George Washington, with an escort of five of the latest and fastest destroyers, which are said to be capable of steaming 40 knots.

During the afternoon yesterday several officers belonging to the army and navy, with their friends, who had obtained special passes from the Navy Department, visited the transport and inspected the suites and cabins on C deck, which are to be occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson and the guests. An orchestra will go along to play during luncheon and dinner, and the brass band from the navy yard will play on deck and when the George Washington enters the harbor at Brest, which is expected to be on Dec. 11 or 12, depending upon the time she leaves New York.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS SAIL.

Transport Orizaba Starts with Big Delegation for Peace Conference.

The American transport Orizaba, commanded by Captain Freeman, U. S. N., sailed from Pier 5, Hoboken, at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Brest with ninety-eight newspaper correspondents, photographers, and moving picture operators from all parts of the United States, and two army officers.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, did not sail on the Orizaba, as he is going with the Presidential party on the George Washington tomorrow, but he went to the transport before she sailed.

Before leaving the Orizaba Mr. Creel posed for his picture for the photographers and also for the moving picture operators with Captain Freeman on the gangway. When Mr. Creel was asked if the transport would be on the other side when the George Washington was met by the American warships he replied that he did not think she would, but believed the correspondents would be in time to see President Wilson land in France.

Among those who sailed on the Orizaba to attend the Peace Conference were Ralph Pulitzer, Charles M. Lincoln Herbert B. Swope, and Louis Seibold, The New York World; Lawrence Hills, New York Sun; Sherman Gill, New York American; E. R. White, photographer, NEW YORK TIMES; Paul W. Harris, New York Call; Abraham Cahan, Vorwärts; Hybert Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; J. J. Williams and James J. Montague, Universal Service; M. Grozier and C. E. Carberry, Boston Post; E. M. Hood, Associated Press; S. S. McClure, Montague Glass, and M. R. Weishart, McClure Syndicate; J. Fred Essay, Baltimore Sun; Sherman Johnson, Forum and Wildman News Service; Arthur M. Evans, Chicago Tribune; W. A. Crawford, Central News; C. C. Bradford, Washington Herald; Georges Le Chartier, Petit Parisien; W. J. Parrott, Danville Times; S. A. Oakley, Peoria Star; Owen H. Kuhn, Washington Star; Leslie G. Niblock, Guthrie (Okla.) Leader; David D. Bidwell, Hartford Courant; Frank De Ramm, La Prensa, Buenos Aires; Edgar T. Wolfe, Ohio State Journal, and O. O. Cooper, Herald-Despatch, Huntington, W. Va.

ROME PREPARES FOR WILSON.

Apartment in Royal Palace Assigned to President and Wife.

ROME, Dec. 1.—An apartment is being prepared in the royal palace of the Quirinal for the disposal of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in the Italian capital, according to the Messaggero.

Although no official itinerary for President Wilson's trip to Europe has been made public, it has been said unofficially that, in addition to France, England, and Belgium, the President and Mrs. Wilson probably would visit Italy. A dispatch from Turin last Friday said that President Wilson would be made an honorary citizen in all the townships in the Piedmont Provinces of Northern Italy, and that copies of the resolutions granting him freedom of the towns would be handed to him "at a solemn ceremony when he passes through Turin on his way to Rome."

OUR ARMY ENTERS TREVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

and women to go to their homes, and they dispersed quickly, accepting the command without question.

BRITISH CROSS FRONTIER.

General Plumer's Advanced Troops Proceed Toward the Rhine.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—General Plumer's advanced troops today crossed the German frontier, between Beho and Eupen, and advanced toward the Rhine, the War Office announces tonight.

By evening the troops had reached the general line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen, and Montjoie.

BERLIN REPORT ON RETREAT.

3,000,000 Men and 1,000,000 Horses Retiring in Orderly Manner.

BERLIN, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Three million German troops, a million horses, and great quantities of baggage, withdrawing toward the River Rhine from Belgium and Northern France, are conducting the movement in an orderly manner, according to a special telegram from Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia.

The troops are carrying their own provisions.

MONSTER GUNS REMOVED?

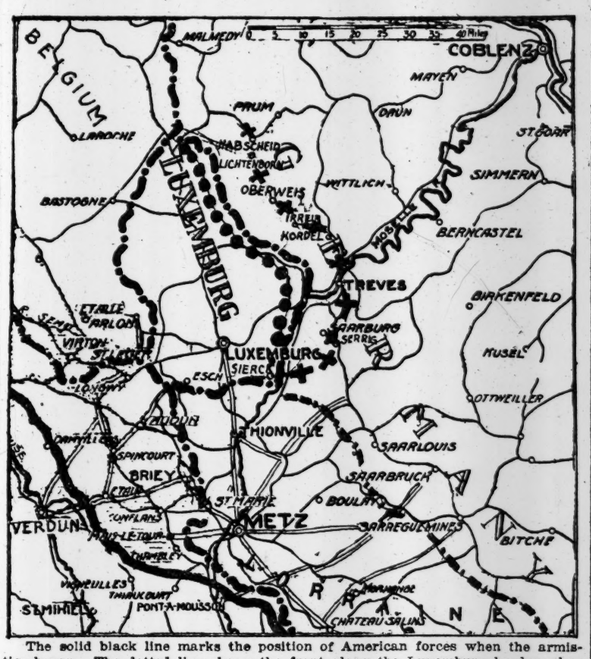
Americans May Investigate "Big Bertha" and Others.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1, (Associated Press; by Courier to Nancy.)—The inside facts regarding "Big Bertha" and the other monster German guns may be looked into together with other secrets of Germany.

Information that reaches the American Army officials is to the effect that the German guns of heavy calibre at various points have been shipped to the interior on flat cars. Shipments of parts of big gun emplacements are also reported.

Germans questioned as to the disposition of "Big Bertha" and the other large calibred cannon profess to be ignorant of their present whereabouts.

Scene of Our Advance Into Germany



The solid black line marks the position of American forces when the armistice began. The dotted line shows the front along the Luxemburg border when yesterday's advance started. The crosses indicate the approximate front last night.

OUTLINE PEACE POLICIES IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ministrative Board in the United Kingdom, is the American member.

The functions of all these committees would be merged into a permanent Interallied Commission, according to the proposal now being considered. While practical advantages in a permanent Interallied Commission generally are admitted by diplomats here, opposition has developed to some of its features.

One objection urged by experts is that a permanent Interallied Commission would be the creation of a body which might be represented as making unnecessary a League of Nations.

Advocates of a League of Nations urge that it should be broad enough to have representatives from all nations, whereas the proposed permanent commission would be confined to four great powers.

Another objection raised in some quarters is that the European pdwers would hold three-fourths of the influence in the determination of questions coming before the permanent commission.

These objections, however, are considered to be matters of detail, and the prevailing view in the highest quarters is that a permanent commission has a good chance of being realized.

In an article seeking to reach the significance of the publication at the present moment of the German Emperor's abdication, Jean Herbette, political editor of the Temps, concludes with this passage:

"More than ever it is possible that Germany is preparing a surprise for us. More than ever must France remain in close union with her companions in arms. But this union, to be efficacious, must be general. It is not only the European Allies which must remain hand in hand. The rôle of the United States, which was decisive in the latter stages of the war, is no less decisive in preparing for peace.

"Nothing can be done which binds the future before the arrival in Europe of President Wilson. The conversations which are now going on in London have no diplomatic character. It is Foch, not Pichon, (Foreign Minister,) who accompanies Premier Clemenceau."

WANT GERMANS EJECTED.

South Africa Anxious to Get Rid of Interned Prisoners.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 1, (via Montreal.)—The recent statement of Sir George Cave, British Home Secretary, regarding the repatriation of Germans has evoked keen interest here.

It is strongly felt that Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousands, should be repatriated. If Australia and Canada eject Germans it is felt that South Africa must follow suit.

MONEY STOLEN BY ENVER PUT AT $110,000,000

Ex-Turkish War Minister, "Invited" to Leave Berlin, May Go to Switzerland.

GENEVA, Nov. 28.—Enver Pasha, the former Turkish Minister of War, has been invited by the Berlin authorities to leave the German capital, and it is expected he will arrive in Switzerland soon.

Coincident with the departure from Constantinople of Enver Pasha and his colleagues, the disappearance of 25,000,000 Turkish pounds (nominally about $110,000,000) of public funds placed in various banks was noticed, according to the Tribune of Geneva.

It is believed, the newspaper says, that the money has been transferred to neutral banks or carried away.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN BY LLOYD GEORGE

Supporters Say He Forced Unity of Allied Command and Thus Insured Victory.

PREMIER'S FLING AT ASQUITH

Latter's Coalition, He Says, Differed from His In Having Lansdowne In It.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lloyd George's campaign is progressing very favorably, to all appearances. Attendants at various meetings testify to the much greater enthusiasm shown in support of the Prime Minister than at the Opposition gatherings, and in a great many cases somewhat reluctant votes will be cast for the coalition candidates because of the conviction that a coalition is still necessary.

The setbacks which the coalition brought on itself are not likely to prove permanent in the face of the national necessity. The latest of these has arisen out of the famous Maurice debate and Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that there was at that time a conspiracy to overthrow his Government, and that the Irish Nationalists were called to vote with the Asquithian Liberals against him.

General Maurice has traversed Mr. Lloyd George's statements, and The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"The history of the unity of command will be told some day and will be a very interesting story."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on Friday, repeated his charge, and the coalition candidates all over the country proclaim that it was entirely owing to him that unity of command was obtained and the war thereby won.

A number of prominent Liberals have been explaining in the columns of The Daily Chronicle, which is strongly supporting Mr. Lloyd George, why they will vote for coalition. Dean Welldom says:

"It is difficult to see who is the rival statesman capable of forming an administration as wisely patriotic as his will be, or indeed any other administration than his at all."

The Rev. J. Shakespeare, Chairman of the Baptist Union, says:

"I support Lloyd George because he can and does get things done."

Mrs. Henry Fawcett spoke for her feminine following as follows:

"Faced for ten years since the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by the bitter hostility of the leaders of the Liberal Party, every whole-hearted suffragist rejoiced when the changes and chances of political life placed a man at the head of the Government who was a supporter of real representative institutions, a vote for Lloyd George."

An observer of the women's movement says that no one can foretell how the women's vote will be cast. That most housewives will vote for the Prime Minister is regarded as highly probable by social workers. The name of Lloyd George is as familiar to them as is the name of no other public man, and now it has the added prestige of victory.

One of the happiest hits made by Mr. Lloyd George was occasioned by the statement of Arthur Henderson that the Prime Minister favored the Stockholm conference at one time and changed his views because of the opposition of his colleagues. The Premier adroitly turned this attack by saying that the country had three parties to choose from—the party of Ramsay Macdonald, the party of Asquith, whose coalition "differed from mine in that Asquith had Lansdowne and I have not," and the present coalition Government. All who know the Premier can imagine his chuckle over the quip which set the whole country laughing.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British Labor Party held a big meeting at Albert Hall tonight to discuss labor questions and the League of Nations. "The Red Flag" was sung, and revolutionary sentiments were expressed. A large proportion of the singers were Russians from the east end.

The meeting was the sequel of a quarrel between laborites and the managers of the hall at a similar meeting held during Victory Week. The management cancelled the contract for tonight's meeting, which had been arranged a week ago, whereupon the Electric Workers' Union threatened to cut off the lights from the hall during the great Victory Ball on Wednesday night. The Underground Railway Workers and taxicab men threatened to go on strike the same night; so the management decided to allow the contract for tonight's meeting to stand.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calling the attention of President Wilson to the "urgent need of justice" in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, the labor leader, at San Francisco.

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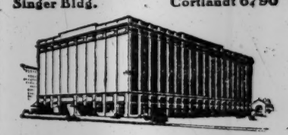

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You have an anti-glare lens on your car to help the other fellow. Why not use an Emeralite on your desk to protect your own eyes? The cheapest Eye-Insurance you can buy. Widely used in "Big Business."
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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

MAURETANIA HERE WITH 5,000 TROOPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

us if our plans meet with the approval of the War Department.

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

The telegram to Admiral Usher was as follows:

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome wish to give a dinner in honor of Admiral Mayo, Commander of the Atlantic Squadron, returning on the Mauretania. Will you please advise me whether our arrangements meet with the approval of the Navy Department? Citizens of New York City are anxious and eager to pay a tribute of admiration to our returning sailors. Please advise me at once.

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Mayor Hylan's committee of welcome ran down the Bay to Tompkinsville last night and paid its respects to the soldiers on the Mauretania. Probably a second trip will be made in the morning and at that time the committee may accompany the big liner up the bay to her dock, but last night they had to be content with greeting the returning soldiers while their ship lay at anchor.

Welcomed With Siren.

By the tooting of her siren and by megaphone and wireless the patrol told the soldiers how glad everybody was to have them back home again and the welcome was responded to by the doughboys and their officers with shouted and whistled greetings as the searchlight from the patrol played upon the Mauretania's decks. Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach and Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker with Grover A. Whalen, secretary to Mayor Hylan, standing on the forward deck of the flagship of the Police Department fleet, were the first to shout through a megaphone the greetings of the people of the city.

Long before the patrol came within megaphone distance of the big liner, and when her lights could just barely be distinguished, practically everybody on board crowded forward while Lieutenant James W. Hallock, Acting Captain in command of the police boat, signaled for an increase of speed. Previous to this the wireless had been clicking, sending this message to the boys:

"New York is proud of every man of you and welcomes you with its warmest welcome."

When Mr. Whalen shouted through the megaphone, "The Mayor's Committee welcomes you home," this came floating back from the doughboys:

"When do we eat?" and then, "Oh, how dry we are."

Anxious for Prohibition.

All the while the spotlight kept zigzagging up and down from stem to stern of the Mauretania, while the whistle of the patrol blew greeting blasts and the lines of khaki-clad boys yelled back their response to the salutes.

"Has the State gone dry yet?" shouted a group of men crowded along one of the decks as the patrol poked her bow up against the side of the big liner. Everybody laughed.

"Come on board," yelled some of the boys. That demand became insistent and members of the committee waited no longer. Through the stream of the searchlight playing on an open port door a gangplank was passed and across it scrambled the committee, headed by Mr. Whalen, Mr. Wanamaker, and Acting Commissioner Leach.

"Why, hello, Bob Moran," yelled Private John M. Singer, a bombing squad instructor who used to be a mounted patrolman in the Westchester station, as the acting President of the Board of Aldermen reached the open doorway. "Hello, Inspector Daly," he cried, grasping the hand of the Chief Inspector, "you used to be my old inspector."

A quartet of the 315th Aero Squad then began to sing "How Dry I Am."

"Here," said Lieutenant Peter V. O. Barkelew, as a reporter scrambled up to the main deck, call up my mother at 1,781 Flatbush and tell her I am on board and feeling fine. She doesn't know I am on here, she'll hear from me later, and mail this letter to my girl."

Up the broad staircases to the Captain's cabin trooped the Mayor's Committee, near it they met Colonel H. C. Pratt of the air service, senior American officer on board; his greeting was warm and cordial as Mr. Whalen, on behalf of the Mayor, extended a welcome.

Had Carried 250,000 Troops.

Captain A. H. Rostron, hero of the Carpathia when she rescued the Titanic passengers and commander of the Mauretania, greeted the committee and was welcomed by it. Major Ian Hay and Captain Gillian of the British Army were among those on board.

"It was some rough passage," said one doughboy. "Everybody on board was seasick. There were four storms, and each one of them was worse than the preceding one."

Captain Rostron remarked to the committee that, since the outbreak of the war, he had carried overseas more than 250,000 troops. Emphasizing the extent of a storm of last Friday, one soldier said that fifteen typewriters were knocked from the tables where the clerical force was at work, and that Sergt. Major Carl L. Hawthorne of the American forces on the ship went under the table, while Leo B. Fennick of the 167th Aero Squad blew through a door. Lieutenant Harlan Thompson of St. Louis, a member of the 167th Aero Squad, after shaking hands with Mr. Whalen, said:

"If we march on Fifth Avenue I don't know how we'll march; we are better mechanics than soldiers."

Private Fennick shoved a number of letters into the reporters hand to mail.

Wants the Folks to Know.

Every doughboy on board and every potentia ace displayed English coins he was bringing back home, one had an American Lincoln penny he had found in Havre.

"Let New York know in the morning editions that we are home, our squadron has been overseas for nine months and we are as good as any of them," was the written message, handed to a reporter by Sergeant E. I. Pearson, Sergeant Rome, Corporal Byler, Sergeant Conederay, Sergeant Troutfetter, Private Kolbach, Sergeant Bartosh, and Sergeant Mangah.

After a stay of nearly an hour the committee left the boat with the cheers and good-byes of the boys ringing in their ears.

"Bring on the eats," was one of the last cries heard.

"Glad to be back although we were sure seasick," yelled a crowd in chorus.

The Patrol backed away tooting her whistle, and the members of the committee stood on deck waving their hats until they were out of earshot. As the boat drew away Rostron and Colonel Pratt waved a farewell to the committee and Mr. Whalen yelled back, "We'll be back at 8:30 o'clock to escort you to your pier."

At 10:10 the Patrol returned to the Battery.

At the Navy Yard last night it was stated that Admiral Mayo had arrived there and gone directly to his flagship, the battleship Pennsylvania, where his wife had been waiting for him all day, and afterward had gone to a hotel in New York for the night.

The Knights of Columbus announced last night that a corps of its workers would meet the Mauretania at the pier this morning and distribute to the troops thousands of their "I'm Safe and Sound" cards, which the men can address to their relatives and friends. Secretaries will mail them for the men.

UNITS ON THE MAURETANIA.

Aero Squadrons, Bricklayers and Radio Mechanics Arrive.

Following are the units of United States soldiers aboard the Mauretania:

156TH AERO SQUADRON.

Second Lieut. Arthur A. Sack.....B- 3
Second Lieut. John A. Bryan.....B- 3
Second Lieut. Richard M. Harris.....B- 3

167TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Barian Thompson.....B- 5
Second Lieut. Arthur J. Wheeler.....B- 5

187TH AERO SQUADRON.

Second Lieut. Lock W. Redd.....B-64
Second Lieut. Herman W. Berning.....B-64

216TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lyons.....B- 9
Second Lieut. Joseph P. Chapman.....B- 9
Second Lieut. George E. Fenderson.....B- 9

225TH AERO SQUADRON.

Second Lieut. Brooks Dudley.....B- 2
Second Lieut. William B. Alexander.....B- 2

226TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. R. Julian R. Speyers.....B- 6
Second Lieut. Philander P. Scroggs.....B- 4
Second Lieut. Leo C. Watson.....B- 4
Second Lieut. Max A. Montgomery.....B- 4

228TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. James R. Ashley.....B- 8
Second Lieut. Wilson G. Fleming.....B- 8
Second Lieut. George P. Kirby.....B- 8

282D AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Walter A. Lorah.....B-10
Second Lieut. Otis H. Castle.....B-10
Second Lieut. Elner L. Rolfsen.....B-10

267TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. F. W. Belcher.....B-35
Second Lieut. Lester E. Cadman.....B-35
Second Lieut. Bethell Edrington.....B-41

268TH AERO SQUADRON.

Second Lieut. Peter V. O. Barkelew.....B-39
Second Lieut. James F. Callahan.....B-39

308TH AERO SQUADRON.

Capt. Frederick R. Randall.....B-12
First Lieut. Kirby Fitzpatrick.....B-12
First Lieut. Alexander H. Clarke.....B-14
Second Lieut. Julius H. Nussbaum.....B-14
Second Lieut. Garner K. Birdseye.....B-14

309TH AERO SQUADRON.

Capt. Cecil Van Auker.....B-15
Capt. Ralph R. Bush.....B-68
First Lieut. Jales W. Tinsley.....B-15

310TH AERO SQUADRON.

Capt. Alfred J. Hayhurst.....B-25
First Lieut. Edmund Easters.....B-25

315TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Harold H. Healy.....B-60
Second Lieut. Walter A. Crowe.....B-60

316TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. William F. Le Baron.....B-26
Second Lieut. Victor A. Le Noir.....B-26
Second Lieut. Leo N. Sinner.....B-26

317TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Ray T. Morgan.....B-66
First Lieut. Eugene Ferry Smith.....B-66

319TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Beach.....B-58
First Lieut. Arthur D. Farquhar.....B-58
Second Lieut. John Sunderland, Jr.....B-58

321ST AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Malcolm Lucas.....B-17
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Carroll.....B-17
Second Lieut. John Q. Cunning.....B-17

325TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Richard A. Smith.....B-16
Second Lieut. William E. Karns.....B-16
Second Lieut. Roy D. Wilcox.....B-24

329TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Cornelius N. Caddagan.....B-18
Second Lieut. Martin B. Kugler.....B-18
Second Lieut. Walter J. Hubbard, Jr.....B-18
Second Lieut. Otto L. Weidmann.....B-20

330TH AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Clarence J. Gilbert.....B-22
Second Lieut. Leslie C. McClelland.....B-22

331ST AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Taylor H. Stukes.....B-24
Second Lieut. William P. Boyd.....B-24

332D AERO SQUADRON.

First Lieut. Willis E. Embry.....B- 1
Second Lieut. Paul T. Putnam.....B- 1
Second Lieut. Walter W. Longstreth.....B- 1

5TH CONSTRUCTION BRICKLAYERS CO.

First Lieut. Bernard J. O'Rourke.....B-28
Second Lieut. Mitchell Allen.....B-28
Second Lieut. Ralph Bryan.....B-28

RADIO MECHANICS DETACHMENT.

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Lee.....B-27

TWO MORE TRANSPORTS SAIL FROM ENGLAND

Ascanius Bound for New York and Canopic for Boston Bringing Aero Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — General March today announced the sailing of two more transports bringing home aero units and other American troops from England. He announced that the Ascanius sailed from Liverpool for New York on the morning of Nov. 29, with 47 officers and 1,427 men, and the Canopic from Liverpool the same afternoon for Boston, with 54 officers and 1,067 men. The troops on the Ascanius are:

	Officers.	Men.
249th Aero. Squadron	3	134
475th Aerd. Squadron	5	134
526th Aero. Squadron	2	145
476th Aero. Squadron	4	142
371st Aero. Squadron	4	142
378th Aero Squadron	2	145
841st Aero. Squadron	3	169
335th Aero. Squadron	6	145
473d Aero. Squadron	4	137
832d Aero. Squadron	3	119
Casuals, medical detachment.	5	15
Casuals	6	..
Total	47	1,427

The troops on the Canopic are:

1st Handley-Page Accept. P.	25	566
211th Aero. Squadron	4	156
282d Aero. Squadron	3	160
806th Aero. Squadron	4	123
Detachment 1st and 2d H.-P. Accept. Park	1	60
Casuals, medical dept.	8	12
Casuals	14	...
Total	54	1,087

HOSPITAL SHIP BRINGS 1,100.

On the Northern Pacific Are 500 Seriously Wounded.

While hundreds were looking for the lights of the Mauretania last night the United States hospital ship Northern Pacific arrived with 1,100 sailors, marines, and soldiers on board. Of these 500 were seriously wounded. She went to Pier 4, Hoboken, where she was made fast shortly after 8 o'clock. As there would be difficulty in removing the serious cases from the ship to the Red Cross ambulances on the pier, the navy officials decided to keep them on board till 8 o'clock this morning.

A number of the men have lost limbs, and it could not be ascertained where they would be sent last night, but it will probably be to the Debarkation Hospital on Ellis Island, where arrangements had been made yesterday afternoon for the reception of several hundred wounded. Of the 1,100 on board 400 were sailors from the fleet and naval stations returning to the United States uninjured. There were sixty wounded officers, including several belonging to the Army Medical Corps, who had been gassed while attending to the wounded at the front during the recent advance. The majority of them, it was said, had so far recovered that they would be able to go to their homes today.

Officers of the hospital ship said that she would have been in early yesterday morning if it had not been for the northwest gale encountered on Saturday, which was the third storm since leaving Brest. The cold weather off the Atlantic Coast was very intense, and when she arrived at her pier last night the forward decks were covered with ice.

The Northern Pacific is a turbine steamship built for speed, and can average twenty-three knots or more in moderate weather. She tossed about a good deal in the heavy seas, which made it difficult for the wounded men in the cots to sleep with any degree of comfort, and they expressed relief last night when she was tied up to the pier and was really still for the first time in several days.

Some relatives of the wounded men who had been waiting all day for the hospital ship to arrive, got word at the gates from the guards last night that

GERMAN GENERALS STILL LEAD RED ARMY

German and Magyar Staffs Raising Great Force for Campaign in Spring.

CZECHS NOW FACE 227,000

Twenty-three More Divisions Being Formed—Czech Leaders to Confer on Perilous Situation.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EKATERINBURG, Russia, Nov. 24.—Despite Germany's agreement to withdraw troops from Russia, German general officers remain commanding the Bolshevist armies.

The Czechoslovak staff here has information from the front indicating that General Blucher remains as staff chief of the Bolshevist General Staff, and that General Eberhardt still commands the Bolshevist army on the Samara or southern front. Assisting these German Generals are German and Magyar staffs busy attempting to form a large Bolshevist army for operations next Spring.

According to Czech information the Bolshevist army numbers 227,000, with twenty-three new divisions called for the Spring.

Faced by this army, without military support from the Allies, and with communications to Vladivostok constantly endangered, the Czech army is in a position where it must decide either to withdraw from Siberia or have allied, which means American, military assistance. One thing or the other must be done.

I am informed that as soon as General Stephanik arrives at Ekaterinburg the Czech National Council and army will decide whether to continue to fight or to return to Bohemia via Vladivostok.

AMERICANS HELP TAKE RUSSIAN TOWN

Continue, with North Russian Troops, the Advance Up the Pinega River.

ARCHANGEL, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—The Russo-American forces, continuing their advance up the Pinega River over ice and snow-covered roads, have captured the town of Karpagorskoi, 120 miles from the town of Pinega, after a fight with the Bolsheviki. This place since the organization of the new Government of Archangel was a Russo-allied provision depot, but it was raided and captured by the Bolsheviki, and since then had been the scene of much partisan fighting.

A patrol of seventy Americans scouting yesterday along the Vaga River south of Shenkursk encountered a ten-fold superior force of Bolsheviki, including cavalry and infantry with many machine guns. The Americans were surrounded, but fought their way out, losing a Lieutenant and twelve men killed.

For bravery in construction work under heavy fire in the fighting along the Vologda Railroad, Lieutenant W. C. Griffies of St. Johns, Mich., has been awarded the British Military Cross and Sergeant John Benson of Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit, has been awarded the British Military Medal. These are the first American engineers in Russia to be decorated.

Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, has informed the correspondent that the Government in the region of the north, though recognizing the All-Russian authority of the Government formed in Siberia, would temporarily withhold its decision on the recent coup d'état of the Siberian Government.

RUSSIANS RIDE HOME, MAKE GERMANS WALK

500,000 Enemy Troops Marching Through Snow and Rain, Pillaging as They Go.

PARIS, Dec. 1, (Havas.)—German troops which have been occupying Russian territory are returning to Germany under great difficulty, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. One detachment of 1,500 men, marching from Lodz, seventy-five miles southwest of Warsaw, were attacked by the Poles, and only succeeded in reaching the German border after undergoing severe hardships.

The German army of 500,000 men is being forced to march homeward through snow and rain. The men cannot use the railroads, because the Russians returning to their own country have taken over all the rolling stock. The Germans are pillaging as they pass through villages, the inhabitants taking flight as the soldiers approach.

MASARYK IS ANXIOUS.

Hopes Allies Will Soon Decide About Russia—Fears for Slovakia.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Hope that the United States and the Allies will soon reach a decision regarding their policy toward Russia, so that Czechoslovak troops in Siberia may be released for the occupation of Slovakia, was expressed in an interview here today by Professor T. G. Masaryk, who has just arrived here from New York on his way to Prague to take the oath as head of the new Czechoslovak State.

"I have just received the news," he said, "that the Magyars will resist occupation and organization of Slovakia. I hope the Allies will send troops to help us occupy Slovak territory.

"It is necessary that our armies be brought back from Italy and France, and I want our armies in Siberia to return too, but this, I realize, depends on the decision of the Allies. I trust the Allies and the United States will soon formulate a definite plan about Russia."

RAID NORWEGIAN LEGATION.

Bolsheviki in Petrograd Carry Off Swiss Archives.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—A special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende of Christiania reports from Petrograd that the Norwegian legation was attacked by Bolsheviki, who stole the Swiss documents there.

Norway has been taking care of Switzerland's interests in Russia.

TO INVESTIGATE POGROMS.

Allied Officers in Lemberg—Vienna Jews Appeal to President Wilson.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—According to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague, Entente officers have gone to Lemberg from Budapest to investigate the recent attacks upon Jews.

The Jewish community at Vienna has made an urgent appeal to President Wilson for protection.

CO-OPERATION PLAN GAINS IN RUSSIA

The Most Powerful Movement Now in That Country, Dr. Shuman Declares.

The Co-operative Movement in Russia was the subject of a lecture last night at 2,542 Broadway, by Dr. Isaac J. Shuman, manager of the New York Branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank. Dr. Schuman began his address by saying that Russia had been misrepresented.

"You are never told of the economic problems of Russia," he said, "and people pay attention only to the dramatic political occurrences. It would seem that the world expects a paralyzed man, for that is what Russia is, to be able to walk, by talking of his honor and duty."

Dr. Shuman explained the history of the co-operative movement in Russia, how it was first formed fifty-three years ago and how it had grown without the world realizing it until it was the most powerful movement in the country. There were 50,000 co-operative societies in Russia, he said, representing 20,000,000 households, or one-third of the entire population.

"In 1905," Dr. Shuman continued, "the Russian revolution took place. Although it was defeated, the attention of the ruling powers was drawn to the co-operative movement. It had attained such influence that it was more or less recognized, and soon all societies gathered together under one banner. All these different societies were organized into a single consumers' society.

"In 1912 the Moscow Narodny Bank, or the Moscow Peoples Bank, received its license, and it was incorporated with a capital of 1,000,000 rubles. It may interest and surprise you to know that in June of this year we had a working capital of 100,000,000 rubles. We invested this capital in the co-operative societies. Instead of having private capital, mostly German and Danish, come in and sell and resell the resources of the country, we handled the business ourselves and did away with the middlemen.

"In 1915 we exported 1,000,000 tons of flax; in 1916, 5,000,000; in 1917, 15,000,000, and this year we expect to export 30,000,000 tons. More than 95 per cent. of the butter produced in the country today is handled in co-operative stores.

"The movement is fast spreading all over Russia, but the centre of our business has been in the rural districts. Our success has shown that it is necessary to bring together the producer and the consumer. And the future of the movement depends upon an interexchange of commodities on an international basis."

Dr. Shuman, continuing, asserted that the movement was a self-help project that fought speculation and profiteering, that put no confidence in any political party, but relied only on its own strength.

"The Bolsheviki did not approve of us at first," Dr. Shuman said, "but they found that it would be a very difficult undertaking to substitute a State economic régime for co-operative methods. Without us Russia would be financially ruined. The people could not get along without us, for all the food and the trade and industries are in our hands. The Bolsheviki do not like us, but they have given us many liberties. We are the only bank that was not taken over by them. They do not like us, but we have nothing to complain about."

There were twenty co-operative banks now in Russia, Dr. Shuman said, with a capital of 500,000,000 rubles, and there was a branch bank in London. He predicted that there would soon be a bank in New York.

MAJOR DIES OF POISONING.

Former State Senator Murtaugh Took Roach Salts by Mistake.

Major John F. Murtaugh of Elmira, N. Y., former State Senator from the Forty-first District, who had been stationed at Governors Island since his appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department last September, died yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, from accidentally taking roach salts.

Yesterday morning Major Murtaugh, who shared an apartment with Major T. Adams, sent a bellboy to a drug store for rochelle salts, according to the manager of the hotel. The boy returned with a package and Major Murtaugh, without examing the label, took a quantity of the contents. In a short time he complained to Major Adams that he felt ill. Major Adams notified the office of the hotel to send a physician, but as the house physician was not in Dr. J. W. Amey, 216 West Seventy-second Street, was summoned. Major Murtaugh was partly unconscious when the physician arrived, but was able to tell Dr. Amey what had happened.

"Are you sure he took rochelle salts?" Dr. Amey asked Major Adams.

"There's the box?" Major Adams replied. The physician picked it up and saw immediately that Major Murtaugh had taken roach salts. Major Murtaugh died at 3 o'clock, three hours after taking the salts. At the hotel it was said that he was a widower and had four children.

ALL EYES ON EISNER IN SEPARATIST FIGHT

But Bavarian Leader's Campaign Is Secondary to German Economic Crisis.

LABOR PROBLEM APPALLING

Nine Million Soldiers to be Reabsorbed in Industries Convulsed by Fierce Disputes.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 29.—The chief political question for the moment in Germany is whether Kurt Eisner will press his effort to enforce the retirement of Solf, Erzberger, and Scheidemann to the point of compelling a rupture of relations with Berlin. The Bavarian President's effort has importance as a symptom of the very necessary, but as yet only faintly visible, moral awakening of Germany, but it should probably not be regarded as a serious sign of the breakdown of German unity. In the present chaotic conditions separatism may be used as a political weapon, but it is hardly regarded as a political goal. The influences of Berlin, with their novel but very natural mingling of Bolshevism and the old régime, are very unhealthy, and it is quite possible that it may be necessary for a time to erect quarantine barriers against them, but it is certainly not desirable, either from the allied or the German point of view, that Germany should split up into a number of isolated factions and units.

Great Leaders Are Lacking.

All such political questions are, however, of really secondary importance just now. Germany is adrift, and, for the present, at any rate, the revolution is mainly a negation. There is a strange, depressing emptiness about the whole thing. It is astonishingly dull; it lacks the picturesque element. One searches in vain for a great leader, for an inspiring idea. The Social Democrats, who are on top, have no refreshing original ideas, no vigor or moral leadership. Most of them are busily explaining away their old obsolete Marxian doctrines and hastily drawing a veil over the shame of the catastrophe.

The chief exception is Kurt Eisner, the energetic Jew who now rules over Catholic Bavaria. It is early to judge of Eisner's quality as a statesman, or of the actual influence he possesses, but hitherto most of his acts have been marked by wisdom and courage. He at least has a clear eye for those moral factors which brought about the catastrophe. But the Bismarckian idea has broken down, and it is amazing to see how deeply it has eaten into the spirit and soul of Germany. The country is like a man who has been living on narcotics and suddenly finds his morphia wrenched from him. The idea that the revolution was nothing but a manoeuvre to make peace is wrong. The political motives that actuated those Germans who concluded the armistice may have been of very various quality, but an outward physical revolution is really there, and potentially it has been for months past. It is a collapse; it is a breakdown; it is in itself defeat, and that is its primary character. Whether it later becomes a moral regenerating force remains to be seen.

Strikes Present Serious Problems.

Economic questions of organization and sheer existence are at present in the foreground. The revolution has had its inevitable effect on discipline. The strike movement has seriously reduced the output of coal in Silesia, on which German industries depend largely for supplies. In Berlin industry, despite the formal agreement between employers and trade unions, is weakened by continual disputes, resembling those during the Russian revolution. The employers assert their inability to fulfill the workmen's demands, owing to lack of raw materials and fuel, while the workmen charge their employers with bad faith and call for sabotage resolutions. Strikes are frequent, and even those who do work spend a considerable part of their eight working hours in political discussion.

There are vast problems of demobilization to be faced. It is stated that of the 9,000,000 men who are returning or to return from the front not more than 2,000,000 will find places in agriculture, while work must be found for all the rest in the already crowded and agitated labor market. The growing friction between soldiers and workmen adds to the difficulties. Transport troubles are serious, but not insuperable, while of the contradictory statements as to the conditions of the food problem it is impossible to make head or tail. For the present, at any rate, the problem of food is not acute.

These are great problems, and the measure in which they are solved is the measure of what real strength and capacity for renewal remains in the German people. Political problems are secondary. As for democracy and the Constituent Assembly, these are, for the bulk of the German leaders, matters of cool or bitter calculation rather than of profound inward conviction.

LATEST RUMOR SAYS EISNER WILL SOON FALL

Earlier Report Asserted That Bavaria Had Asked for a Separate Peace.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—Advices from Bavaria say that the fall of Premier Eisner is expected soon, and that Herr Auer, a Socialist, is mentioned as his successor.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Allies, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the Governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete.

The Government of Germany is supported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who placed the army at its disposal, and refuses to resign or to dismiss Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Secretary in the coalition Cabinet, or Dr. Mathias Erzberger.

WANTS EARLY CONVENTION.

Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Almost Unanimous for It.

BERLIN, Dec. 1, (By Associated Press.)—A resolution favoring the convening of the National Assembly at the earliest possible moment was passed by a meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in the Reichstag Chamber yesterday.

Out of 300 in attendance only two voted against the resolution. The meeting was orderly.

In the opinion of the Majority Socialists and the Bourgeois Parties, according to Die Freiheit, the date, Feb. 16, fixed by the Council of Peoples' Commissioners for holding an election to the Constituent Assembly is too early. It is maintained that more time is needed to put into effect a purely socialistic policy.

The Independent Socialists have stated that the threatened separation of the Rhine Province and Bavaria makes it imperative that an early election be held.

The bourgeois and socialistic press agree that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress, which will meet Dec. 16, will accept the early election date. Delegates to the congress will be chosen in haphazard fashion. The Berlin Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, which called the congress, is said in some quarters to have little real authority outside Berlin. The committee, it is asserted, is not able to put into effect regulations which would be universally observed regarding the manner of choosing delegates.

Any body at any place calling itself a Soldiers and Workmen's Council will be able to send delegates. The control of credentials will be difficult, and this has led to fears in certain sections that the congress will be packed.

Even optimists are discouraged by the apathetic attitude of the bourgeoisie and the untiring activity of the Spartacus group of Socialists.

DON'T HOLD NAUEN STATION.

But German Radicals Control All Home Wireless Plants.

BERLIN, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Radical Socialists have not yet obtained control of the greater wireless stations at Nauen and Konigswursterhausen, but independent Socialists, with the Spartacus group, have obtained control of all home stations with a restricted radius. only the refusal of Philipp Scheidemann to approve an order transfering the entire wireless system to the jurisdiction of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council temporarily halted a raid on the larger overseas stations.

EIGHT MORE U-BOATS IN.

Brings Total of Submarines Surrendered to Allies to 122.

HARWICH, Dec. 1.—Eight more German submarines surrendered today, making a total of 122 which have been taken over by the Allies.

CHARGES OFFICIALS AIDED IN POGROMS

German Correspondent in Lemberg Says They Encouraged Killing of Jews.

GHETTO WAS LAID IN RUINS

Looting by the Polish Officers and Soldiers Widespread in Three Days of Slaughter.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via The Hague.)—The Tageblatt's Lemberg correspondent telegraphs that he has just left that city, which, he says, has become the scene of appalling outrages and brutal slaughter.

"Since Friday," he says, "Lemberg has been in the hands of the Poles after a stubborn defense of many weeks by the Ruthenians and sanguinary street fights which it is said cost more than a thousand lives.

"The city presents a picture of the wildest destruction, especially around the General Post Office, which has been totally destroyed by fire, nothing but ruins remaining. Not one house in this district, where the hottest fighting took place, remains unscathed. As soon as the Poles became masters of the situation they systematically pillaged all Jewish business houses and stores. Riot and robbery developed into the most awful pogrom ever heard of. Within two or three days the Lemberg Ghetto was turned into heaps of smoking débris.

"Eye witnesses estimate that the Polish soldiers killed more than a thousand Jewish men, women, and children. Innumerable bodies are yet lying among the débris.

"The Polish authorities did nothing to stop the slaughter; indeed, they doubtless encouraged it, which accounts for the open boast of the soldiers that they had permission to pillage.

"The Polish commander issued a statement to the effect that the Jews themselves had provoked 'regrettable reprisals' by the Polish soldiers by throwing boiling water. The authorities, he said, had now taken measures to protect the Jews, but the latter must refrain from any further provocations.

"This statement was the cause of renewed outbreaks because now the soldiers had it in black and white that the Jews were their enemies. Even the Polish officers now openly participated in the plundering that continued in broad daylight. They were seen carrying blood-smeared looted articles from prominent streets.

"The Poles now seek to escape responsibility by asserting that the rioters were mere bandits disguised as soldiers, but this is disproved by the great number of uniformed plunderers and their correct equipment, with rifles and ammunition. Besides, even while the Ruthenians were yet in power, it was common knowledge that should the Poles succeed in entering the city pogroms would be inevitable."

A telegram to the Lokal-Anzeiger says that the Polish and Ruthenian shops were not touched, that the plunders, among whom were many women, were under orders of officers of the Polish Legion, that the whole of the Jewish quarter was burned Nov. 23; that any Jew who dared to show his face in the street was shot on sight; that the water supply was cut off to prevent the extinction of the fire; that Jewish girls between the ages of 16 and 18 were outraged and then thrown from windows, and that hundreds of bodies of Jewish men, women, and children are heaped in the streets.

NEW BERLIN LEADERS ARE SPENDING MONEY

Said to Have Got Rid of 600,000,000 Marks in Three Months.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—The German revolutionary Government, according to estimates made by the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung, has spent 600,000,000 marks, (nominally about $142,000,000,) in the last three weeks.

The newspaper says that a storm has burst against corruption in Berlin which, "it is hoped, will sweep away the dishonest rabble," and continues:

"Unless resolute resistance is offered, the country will be precipitated into terrible misfortune. All that can now be done for the healthy regions is for them to take affairs into their own hands. On the Rhine and on the Danube [i. e., in Southern Germany] there exists a strong resolve to do this."

IMITATES KAISER'S ACTION.

King of Wuerttemberg Publicly Renounces Royal Rights.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—Following the example of the former German Emperor, the King of Würtemberg has publicly abdicated. He renounces the crown only in his own name, making no mention in his declaration of the Heir Apparent.

ALSATIAN BISHOP'S PLEA.

Himself a Prussian, Fritzen Wants Clergy to Use the German Tongue.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 29.—The Bishop of Strasbourg has requested permission of the French authorities that the clergy of the diocese use the German language, because, he contends, "it is indispensable."

The Bishop of Strasbourg is the Right Rev. Dr. Adolf Fritzen, a native of Cleves, in Rhenish Prussia. He was at one period Court Chaplain in Dresden and the tutor of the children of Prince George of Saxony.

SOLF EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

tegrity of Germany. We are afraid that Eisner is not on the right way to preserve unity and obtain a tolerable peace for Germany."

Theodor Wolff's Tageblatt deals more harshly with Eisner, saying:

"His activity is assuming strange forms. It is necessary to tell him and all concerned that Germany cannot be governed much longer with such fantastic ideas. We know that much might be better in the Foreign Office, but nothing that is done by our present diplomats is so bad as Eisner's and the Soldiers' Council's activity, which latter he seems to instruct in foreign politics. They demand the subjection of the Central Government to the individual State. They undermine the Government's authority and split the country. For the sake of popularity Eisner seeks to exonerate Bavaria and place Prussia in the pillory. Well, Eisner is a poet. For the celebration of the revolution he himself wrote a poem, ending thus, 'The new nation rises. Oh, world, rejoice!'

"If he and his friends continue their poetical ravings, the world out there may enjoy it, but the new nation is bound to destruction."

It is by no means all flowers and applause for Eisner, not even in Bavaria. Only the Munich Post approves his action. The Munich Neueste Nachrichten publishes a scathing article against the Premier, and in the Bayrischer Kurier Rachel Rabinowitz, the Socialist writer, says:

"Eisner is neither German nor Bavarian."

Eisner went from Galicia via Berlin to Munich scarcely half a dozen years ago, and he owes his present prominent position more to a lucky turn of the wheel, perhaps, than to any political ability. The Bavarian Democrats are much incensed against him because, on his way to Berlin, he traveled in one of the former royal cars, despite the intolerable railway congestion.

Intractable German Generals.

Nov. 27.—One of the People's Commissioners, the Independent Socialist Emil Barth, has made a sensational statement to the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, to the effect that in Lennep yesterday there was a sanguinary encounter between the Soldiers' Council and the commanding Generals, which ended with the arrest of the former. The case is now being investigated by the Government, it not being quite clear who was at fault.

"If, however," said Barth, "any General, believing in the support of his troops, should dare to start a counter-revolution in any corner of the Fatherland, or if any General should start to order any member of the new Government shot, then we should order any member of the new Government shot, then we should unhesitatingly deal with him in like manner. Then the proletarians will take up the fight ruthlessly and defend their liberty with their lives."

Last night the Cabinet ordered the highest in command, von Hindenburg and his Generals, to come immediately to Berlin, and demanded the immediate dismissal of General Eberhardt, who was responsible for the Lennep trouble.

Minor officers who have just returned from the front have repeatedly displayed an unmistakable spirit of revolt, a most striking example being that of three officers in the Cassel celebration of the return of the troops. At Lohen the military watch fired at them. Lieutenant Krueger shot and wounded one of the soldiers, who then killed him. Captain Kroska and another officer, who accompanied Krueger, were arrested.

Trouble has been brewing ever since the commanders of the western armies reached German soil. Sixt von Arnim, arriving at the head of 600,000 men, was the first General who seemed unable to realize the new situation, and gave offensive orders, which were, however, withdrawn afterward. He was followed by Eberhardt, who addressed the people in the old military style, threatening all kinds of penalties unless he was implicitly obeyed. He strictly prohibited any red flags or red badges.

General von Behm gave very much the same orders, to the annoyance of Berlin and Hindenburg.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council makes a public statement to the effect that the Cassel Arch was adorned with only two red flags, but was quite overwhelmed in the profusion of black, white, and red. The council had never raised any objection against any flag whatever but could not permit an insult to the red flag.

An encounter like the one described here could hardly be avoided, said Dr. Suedekum, now Prussian Finance Minister, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in discussing the situation, but he was absolutely confident that the People's Commissioners had the situation well in hand and that the Soldiers' Councils would see that no military coup succeeded.

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Your wife

Something about life insurance money which may not have occurred to you.

STATISTICS tell us the average man pays premiums on his policy 10 years. He pays out this money to assure his wife and family definite capital to meet their needs after his death.

So far, so good.

Experience, however, shows that most recipients of life insurance money

seem to imagine that so much money must last indefinitely. Large expenditures naturally result; *or,*

they are tempted into constant small extravagances. A little money is wasted here; a little wasted there. The waste keeps mounting; *or,*

in the hope of making large profits, they put inherited money into risky, sometimes fraudulent, "investments."

IS your wife, or your son, or your daughter, "used to money" in large amounts? Are you quite sure that the money you leave won't disappear in a few years?

You would hardly burden your wife with the financial administration of your business in life—why burden her with the sound financial administration of the money you leave?

In the interest of farsighted kindness, we bring to your attention

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND

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A Columbia Trust Fund is simply cash or its equivalent—life insurance is a good example—deposited with us under definite written instructions in your will, or in an agreement made with us at any time.

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An officer at any of our offices will gladly explain Columbia Trust Funds to you and answer any questions.

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The Russian Noble's Tip

"Perhaps it was the informality of our first cabaret performance, perhaps it was because the audience thought that we were guests, perhaps we were new at the game; in any event, our little dance was much applauded. While we were both quivering with nervous excitement, Louis came up with three hundred francs from his Russian friend. He asked that we repeat the dance. Vernon was most embarrassed and quite proudly insisted that we could not take the money. I stepped hard on his foot and 'collared' the three hundred. We danced our encore and went home very happy for the first time since we arrived in France."

Read Irene Castle's charming memories of her husband in the December

Everybody's MAGAZINE

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Be the life of the evening, the joy of the party, the little ray of sunshine in the gloom of the grill-room. Stop at the nearest newsstand and buy a copy of the most diverting, stimulating, cheero-spirited magazine going:

VANITY FAIR

DECEMBER NUMBER ON SALE NOW

Price 35 cents

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot=Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot=Ease in their shoes each morning.

Allen's Foot=Ease is used by the American, French and British troops, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses.

Why not order a dozen or more boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.

ARTISTS ACCLAIM

the Christman (6 foot) STUDIO GRAND as marvelous for its VELVETY TOUCH and SONOROUS tone. Made in mahogany. Polished or art finish.

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New Mahogany Player Pianos of good make at $450. Exceptional value.

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FEAR WOMEN'S VOTES MAY RETURN CARL

Austrian Socialist Papers Say They Are Being Influenced by the Clergy.

EX-EMPEROR CALLED POOR

Knew Nothing About Fund He Is Accused of Having Taken, It Is Said.

VIENNA, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—The term "votes for women" is beginning to take on a sinister meaning here when considered in connection with the fact that Emperor Charles has not formally abdicated. The Socialist newspapers claim that the women voters are being influenced by the clergy and they also are making fierce attacks on Charles, openly charging that he has agents in Switzerland and other countries and that he is working with the Christian Socialist Party with the intention of coming back to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

There will be elections in January for a new Parliament and the confirmation of the republic or the re-establishment of the monarchy, according to the vote. It is pointed out that the Government is only provisional, being composed of what was left of the old Parliament of the empire. The present membership from German-speaking Austria is 221, representing five parties. There are 100 German Nationalists, 65 Christian Socialists, 42 Social Democrats, 7 Viennese Liberals, and 7 independents. These parties have submerged their differences for the present in order to maintain order with an active Government composed of an Executive Committee consisting of three presiding officers in the Staatsrat, which has twenty members.

Since the recent death of the Social Democrat, Victor Adler, who held the portfolio of Secretary of State, there has been no great popular leader, with the exception of Dr. Karl Renner, now one of the three presiding officers of the Staatsrat. Despite the criticism to which the Government is subjected, the old members are seeking to pull Austria out of her present difficulties.

While the present Austrian Government is unable to assume and pay the totals of money due on war contracts, which were entered into jointly with Hungary, Bohemia and the other States of the old empire, it is making payments on account. These are being charged against the Imperial Government in the hope of seeking reimbursement when the war debt is distributed among the various republics.

Concerning the attacks on Emperor Charles made by the Socialist newspapers, to the effect that the then Emperor robbed the Government, drawing a million and a half crowns yearly as Commander in Chief and also back pay, the correspondent is authorized to say that the Emperor always had been a poor man and that he also is poor at present; that even his wife, who comes from the notably poor house of Parma, in Italy, is richer than he.

During the war Charles frequently slept in the corridors of sleeping cars in order to save money. He ate most moderately, but he had to pay the expenses of his staff.

Regarding the 1,500,000 crowns, it is said Charles never knew of its existence, that his affairs were managed by the Grand Master of the Court, who always was behind in his accounts; that the imperial civil list was 20,000,000 crowns, from which he was compelled to maintain 5,000 persons employed in the castles, the imperial gardens, museums, libraries, and theatres. This number of persons really amounted to 15,000, counting all the members of the families of the employes, who were obliged to be married.

Charles declared that he never knew of nor was interested in the sums of money he received. He had no time for such matters. He was always traveling and never stayed more than two days at any one time with his family.

It is also asserted that the old Emperor Francis Joseph left an estate of thirty-odd million crowns. Not a cent of this was given to charity or to his people and not a cent was bequeathed to the Emperor. The old Emperor, however, gave 20,000,000 crowns to the children of the assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who already were wealthy, and 10,000,000 crowns to other persons.

The informant of the correspondent asserted that Emperor Charles was not stingy like the old Emperor or Francis Ferdinand. He said the meanness of Francis Ferdinand was ludicrous. When at a fashionable hotel in London the Archduke obtained half rates because of the advertisement his presence gave to the hotel. He was known as a small tipster. Also in his own country he always paid half rates at hotels.

When a Lieutenant in the army former Emperor Charles aided his mother, the Archduchess Maria Joseph, who was in financial straits. She is now living at Eckartsau Palace, having just recently put up for sale her own palace in Vienna.

The Budapest daily newspaper Hirlap prints a report to the effect that on the first day of the revolution in Austria the Austro-Hungarian Grand Master of the Court asked for and secured a million and a half francs from each of eight archducal families because "they might have to go abroad." Ex-Emperor Charles and ex-Archduke Joseph, the newspaper adds, refused to subscribe to the fund.

SAYS AUSTRIA MUST HAVE RAW MATERIALS

Country Then in Ten Years Can Pay All Debts, Viennese Banker Estimates.

VIENNA, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Alfred Treichl, Managing Director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, which has a working capital of $50,000,000 and branches throughout the former Austrian Empire, in an interview today with The Associated Press said:

"The biggest question the world is now facing is whether the free trade or the high tariff principle shall be applied between the nations, and, in particular, what the United States will do in this respect. On this question depends certainly the economic prosperity of the former Central Empires and possibly their political happiness.

"The dimensions of the war certainly have been too great for Austria. We are overloaded with war debts, though it must be remembered they are largely internal, with two or three billion crowns owed to Germany and also small loans obtained in the United States before that country ceased its neutrality.

"We have among ourselves merely exchanged materials for paper money, notes, and bonds. One problem we are facing is for each of the new republics to make up its accounts and divide the war debts so that each will know where it stands.

"Never in history, however, has any enterprising people been crushed by debts. If we can produce we can pay back all our debts in ten years. But the great difficulty is how to start production.

"What we need in Austria first is food, so that we can keep order, and then raw materials for manufacturing which are in the hands of our former enemies.

"The important point is will the United States send us raw materials against a loan. I say the United States because it has copper and cotton and nobody on earth can do business without American cotton. Possibly South America could sell us wool, but doubt exists if it will be able to sell on time.

"Financial help for the former Central Empires must come from the Anglo-Americans. They are the only nations able to furnish aid of this kind, as France no longer is in the position of money lender to other countries.

"It must be understood that the riches of any country are not in the gold reserve, of which we possibly possess a quarter of a billion crowns, but in its production capacity.

What Will United States Do?

"Speaking from a Continental point of view it must be asked whether America will continue to sell raw products. Since the war she has increased the number of her factories. Now, will she insist on selling finished products to us? If so, that will be the cause of a still greater Continental crisis.

"If the United States and the Allies wish to prevent such an economic crisis, leading to political ones, too, it will be necessary to give us the means of production. If you imprison your debtor he never will be able to work and pay.

"The Peace Conference should arrange first to pay our debts outstanding abroad, later collecting from us, and second, should provide us with financial means and give us raw materials.

"These terms apply to the former Austrian Empire. As regards the German republics and their war indemnities, they are richer than are we. They also hold more foreign stocks and bonds.

"Regarding the political future of the republics of the former Austrian Empire, I do not believe they will get together for many years, though their economic relations would be greatly improved by a common money standard such as exists between France, Italy, and Switzerland, and also by free trade.

"Europe must have free trade, since she is a bigger buyer than a seller, but she cannot have it unless the United States finds it to her interests in the same way that England found it in past years.

"The political relations between the former Austrian Empire and the republics are so complicated now that business is complicated. For instance, my bank has branches in Prague and Budapest, but soon both these capitals will demand that the head officers be there instead of Vienna. It is so with many other businesses.

"It appears that Vienna is doomed as a big centre. It is a big head on a small body. But a deader city will be Trieste, which, always a crime against nature, was kept alive artificially by rebates. For instance, coffee entering that port enjoyed a lower tariff than the tax by way of Hamburg. To Czech exports also low railroad rates were given, which induced us to use the Trieste route. The same facts are true of the Hungarian port of Fiume. Even as a neutral port Trieste has no future. Italy cannot afford to make the sacrifices made by Austria through pride. Whatever overseas trade the new republics will have will go by way of the Danube River and the Black Sea route, though the Czechs probably will use the North Sea.

"I don't think there will be immediately more wars among us if the Allies can send help now to prevent Bolshevism. But it will be observed that the Czechs are making inroads into the territory of their German neighbors which may sow seeds of later troubles. The Czechs are now rich and going well. Their revolution is not socialistic but business-made with imperialistic tendencies.

"It is said the Allies intend to settle forever wars breaking out in the Balkans. I hope so. But I suggest the reading of the first lines of the document of the Peace Conference of Vienna in 1815 when the Allies, on overthrowing Napoleon, agreed to prevent future wars and to erect a new Europe. That solution lasted 100 years. If the one now made lasts another hundred years it will do well.

Sees Hope Only in Free Trade.

BERNE, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—No permanent peace can be expected in Europe unless the new States, no matter what their physical boundaries, adopt free trade as the basis of their business existence and unless all Europe becomes a sort of United States, with its new nations working together without tariff barriers, as do the States in America, according to Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz, former Hungarian Minister of Finance.

He declared in an interview today that Central Europe was "teetering along precariously," in general unconscious whether it would come out of the chaos on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points or on the basis of "Leninism," to which it was being driven irretrievably. He said that not a single existing Government today, except the Czechoslovak, had been chosen by the majority of the people, but existed by chance. This situation, he continued, became more radical, idealistic, and impractical because of the "offish" attitude of the conservative elements.

The Prince urged the United States, if it sincerely desired the welfare of all nations, both great and small, to study seriously the question of the formation of a "Central European States." He expressed the belief that, whether Germany and Austria-Hungary were composed of few or many politically independent nations, some of them would be at war with each other within five years unless there were no tariff barriers to prevent Hungary from getting coal, Germany and Austria food, and Bohemia machinery.

WORK CUT ONE-SIXTH.

American Locomotive Plant at Schenectady on Five-Day Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Announcement was made today by John A. MacGarvey, General Manager of the American Locomotive Works, that the plant would go on a five-day working basis tomorrow for an indefinite time. This means that the big plant, which has been working overtime to fill orders, will work only five days, instead of six each week. It is explained that the Government orders for locomotives are coming in so slowly that it is impossible to keep the plant in full operation. During November only four engines were turned out each day.

The Railroad Administration has been placing all orders for locomotives for American railroads. The Schenectady plant has been engaged entirely on these engines. Now, with the war at an end, and a period of readjustment at hand, some delay in the formulation of a permanent policy is expected.

JUGOSLAVS DECLARE FOR FULL FREEDOM

Sound Warning of War and Massacre Should Italy Encroach on the Adriatic.

ASK WILSON FOR SUPPORT

Mass Meeting, Made Up Mostly of American Citizens, Cheers Demand for a Plebiscite.

Nearly a thousand Americans of Jugoslav birth gathered last night in the Amsterdam Opera House at 340 West Forty-fourth Street and passed, amid wild shouting and cheering, resolutions "to combat with all means" what they call the "unjustified claims of certain Italian circles to Gorizia, Gradiska, Trieste, Dalmatia, Istria, and the eastern part of Carniola." Ilija Despot Viderske, a member of the Jugoslav National Council at Washington, made the claim that the Italians had spent millions in this country for propaganda, but that, although the Jugoslavs had no millions they still had shoulders upon which to put their guns. Both he and Ignatius Kudek, publisher of the Glas Glasnaroda in this city, declared that not a foot of the disputed territory would be taken from them by the Italians unless it were over the dead bodies of the Jugoslavs.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Jugoslav Information Bureau, which was formed, after the signing of the armistice by the officers of all the Jugoslav societies in New York City. Between the speeches an orchestra of girls played upon native instruments and a chorus of men sang Slovenian songs. Spiro Kuchich, head of the Information Bureau, presided.

The Jugoslavs contend that the disputed territories are inhabited by Jugoslavs to the extent of 85 per cent. of the total population. Especially is this so, they say, in the districts outside the cities. On these grounds they passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, We are in perfect accord with the just principles of our great President Wilson, who has repeatedly stated and emphasized that the rights of any nation must not be curtailed; that no one can force upon it a ruler or government which it does not desire and that States which already exist or will be created must represent national units, respectively peoples who of their own motives aspire for mutual unity, and

Whereas, We as citizens of the United States have, during the war, sacrificed more than was demanded of us by our adopted country, be it ever in blood or materially, and fully conscious of the unselfish principles and causes for which our great Republic entered into the war and which it so gloriously won, and

Whereas, We are fully prepared to give our lives and shed our blood for the safeguarding of the principles for which America fought, and

Whereas, We are firmly convinced that there will be no lasting peace unless the principle of the Balkans to the Balkan peoples" is completely followed and as we fear that due to dissatisfaction and injustice another such conflagration, as has raged over almost the whole world during the past four years, will break out and

Whereas, Our hatred towards our former Government which enslaved us and denied us our rights, is known to every one, it must be concluded that this very same hatred will be renewed against any Government and any nation which would endeavor to deprive the Jugoslav nation of its rights and territory; we

Resolve in our name, and in the name of the free Jugoslav people in the old country to combat with all means the unjustified claims of certain Italian circles who support their claims with falsehoods when they state that Gorizia, Gradiska, Trieate, Dalmatia, Istria, and the eastern part of Carniola are, according to population and character, Italian territory.

We respectfully petition our great and just President and the people of the United States to use their influence to have a plebiscite taken in all those lands which Italy wishes to annex in order that the inhabitants thereof may be permitted to make known their wishes as to whether they desire to be free and independent or whether they desire to be annexed to Italy.

The other provinces which the Jugo-Slavs hope to include in a republic, but about which there is no dispute, are Corinthia, Styria, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Viderske, who spoke in the Croatian language, and again and again aroused the audience to loud applause and shouts of approval. He outlined the bases of the claims which the Italians are making to territory, and declared that all of them were false, whether based upon historical, ethnological, or geographical grounds. "For instance," he said, "the Italians have to go back in history to the time of the Romans to prove their rights to territory along the Adriatic, but there is no validity in that because, even though Dalmatia was under foreign rule (that of Austria) for 400 years, she still retained her Slav identity. The Italians say that half of Dalmatia is Italian, but that is a lie, for the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Government proved that only 2 per cent. were Italian." At this point there were shrill cries from the audience of "Down with the Italians!" and the crowd applauded lustily. "We have absolute confidence in President Wilson," continued the speaker, "for we know that with him our cause is safe. We are here now to tell him the truth of the situation, and the truth is that the Italians will know it with a vengeance if they take from us one foot of our territory. The land of the Jugo-Slav is living and will yet live. If the enemy should succeed in grabbing from us any land that is rightfully ours, inevitably another war will come. There will be another St. Bartholomew's massacre.

"Italy has pointed out that there are factions among the Croatians, and, of course, that is true, for there are factions among all peoples, but the Italians cannot use that as an excuse for occupation of our territory by allied troops.

"We should respect the American flag, the flag of the country that has received us so hospitably," said the speaker, and the audience heartily assented. "We have confidence in America, because she will protect our rights."

Mr. Kudek said that the Jugoslav republic was formed before the armistice was signed, and that its formation was primarily the cause of the Austrian collapse. He maintained that as soon as the republic was formed members of the National Council arranged to go to Paris to inform the Allies of the action that had been taken, but on their way through Italy they were arrested by the Italian authorities and interned, to be released only upon the protest of Great Britain.

A collection was taken for the promotion of the cause, and it was announced that the money received at the meeting and from outside sources had already reached $7,000.

JUGOSLAVS FOR UNION.

Big Meeting at Pittsburgh Appeals to America and Allies.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1.—With 600 Jugoslav delegates, representing every colony in America, in convention with all members of the Pittsburgh colony, the greatest meeting of Slavs ever called in America was held here today. A unanimous resolution for the amalgamation of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes under a government headed by their "great and democratic King, Peter Karageorgevich," was adopted which will be sent to the American delegates at the Peace Conference, and also to the allied and Serbian Governments. In part the resolution said:

"We have done things which have been acknowledged by all those that were associated with us in this great war, and now that it is brought to an end our ideals should be carried out, which are that our union must be realized according to the wishes of our people."

UKRAINIANS IN PROTEST.

Radicals Interrupt Meeting Concerning Invasion of Galicia.

Representatives of the 25,000 Ukrainians in New York City met yesterday afternoon in Arlington Hall, 25 St. Mark's Place, and voiced their protest against the action of Poland in claiming and occupying Eastern Galicia. The meeting was a noisy one and the conduct of some of those present was apparently restrained only by the presence of two policemen. Time after time speakers were interrupted by the Bolshivist element in the audience.

The meeting was called by the Ukrainian Federation, and there were crowded into the hall about a thousand delegates from the forty or more Ukarainian societies in this city. The speakers were Miron Siczynsky, President of the Ukrainian Federation and in charge of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Washington, and Omelan Rrvuk, a law student at Columbia.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of Poland in occupying Lemberg and other territory in Eastern Galicia, and urging "the Government of the United States to exert pressure on the Polish Government to stop the bloodshed which may lead to an internecine war between the Polish and Ukrainian peoples, and to agree to the settlement of conflicting claims by the Peace Conference on the basis of nationality."

When the resolution was put to a vote there was a cry: "Declare war on Poland." It was not officially noticed, and was drowned in a medley of shouts. The radical element interrupted often during the discussion of a resolution asking the United States to prevent the restoration of autocracy in the Ukraine and "to encourage the Ukrainian people to work out their own form of democratic Government." The Federation favored the popular form of Government, but the radicals cried out that only the working class should have the vote. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution protesting against the killing of Jews in Galicia, was adopted. It declared that thousands of Jews, including women and children, had been murdered by Polish troops in the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Eastern Galicia. The meeting condemned these outrages and expressed its sympathy for the suffering Jewish population.

DUMBA WANTS ALLIES TO POLICE HUNGARY

Ex-Ambassador Suggests That America and England Join in Restoration of Order.

ZURICH, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, has arrived here as the delegate of the United Committee of the Austrian Peace Association. His main purpose is to present to the Entente Powers the views of his constituents, who are seeking to prevent the incorporation of the German sections of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia in the Czechoslovak State, and the Italianization of the Middle Tyrol, which Austrian pacifists believe would stultify the League of Nations by creating a German irredenta.

After a long historical argument that these German sections should remain German, Dumba says:

"In her deep sorrow Austria can only appeal to the high sense of equity of President Wilson. She sincerely hopes that the Allies will uphold the principle of equal justice for the small and great powers, the principle which led to their victorious war."

He advocates the United States and Great Britain sending one regiment each as a symbol of order, which is now precariously maintained. He says pillaging and burning of wealthy homes is going on in the Hungarian plains, which should be policed by strong allied forces.

VIENNA TO GET FOOD.

Hungarian Authorities to Deliver Enough for a Month's Supply.

VIENNA, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—Vienna has been saved from famine for another month by arrangement with the Hungarian Government whereby there will be delivered to the municipal authorities 500 carloads of potatoes, 40,000 sheep, 5,000 head of cattle, and other foodstuffs.

The arrangements were made by Baron Knoblich, who represents the Republic at Budapest, through the help of Count Karolyi, President of the Hungarian National Council.

STONE SEES AMERICA 'ROCKING THE BOAT'

Head of Associated Press Deplores Tendency in This Country Toward Hysteria.

POINTS TO CALM ABROAD

Declares Americans Have Found Themselves Through the Blessings of Sacrifice.

After the regular service in Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, last night, the congregation went to the Sunday school and listened to an address by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, who told them there was a deplorable tendency in America just now to "rock the boat," which was deeply regrettable.

At the outset Mr. Stone told his audience The Associated Press was in no way responsible for the views he intended to express, for they were entirely personal. "The Associated Press," he said, "sees a good thing but does not help it. Likewise when it sees a bad thing it does not condemn it."

Mr. Stone has recently returned to this country from abroad.

"England and France are both calm, both suffering, but determined to the last. They are patient and silent," said Mr. Stone in pointing out the contrasts made by the three great allied countries.

"The unbroken square of Wellington at Waterloo," he said, "is not uncomparable with the unbroken spirit of England today."

Mr. Stone, speaking of France, said that four years of war, with all its suffering, had calmed her till she is now "simply standing around waiting until the end draws nigh." He also said that Americans were not entirely free from blame or responsibility; that their worship of mammon had some bearing on the causes that led to the great world war. He added he thought we had "found ourselves" through the blessings of sacrifice and suffering.

"The Germans saw us enjoying our luxuries!" said Mr. Stone, "and a burning envy took possession of them. Combine this with the military disposition of the Emperor, and one of the greatest causes will be found for the war which resulted in sending an army of savages on a rampage that put to shame even the South Sea Islanders."

"What shall we do in the way of justice," asked Mr. Stone. "There is no desire to murder the innocent women and children of Germany, of whom there are millions who were as great victims of this terrible conflict as we were."

Mr. Stone was applauded when he said that while he was not a lawyer, he believed it was possible to try the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz, and the other military and Junker leaders by ordinary process of law, and, if they are adjudged guilty, to hang them without any further ceremony.

He thought the freedom of the seas issue would cause no trouble, because Great Britain, more interested in that question than any other nation, had said she was holding her navy in trust for civilization and she was quite willing to share with her Allies, he added:

"I am very certain of this—that we shall never reach heaven till we look toward heaven. We shall never have anything like a league of peace in this world unless we look toward those things which make for peace, and I believe we have got to think with great care and patience.

"I think we are groping with feeble hands—and helpless—groping blindly in the dark, and we may reach God's right hand in that darkness and be lifted up and strengthened.

"We have now a league of nations. When Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and the United States, without any legal obligations, sprang to arms for the cause of civilization we made a league of nations that is going to prove of great value."

Mr. Stone, in closing, said there was no selfishness among the nations unless it be in this country among the industrial classes. He asserted the exploitation of smaller nations was at an end.

FLEW 550 MILES IN 250 MINUTES

Kettering and Rinehart Made 132 Miles an Hour from Dayton to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—C. F. Kettering, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Dayton-Wright Aeroplane Company, and Howard M. Rinehart, premier pilot of the same concern, flew 550 miles, from Dayton, Ohio, to New York yesterday in 4 hours and 10 minutes. Today in the same machine they flew from New York to Washington in 2 hours and 5 minutes. The trip was made in a standard De Havilland-4 army plane, equipped with a twelve-cylinder, 400-horse-power Liberty motor, the same type of machine as that used during the last four months of the war by American airmen attached to General Pershing's expedition.

The men who made the flight called up New York City from Dayton by long-distance telephone at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, made an engagement for dinner, and the theatre that evening, and arrived in time to keep both engagements, landing at the Mineola flying field. A speed of 132 miles an hour was averaged for the trip. When the Mineola field was reached there was enough oil and gasoline left in the tanks to carry the machine back to Dayton. Mr. Rinehart said it was feasible to make a 1,000-mile nonstop trip with that type of airplane.

Mr. Kettering, upon his arrival in Washington this afternoon, said:

"The trip from Dayton and from New York was perfect. The big engine ran true throughout. At no time did Mr. Rinehart, who was driving, experience any difficulty in keeping the plane at an even pace. At no time did he race, and at no time did he poke along. The plane responded beautifully to every demand. The trip was highly pleasing."

Mr. Kettering received orders a few days ago from the Chief of the Aeronautical Division of the Army to bring a De Havland four to Bolling Field Washington. Mr. Rinehart, who had an air map for a trip to New York, suggested that they go via New York. They each packed a suitcase with clothing, donned their polar clothes, and climbed into the machine, rising at 11 o'clock. At 3:10 the big bronze-colored machine stopped a few feet from one of the hangars on the Mineola Field.

It was at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon that the two flyers started for Washington. At 4:10 the fliers stepped from their machine in front of one of the hangars on Bolling Field in Washington. They had covered the 224 miles in two hours and five minutes.

Mr. Rinehart said that from Dayton to New York and from the latter city to Washington an altitude of 5,000 feet was maintained, and that at no time did they get more than five miles off their airline course.

Mr. Rinehart has been flying about nine years. He started with the Wright brothers. Since the perfection of the Liberty-12 he has flown 1,000 hours at an average rate of 125 miles an hour, or a distance five times the circumference of the earth. He expects to return to Dayton by rail tomorrow. He says he does not like the idea of the rail trip, as too much time will be lost.

"I have to consume eighteen hours to do what I could do in four or five if I had my machine," he commented.

DUTCH TO DECIDE WILHELM'S STATUS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

peror William of Germany, The Times asserts that "if we had to single out one culprit for punishment he would be the person." The paper adds that the argument that he cannot be punished because there are others who also are guilty cannot be admitted.

"By that argument," The Times continues, "a felon caught in the act would escape punishment because there are other felons who have not yet been brought to judgment, and neither law nor common sense would listen to such a plea. Besides, it is not proposed to punish the Kaiser alone. There are others, too, who will be placed on trial, but he is the chief because most highly criminal.

"The one argument against doing what we can to bring this archcriminal to justice is that at present he is a mean and contemptible figure, hiding his head from the ruin he brought on his country and that, if we prosecute him, we may somehow impart dignity to him. On the other hand * * * how can respect for international law in the future be based on the immunity of the principal offender against its provisions in the past?"

The formal abdication of the German Emperor caused surprise in England. It had been supposed, on the strength of the announcement made by Prince Maximilian of Baden, while Chancellor, and the reports of the Berlin Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, that William Hohenzollern had abdicated before he left Germany for Holland.

The abdication of the former German Crown Prince was accepted here as a fact on the same basis, but it is now believed that Frederick William has not relinquished his claims to the throne. The ex-Emperor's pronunciamento speaks for himself only.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Petit Journal says it is convinced that the associated powers will now demand the formal abdication of Frederick William as German Crown Prince.

DEMAND KAISER'S LIFE.

Uncompromising Sentiment in France for His Punishment.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—One finds on every hand uncompromising sentiment for punishing the Kaiser and other German ringleaders who brought on the war. Shooting or hanging is deemed too good for them. Until this gang is disposed of it will be difficult to secure a judicial attitude toward Germany.

Regardless of considerations of abstract expediency and right, elementary human nature demands some blood atonement for the greatest crime of all history, before peace as a business procedure is entered. Once these preliminaries were attended to it is probable a reaction would follow that would enable German matters to be taken up impartially.

IF YOU COULD SEE

far enough ahead to foretell financial and industrial conditions during reconstruction, you could make money buying stocks. Since you can't, you'd better buy securities that are not affected by peace—our Guaranteed Mortgages.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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Cash Paid Immediately for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry; strictly confidential. FORGOTSON'S, 503 Fifth Ave., North East Cor. 42d St. Est. 1885. Telephone 6331 Vanderbilt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer Splendid Values Today in a

Sale of 2400 Men's Fine Shirts

in Silk Fibre and Silk Mixtures

at $2.95

¶ These shirts have all the beauty of Silk, and the durability of fine Cotton fabrics. They offer you not only the obviously desirable things in shirts, such as smart patterns and exclusiveness of material, but all the niceties of high-priced to-order garments, such as shapely, slender sleeves with cuffs in just the correct proportion, collar bands thoroughly shrunken, and button holes that refuse to fray.

They are so much better than other good shirts at this price that no man can afford to let this opportunity pass!

Just Arrived—A Fine Collection of

Exclusive Winter Cravats

—Nothing Like Them in Town

at $1

¶ We could dwell at length upon the patterns, the wonderful blending of the colors of these cravats, and speak of their splendid tailoring, but we cannot transfer to print the quiet exclusiveness of such neckwear. Fact is, scarves like these are fully visualized *only* by those who see them.

Heavy Satins, Rich Twilled Silks, Poplins and other fine Silks in Conservative Patterns, Novelty Effects, and Plain Weavings.

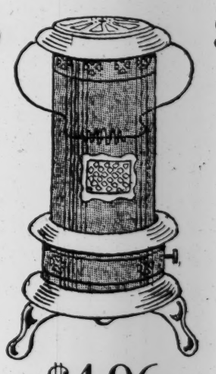
R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Good News!

500 Perfection OIL HEATERS

$4.96 $4.96



$4.96

With a reputation so wide for unquestionable excellence there is very little we need add about these efficient heaters—except, perhaps, to emphasize the price, which is

"LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY"

Macy's—Basement—35th St.

You must have health to make good

Have you the stamina to ride easily through each day's work? Is your body equal to sudden strains that demand the last ounce of vitality? Or are you beset—blood and body—by weaknesses that make ordinary tasks seem painful uphill toiling, and great emergencies hopelessly beyond your strength? Restore your blood to normal condition, and your reward will be renewed vigor and capacity.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how Pepto-Mangan looks.

helps to tone up, build up, brace up the blood. It helps to put ruddy color in pale cheeks, increase the appetite, fill the entire system with a fine, new thrill of energy and power. Gude's Pepto-Mangan helps to create new, sturdy red blood cells, which carry life-giving oxygen to every cell and tissue, charging them with vigor and stout resistance to illness and disease. It is easy to digest, and exceedingly pleasant to taste. Universally endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession.

FRIENDLY WARNING:—There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Sold in bottle and package as here shown. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., Mfg. Chemists, New York

SAYS GOVERNMENTS MUST AID DISTRESS

Henry P. Davison Predicts More Suffering in World Than Volunteers Can Relieve.

WHAT RED CROSS HAS DONE

Pershing, Ireland, Sims, and Marshal Petain Unite In Paying Tribute to Its Work Abroad.

Prediction that there will be such distress in the world this Winter that it cannot be met by volunteer organizations and that governments must bear the chief burden was made yesterday by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, who has just returned from a three months' trip in Europe. Mr. Davison inspected the Red Cross activities in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.

"That there will be an appealing cry of humanity from all over the world, no one can doubt," said Mr. Davison. "The needs of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and the Balkans will not terminate with the formal declaration of peace. A hard Winter is ahead. Exposure and the hardships of war and the dislocated industrial conditions of the world have produced hunger, want, and disease.

"Politically the outlook for a new and better world is bright, but the economic conditions are ominous. I am confident that co-operation between the governments may be relied upon in an endeavor to meet this wholesale work of relief which will be needed. In addition to this there will, however, be the necessity and opportunity for supplementary work which Red Cross organizations throughout the world can do, should do, and must do. Certainly the women of America, working through the Red Cross chapters, and the women in other countries able to do similar work will find their hearts dictating more than their hands can do. I hope no woman will think of relaxing her endeavor to meet the calls for supplies of whatever character, as issued from Red Cross headquarters at Washington, until a comprehensive and definite program may be worked out.

"As far as can now be foreseen, there will be no further occasion for campaigns for Red Cross funds. During the week before Christmas there is to be a roll call, giving every citizen an opportunity to register as a member of the volunteer humanitarian agency for the American people, which is recognized throughout the world as the American Red Cross. This membership involves no commitment beyond the payment of $1. More than 47,000,000 American people subscribed to the American Red Cross within eleven months a total aggregating $313,000,000 in money, and contributed manufactured goods of an estimated value of approximately $44,000,000.

"After rather extensive journeys in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy, I can report to the American people that wherever our troops have been fighting the American Red Cross has been with them, conveying to them in spirit, word, act, and fact the benefits of our organization, whose efficient work has been made possible by the volunteer serving of the people of America. A large American Red Cross force is working with our troops in England and a yet larger force in France, where a personnel of 18 in June, 1917, has developed into an organization of more than 7,000 men and women. Our other commissions, though smaller, are equally effective in their various fields of operations."

Mr. Davison quoted among others the following statements of American and other military officers and of Government officials abroad to show what the American Red Cross has done for armies and nations in the theatre of war:

General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces—I want every man, woman, and child who has contributed even a dime in money or an hour of work to the Red Cross to understand that such contribution has helped to meet the needs of our country's soldiers. The value of the service is beyond computation.

General Ireland, Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces—The efficiency of the American Red Cross organization has been a constant source of surprise and satisfaction to me and to the members of my staff. Always ready, always willing, immediately, and effectively responding to every call, they have rendered an essential service to our men the value of which can never fully be known.

General Biddle, in command of the American land forces in Great Britain—Everywhere the Red Cross is giving the best that can be given or asked for. We in the Army all feel a gratitude to the Red Cross which it is hard for me to express in words.

Vice Admiral Sims—When our men are sick or wounded we need quick action unhampered and free. That is where the Red Cross comes to the front. Disasters like the Otranto show how valuable is its work. When an emergency turns up, we sometimes have not the facilities, sometimes not the legal authority to do all that we ought to do. The Red Cross man can make a law as quick as you can write a check. The Red Cross is ever present to help in time of trouble.

Marshal Petain, Commander in Chief of the French Armies—When the story of this war is written there will be no more brilliant chapter than that of the American Red Cross in France. Nothing has contributed more to the morale of my soldiers and to the people of France than the work of that organization. Some day I shall go to America for the express purpose of acknowledging to their members and to the American people the debt of gratitude we owe.

"When President Poincaré," continued Mr. Davison, "decorated me with the Commander's Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, and King Victor Emmanuel with the Order of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, and King Albert of Belgium with the Cross of Commander of the Order of Leopold, each the highest distinction that can be conferred on a civilian, I was in each instance directed to express to the American people the appreciation of the Government represented by its officers and its people, and to let our American people know how much the great work done by the American Red Cross has meant to the countries which were conferring the distinction. In listening to such tributes, which have been multiplied all over France and Italy, I have always wished that the millions of members of workers of American Red Cross were with me to hear what the officials were saying and hear the spontaneous applause with which their utterances were greeted by the people whom they represented. These tributes were meant for the entire Red Cross membership."

WILL HELP SOLDIERS IN RESUMING WORK

Planned to Establish a Bureau in Every Community During Demobilization Period.

BETTER THAN FORMER JOBS

Men More Capable Than Before War and Should Be Advanced, Says Assistant Director.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—All the Government and private organizations which have been actively concerned with the prosecution of the war, and in particular with the welfare of soldiers and sailors, are to unite in a great drive to find suitable civilian employment for the nation's fighting men as they are demobilized. All efforts will be directed toward not only replacing the men in industry, commerce, and agriculture, but in finding for the individual man the best work open to him.

The program for the drive was announced today at a reconstruction conference held here under the auspices of the Federal Employment Service, which will have general direction of the work. Attending the meeting were the Directors of the service from States east of the Mississippi, representatives of the War Department, and of organizations which will be enlisted in the campaign, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, national church organizations, associations of draft board members, and others.

Through the medium of a bureau for returning soldiers to be established in each community it is planned to effect complete co-ordination and concentration in each city and town of all efforts to find employment for the men. The bureaus will be under the joint management of the organizations participating in the work, and in each will be kept the record and employment opportunities found by the agents of the organizations.

The interstate and intercommunity clearance system of the Federal Employment Service will be utilized, so that information as to employment for soldiers may be exchanged between communities and States. The community bureaus will in most instances be supported by community contributions.

While the rank and file of the army will be cared for through this system of community soldiers' bureaus, the employment service also is to establish several clearing houses of information for professional men in the army, such as engineers and teachers and commissioned personnel. It also is developing a special section devoted to vocational guidance for young men between 16 and 19.

Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director of the Federal Employment Service, who presided, told the conference that it would be a misfortune for many of the soldiers now in the camps and overseas returning to their old places.

"For the most part," Mr. Smyth explained, "the men in the army are better men and are capable of better work than before the war. Many have had valuable technical training since they entered the army. They would not want to go back to their old jobs, and it would be a misfortune to the country if they did. Economic considerations, not to speak of the debt the country owes to each of these men who have offered all to it, demand that the men in the army be given individual attention. This is one of the functions of the Community Bureau for Returning Soldiers. No time must be lost in starting this national program. Every effort of the country must be made to guard against serious unemployment of soldiers and civilian war workers, for unemployment and misery breed Bolshevism."

TIFFANY & Co.

GLASSWARE

FINE DINNER SETS

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

"To Baby from Grandma"

The Gift Which Unites Two Occasions

The Customary Present From Grandparents To Their First Grandchild And Xmas Baby

Christmas Baby Carriages

Up-to-date, rubber tired, reversible, chaise geared, made of genuine reed; or English perambulators, finished in all popular styles, with new washable linings that need not be removed to be cleaned; this and more in our large and interesting assortment of baby carriages and go-carts, etc.

Our Prices Are The "Lowest-in-the-City"

Being at least 6% below those of competing merchandise. Which is worth the serious consideration of most newly-weds, or their parents.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Rear.

Men's Bulletin Today

"THE GLOVE WITHIN A GLOVE"

A man's pull-on, tan cape glove with wrist strap and clasp. Adjustable. Enclosing a long wool inner glove. FINE FOR AUTOMOBILISTS AND DRIVERS GENERALLY. $4.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Front.

"Lest We Forget"

With holiday seasons, reunions with the boys returning home from France, and general peace joys and enthusiasms engaging our interest and time, we MUST remember to uphold the Government's financial policy and buy War Stamps. Peace has not yet been signed.

War Savings Stamps are sold in our Public Information Booth, in all department stores and in hundreds of other places.

A Sensible Gift

Men's Silk House Coats and Smoking Jackets $13.95

Tuxedo style with extra fine grosgrain silk facing. Specially priced.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Women of Fashion Can Effect a Substantial Saving To-day in a

Sale of Women's Coats

Formerly $39.50 to $198.50

Reduced to

$29.50, $39.50, $45, $58 and up to $145

Every cloth coat in our regular stock at the former prices mentioned is included in this event. Some strictly tailored, others with elaborate fur collars, and a host of luxurious belted coats with collars, cuffs and border of Fine Furs. Not only reproductions of fine imported models are included, but also a splendid collection by well-known American couturiers. The materials are—

Bolivia, Silvertip, Silvertone, Vicuna, Buro Cloth, Normandy, Evora, Duvet de Laine, Velour de Laine and Vicuna Cloths

The Furs include Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat), Nutria, Skunk Opossum, Beaver, Raccoon, and Taupe Wolf.

The Colors—Taupe, Grey, Delphine, Burgundy, Black, rich shades of Brown and many tones of Green.

In each case the saving is so important as to warrant your immediate Attention

On the Third Floor Will Be Found

Dainty Crepe de Chine Underthings

—suitable for Christmas gifts, and very practical. Simple and lace-trimmed styles, all beautifully made.

Bodices .....$1 to $2
Envelope Chemises..$2 to $4
Nightgowns $4

Also—Useful

Aprons for Mistress or Maid

In White, with or without bibs, tastefully hemstitched, lace or embroidery trimmed. Priced very low—.25 to $2.

Fashion's Newest Note—A Very

Stunning Box Coat Suit

for Women

—as dictated by Paris

at $37.50

Note its wonderful simplicity, the Straight line skirt with its smart pockets, and the trim, tailored sleeves.

Developed in a very fine quality Velour, with convertible collar of Nutria, Mole or Skunk Opossum. All Silk lined and warmly interlined.

Colors: Reindeer, Navy, Henna, and Brown.

Nothing so individual for present wear!

Fourth Floor

A Rare Opportunity for Gift Giving!

One Thousand French Filled Pearl Necklaces

most remarkably priced

Rich, lustrous, French Filled Pearls in delicate Creme and Rose tints. As beautiful to look upon as the deep sea specimen, and so perfected as to retain their original sheen almost indefinitely. Divided into two groups, as follows:

500 Necklaces, 18 inches long.....$2.50
500 Necklaces, 24 inches long.....$3.50

Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.

Beginning This Morning, A Very Important

Sale of

Fashionable Velvet Bags at $2.95

In three stunning models, as *illustrated*, made of Silk Velvet with heavy Silk Velvet tassel. One style has large square top with full-mirrored back. Bags of this character have not before been offered this season at anything near this price. *Illustrated.*

Colors: Navy Blue, Brown, Taupe, Black and Violet.

Just Arrived—One Thousand Dainty

Silk Petticoats at $4

The styles are altogether too numerous for detailed description, but all are very beautifully made. Superior Taffetas, Silk Jersey combined with Taffeta, Crepe de Chene and Washable Satin are the materials—in a bevy of smart street and evening shades.

A Corduroy Robe

is Always a Very Acceptable Gift

We have assembled a wonderful assortment on the Third Floor, in lined and unlined models, some full belted. Early purchases make it possible to offer them at .....$4.50 to $12

—which is much below their worth to-day

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now

—when stocks are at their best, and you can do your selecting in much more comfort than later on. The Government *urges* all to heed this request.

Please Take Small Packages With You

—this will eventually mean lower price to you, and at the same time release men for more important work. We earnestly request your coöperation.

Limited to Monday and Tuesday

A Remarkable Sale of

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

—produced by a manufacturer known the world over for the exceptionally high standard of all underthings bearing his label. Each garment strictly first quality *in every particular.* The assortment comprises:

Lace Trimmed Camisoles.....Reg. $2.....$1.35
Plain and Fancy Vests.....Reg. $4.50...$2.95
Plain and Fancy Bloomers.....Reg. $5.....$2.95
Envelope Chemises.....Reg. $6.....$3.95

For Street and Evening Wear, There Is a

Binner Corset

For Women and Misses of Every Proportion

The new straight line silhouette is best achieved with the aid of the new Binner Corsets. We now have all the new models on display, in a variety of two-toned materials, rich Satins and Silk Broche. Our expert corsetiers will gladly advise as to the style of corset best suited to your particular figure. Prices $6 to $25

For Monday and Tuesday Only—

Lyra Corsets, Special at $5

Regularly $8

Fashioned of Silk Broche, in White and Flesh color, handsomely lace trimmed and fitted with Silk hose supporters.

The Most Important Event of Its Kind This Season

A Sale of Women's and Misses' Boots

at the Remarkable Price of

$7.45

To examine these fine boots means to at once realize them to be of a far superior quality to footwear usually seen at a moderate price. The lasts are not only slender and graceful, but scientifically proportioned to assure maximum comfort in walking. There are fifteen distinct styles, in the following leathers and combinations:

All Dark Russia Calfskin; All Black Russia Calfskin; Dark Russia Calfskin, Black Kidskin, and Black Russia Calfskin with Nu-Buck Tops;

Patent Coltskin and Black Kid with Grey Cloth Tops —Leather Louis XV. Heels only.

Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D, with modish 1-inch to 1¾-inch military and Cuban heels and welt soles. Two of Fifteen Distinct Styles *pictured.*

Greatly Reduced!

A Wonderful Collection of

Women's Higher Cost Frocks

—in the most successful styles for present wear

These charming frocks are all from our regular stock, and number among them the best of this season's productions. The size and color assortments are incomplete.

Afternoon Gowns.....Were $95.....Now $69.50
Georgette Frocks.....Were $79.50, $85...Now $59.50
Dressy Satin Frocks...Were $59.50.....Now $39.50
Crepe Meteor Frocks..Were $35.....Now $21.50
Serge & Jersey Frocks.Were $45.....Now $35.00
Serge & Jersey Frocks.Were $35 & $39.50..Now $25.00
Serge Dresses.....Were $29.50.....Now $18.50

In some cases there are only one or two of a kind.

Beginning This Monday Morning—

A Remarkable Sale of

Men's Cashmere and Wool Half Hose

—all of excellent wearing quality and perfect fitting. Six thousand pairs in all, divided as follows:

1800 Pairs All Wool Hose in black and white only. Medium weight. Every pair absolutely perfect. Regularly $1 } 69c

4200 Pairs Cashmere Hose classified by an almost over-particular manufacturer as "slightly imperfect." We know of no defect in any of them that will impair their wearing quality. Colors: Tan, Brown, Blue, Green Mixtures. Regularly $1 } 59c

HOW DOES A FRENCH CHEF

Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses

A1 SAUCE

CALL ON REDFIELD FOR HIS TRADE PLANS

Council on Foreign Relations Wants to Know What Restrictions Will Be

AND IF WASHINGTON WILL AID

Secretary Is Asked for His Opinion of Proposed Unofficial Trade Missions to Various Countries.

The Council on Foreign Relations, of which Elihu Root is Honorary Chairman, has addressed through its Board of Managers, a letter and series of questions to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. The latter's answers, it is hoped by the Council, will inform definitely the business interests of the United States whether every legitimate effort may be made to expand American foreign trade, whether American manufacturers may go after new foreign markets and go after them hard, or whether, as Secretary Redfield intimated in an interview a few days ago, the United States Government will interfere to prevent any marked expansion of our foreign trade for at least two years. The questions which the Council has put up to Mr. Redfield are four in number and are as follows:

1. Just what restriction, if any, would be placed in the way of expansion of our foreign trade?
2. In your opinion, will such restrictions, if any, on foreign trade tend to limit home industries and create a serious condition of unemployment?
3. In the development of our foreign commerce and finance may we expect a similar assistance, co-operation, and protection from our Government that foreign competitors are receiving, and will receive from their Governments?
4. The Council has under consideration the sending of unofficial missions to various countries to investigate economic and social conditions—missions to make friends for America and increase cordial international relations, not only in the name of commerce, but in the name of close contacts of peoples with peoples. In this, to what extent may we have your endorsement and approval? Will objections be made by your Department to the dispatch of such missions?

The letter to which the questions are attached follows:

Nov. 29, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

You are aware of the details of a bulletin on restriction of foreign trade issued by the Federal Trade Information Service within the last few days, which was read at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations. This bulletin later was submitted to you for comment by the newspapers. You made a statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 23d inst., which read: "The position of the Administration is that the United States must permit European nations to recoup their fortunes by rebuilding their foreign trade without material interference from American competition," and "to further this policy import and export control will be continued for a considerable season."

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 24, had a statement quoting you to the effect that "we will go after foreign commerce, but we must do it in a normal way," and that "the lack of bottoms will prevent the drive for foreign trade for some time. Beyond that point no policy of restriction has been agreed upon that is more concrete than the suggestion that this country should not present such fierce competition that the European countries be unable to rehabilitate themselves industrially."

The Council on Foreign Relations, composed of men interested in international social and educational progress and in international commerce and finance, is deeply concerned by the uncertainty of the Government program for the immediate future. For your information we state that among the officers, Governors, and members of the council are the following men: Elihu Root, Honorary Chairman; Lindsay Russell, Chairman; Alexander J. Hemphill, Frank N. Doubleday, Jacob Gould Schurman, Oscar S. Straus, James W. Gerard, Emerson McMillin, Abram I. Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, Henry S. Haskell, Edward J. Wheeler, S. Stanwood Menken, William A. Barber, George W. Wickersham, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Richard Washburn Child, Mark O. Prentiss, Douglas L. Dunbar, Jules S. Bache, Dr. Henry G. Leach, George A. Gaston, Leopold Frederick, William Fellowes Morgan, Alba Johnson, Charles H. Sabin, John McHugh, A. C. Kains, and Otto Kahn.

In order that we may have a statement from you at the earliest possible moment, clearing up this uncertainty in a way that will permit American citizens to make plans to assist in carrying out the tremendous work of readjustment, we address you these questions and ask that in your reply you make it clear whether you speak personally, for the Department of Commerce, or for the Administration.

The importance of clear answers upon American projects, programs, and public policy prompt us to urge that you give this your immediate attention and, if proper, advise us at the earliest possible moment so that we may transmit to the members of the council and to other citizens who have interrogated them, your replies. Respectfully yours,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
RICHARD WASHBURN CHILDS,
MARK O. PRENTISS,
Board of Managers.

The letter and questions were sent to Washington on Friday by special messenger and he was directed to deliver the envelope to Mr. Redfield as soon after his arrival in Washington as possible. Mark O. Prentiss of the Board of Managers said yesterday that ever since the recent interview which Secretary Redfield gave out, American business men have been filled with dismay and discouragement. Their plans had already been made to shift from a war basis to a peace basis, and they had intended to send agents abroad to develop new foreign business with all the energy with which American business men usually go after new business. Then came the Secretary's statement that the United States didn't purpose to "hog it all," and that we were going to give the waging countries of Europe two years in which to put their houses in order before we made any great attempt to develop foreign markets.

"Ever since then," said Mr. Prentiss, "American financiers and manufacturers have been going around in circles. They don't know what to do, because they don't know what they will be permitted to do. It was for this reason, and in the hope that Mr. Redfield's answers would clear the whole situation, that we sent the questions."

ATTACKS REDFIELD DOCTRINE.

E. E. Pratt Says "Intellectual Bolsheviki" Drove McAdoo and Ryan Out.

Edward Ewing Pratt, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in Washington and until his resignation as assistant of Secretary Redfield, made a bitter attack in a statement yesterday on Secretary Redfield's stand for the curbing of American export trade. Mr. Pratt said that Secretary Redfield was laboring under a profound economic error in appearing to believe that such trade as the United States would obtain in foreign markets would be taken away from other nations.

France, Belgium, England, and the whole world are in dire need of American products, he asserted, so that any repression of American export business would make it impossible for the United States to render essential services to the world. Mr. Pratt asserted that William G. McAdoo and John F. Ryan had resigned from office on account of the policies of the "intellectual Bolsheviki" in Washington.

"Secretary Redfield," said Mr. Pratt, "announces the most extraordinary doctrine that Germany's reborn people should have a fair and free opportunity to get on their feet while we assist them in rebuilding their factories and fertilizing their soil. This point of view will come as a shock to the people of Belgium who have suffered under the heels of the Germans for four years and to the peoples of Northern France, to hundreds of thousands of allied prisoners who have been ill-treated and tortured in Germany, and perhaps the mothers and wives of American boys who have fallen in France, will be glad to know of the kindly attitude of the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Pratt asserts that a policy of enforcing idleness on the nation's present tremendous industrial structure by blocking opportunities for foreign trade, would produce economic disaster and an unprecedented period of unemployment.

SAVES SEVEN FROM WRECK.

Steamship Picks Up Crew of the William Cobb, American Schooner.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The steamship Alexandrian, on arriving at Gibraltar from Wilmington, Del., reported that on Nov. 9, in latitude 37.29 North and longitude 61.31 West, it rescued six men and the Captain from the wreckage of the American schooner William Cobb.

The schooner William Cobb measured 424 tons gross and was owned in Calais, Me. The point where the survivors were picked up is several hundred miles southeast of Nova Scotia.

DISCUSSES PLAN FOR MOVING PLATFORMS

Engineer Says the Suggestion of Commissioner Whitney Is Not Feasible.

TAKES UP SHUTTLE PROBLEM

Service Board Calls for Drawings to Show That Present Service Can Be Replaced.

The building of moving platforms in the space now occupied by the two tracks on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Times Square and the Grand Central station, leaving the two tracks on the south side for train service, as suggested by Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney in THE NEW YORK TIMES, would not be feasible, according to M. Everhart Smith, engineer of the Continuous Transit Securities Company, makers of the platforms, who explained yesterday that moving platforms running in opposite directions needed independent methods of getting on and off.

"It would not be possible," Mr. Smith said, "for passengers traveling east to cross a platform moving west in order to alight without incurring some danger. To make the moving platforms of the greatest service they would have to occupy the space now used by the two centre or the two outside tracks. In other words, the two platforms would have to move by an immovable platform with exits and entrances. But this would be just as simple a plan as the one suggested by Mr. Whitney and would not interfere with any plan for extending the tracks as far west as desired."

If the present shuttle service should be extended to connect with other subways on avenues further west than Seventh Avenue, the trains, Mr. Smith said, would not conflict with the moving platforms, because the latter would operate between two of the train stations. A moving platform in this case, Mr. Smith explained, would be used merely for the distribution of passengers within the area of Times Square and east and west of it. The proposed platforms, he said, could be constructed in about six months, and would probably cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Plans showing the precise dimensions of the shuttle subway have been sent to Mr. Smith by the engineers of the Public Service Commission in order that he may show, in the shape of drawings, that moving platforms can be operated successfully. Some doubt exists in the minds of the commission's engineers as to whether there is room enough at the Times Square end to make possible the installation of the device, but Mr. Smith said yesterday that about sixty-five square feet of space was available for the purpose and that no more would be needed. In talking of the moving platform method, Mr. Smith said:

"In addition to the advantages of constantly moving platforms, with entrances and exits at every cross street, and of the immense income which could be derived from the large advertising spaces, the platforms would be capable of carrying 900 tons, or about 6,000 passengers. Another advantage would be the cheapness of motive power, 150 horse power would be amply sufficient to operate it, as compared with the 2,000 horse power needed to operate a ten-car subway train.

FURS for Holiday Gifts
Fur Coats and Sets
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave Near 51st Street

WE BUILT CAMP UPTON

We had literally to cut our way into Yaphank before we could start operations, involving hundreds of barracks and other buildings, a complete water works, sewerage facilities, sewerage disposal and lighting and heating plants; yet we finished the whole outfit to the approval of the United States Government in practically 90 *days*.

We found Yaphank a wilderness and left it a city

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

Louis XV

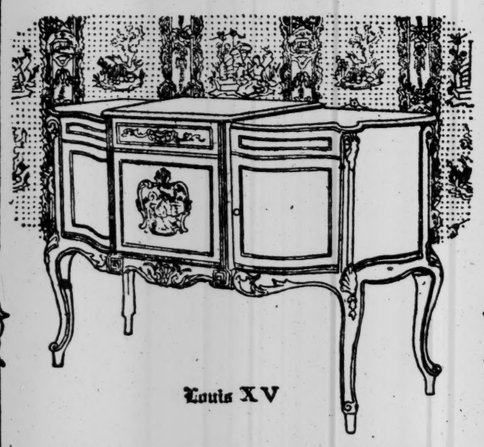
THE basis of these period designs is not a cabinet but a *phonograph*. The matchless Sonora with its sweet, pure, expressive tone (that won highest score for quality at the Panama Pacific Exposition) is here shown in a superb Louis XV model which is surpassingly beautiful both to the eye and the ear.

Twelve standard upright styles and these art models are now ready:

Gothic	*Jacobean*
Chippendale	*William and Mary*
Chinese Chippendale	*Adam*
Louis XV	*Colonial*
Louis XVI	*Duncan Phyfe*

Other models or complete equipments will be made to special order.

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President
New York Demonstration Salons:
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade) and 279 Broadway
Philadelphia: 1311 Walnut Street



Louis XV

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

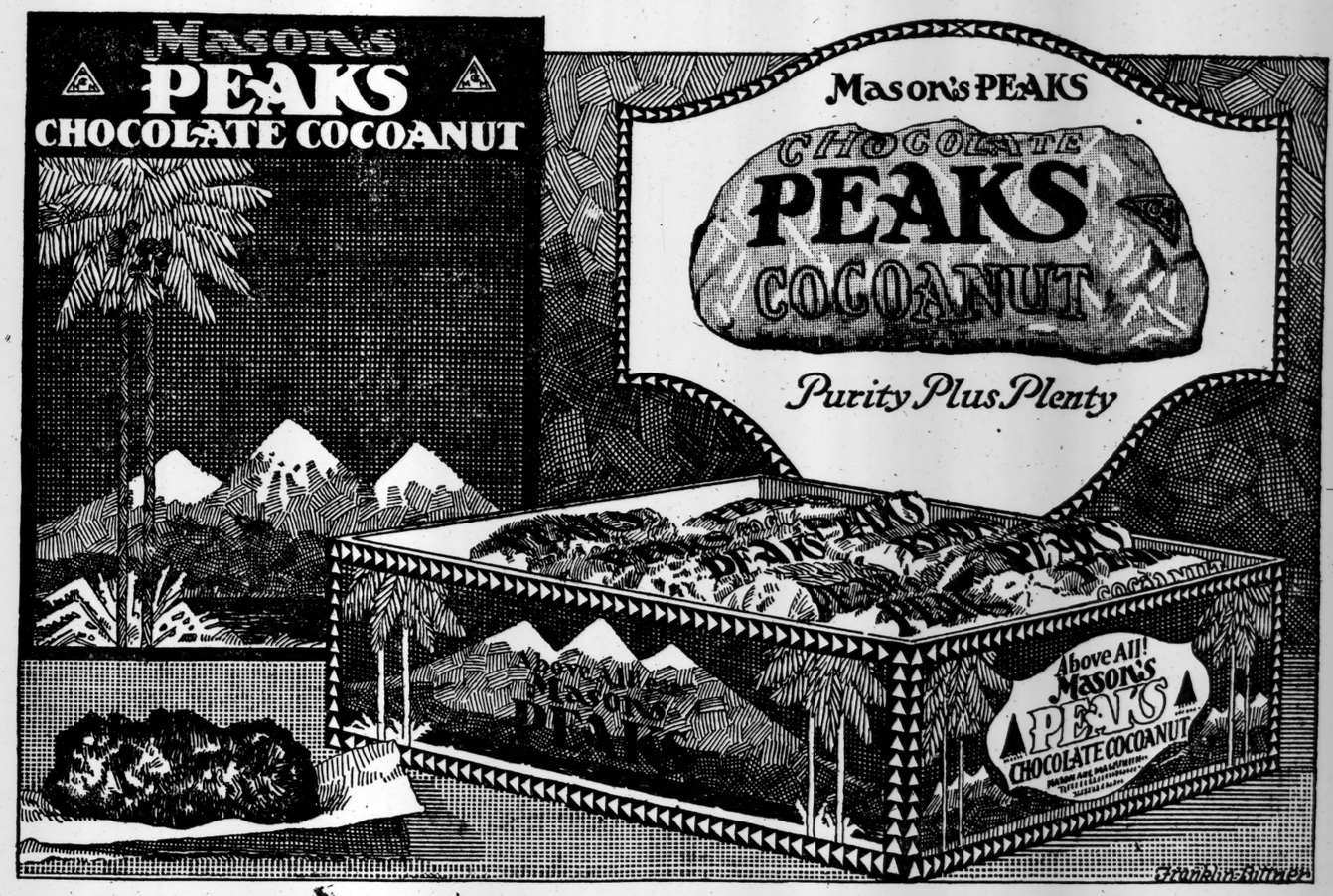
Mason's

A CONFECTION OF PERFECTION
Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS

Crisp, creamy mountains of cocoanut, covered with that rich chocolate coating, delicious and alluring to the taste. Made from the finest grade of Cocoanuts, with a minimum amount of sweetening.

Most confections have sugar as their main content; but Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS' main ingredient is cocoanut, with its natural sweetness, and with Molasses used as a flavor, thus producing a patriotic confection that conserves sugar. Each individual piece wrapped in waxed paper and tin foil, thus retaining their freshness and assuring their cleanliness. Two flavors, Vanilla and Molasses.

Mason, Au & Magenheimer
Confectionery Mfg. Co.
Established 1864
22-28 Henry Street Brooklyn, N. Y.



GOMPERS OUTLINES PROGRAM OF LABOR

Says Workers Will Prevent "Industrial Barons from Riding Horseback Over Masses."

BITTER AGAINST BOURBONS

Labor Leader Wants "Every Woman Here a Queen and Every Man a Sovereign."

Speaking last night at the Century Theatre at a Labor Victory Jubilee meeting for the purpose of celebrating labor's share in winning the war, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asserted that "the working people of the United States will resist and make any sacrifice which may be necessary to prevent the industrial baron riding on horseback over the masses of the people."

This statement was received with applause by the audience of trades unionists, for it came after an attack on William H. Barr of the National Founders' Association, who said several weeks ago that the war level wage could not be maintained by private industry in peace times. Mr. Barr was classed by the speaker with the "reactionaries' and the "Bourbons." After recounting the sacrifices made by labor in the war, Mr. Gompers asked, "What the devil does Mr. Barr and his type think we have made all these sacrifices in the war for?"

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Charles Edward Russell was another speaker. The Chairman was State Senator Robert F. Wagner. On the platform was the Executive Committee of the alliance and the Italian Labor delegation which recently arrived in this country.

Mr. Gompers was interrupted several times toward the close of his address. Once a young woman asked him what he was going to do about the case of Thomas J. Mooney, whose sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment several days ago. Mr. Gompers replied that he did not know what he was going to do for Mooney and he added, "but I venture to say that I have done a hundred thousand times more than you have, miss."

To a man in the gallery who shouted something unintelligible about the freedom of Ireland, Mr. Gompers retorted: "I am for Ireland by the Irishmen of Ireland, not by the professional Irishmen of America." Later, nettled by another interruption, the labor leader suggested that if any of his questioners had any desire to speak "let them hire a hall and talk there."

In his address Mr. Gompers asserted that at the time when it was not certain whether the people of the country would be united in the war, it was the organized labor movement of the American Federation of Labor which called into council the representatives of labor in America and determined what the attitude of labor would be in the event of peace or war. Labor had kept faith, he added.

Sees "Graver Danger Now."

"In my judgment, we are in graver danger now than at any time during the war," he continued. "Peace conferences are not always dominated by the spirit of freedom and justice and democracy, and it has occurred that a people which have secured in their own country an element of freedom, a degree of freedom, was forced or yielded voluntarily these rights at the peace table drawing up a peace treaty.

"I call your attention to this fact, that in the United States when a treaty has been negotiated with another country or other countries and that treaty is ratified by the Senate of the United States, it becomes the supreme law and any law upon the statute books in conflict with the terms of the treaty is wiped off the statute books and becomes nil. The working people of the United States have struggled hard, have made many sacrifices, have been misrepresented and maligned and their motives impugned and their honor questioned, but, fighting true to the line, we have secured in the United States of America from our Federal Government and from our State Governments and municipalities, rights written into the law.

"It might as well be understood that in fighting political autocracy we do not want and won't consent to have an industrial autocracy take its place. All the Bolsheviki are not in the ranks of labor.

"I know of no more dangerous utterance made during this entire war, dangerous to the very safety and peace and progress of our people and of our republic, than was uttered by Mr. Barr about two weeks ago. It was said of the French Bourbons that they never forgot anything, and that they never learned anything. And it is true of this type of men in America. Industrially they want to live in the year 1918-1919, but mentally they are living in the sixteenth century.

"They have in mind they are masters of all they survey, that it is the position of baron and serf—of master and servant. Well, that may go somewhere, but it doesn't go here. Here we propose to make the conditions of life such that every woman shall be a queen and every man a sovereign.

"Well, you know it is the old quack medicine which the old school of political economists always prescribed for the body industrial whenever there was any grave questions, any question of importance, industry, commerce, finance—cut wages, cut wages, cut wages as a remedy for industrial stagnation. If what I have said has any point, it is its application now. What the devil does Mr. Barr and his type think we have made all these sacrifices in the war for?

"All the delegates from the countries sitting at the peace table and devising the terms of the treaty are not prompted by the highest spirit of freedom and justice and democracy. We have helped to make this fight, we have helped to bring about this victory, and while we are fighting for freedom and justice over there we are going to maintain the freedom and the justice and the rights of the masses of the people over there.

"The time has gone by when the working people of America can again be put in the shackles, that the labor of human beings is a commodity or an article of commerce. We have now upon the statute books the principle in law and in fact that the labor of a human being is not a commodity, is not an article of commerce, and that, as well as being laborers or workers, we are human, with the same rights of sovereignty before the law as well as to lead our everyday lives. A principle of this character is now too sacred to be bartered away to the reactionaries who may desire to stem the tide of democracy the world over.

"We have secured the freedom of the seamen, the right of the seamen to own themselves when their ships are in safe harbor. Oppressed labor where the flag of the United States flies is abolished and we are not going to permit any coterie of men to barter away the freedom we have gained after so many years.

Says Reactionaries Are at Work.

"Already the reactionaries are at work. There are some people who will never learn anything. There are some people whom a lesson, objective or otherwise, is of no account, and among them are the reactionaries, and the Bourbons whom I have been maligning.

"I speak not alone for the men and the women of the organized labor movement; I speak even for the unorganized, the voiceless worker. And I say with a full knowledge of the responsibility with which my words carry that the working people of the United States will resist and make any sacrifice which may be necessary to prevent the industrial barons riding on horseback over the masses of the people. Our movement is not destructive, our movement is not an irrational one, our labor movement is one founded upon the truth of history and of historic development. Our movement is abreast of the times and ahead of many of those who pretend to think that they are up to date."

NEW ATTACK ON BURLESON.

Reform League Says Civil Service Was Perverted for Political Ends.

The National Civil Service Reform League, of which President Wilson was formerly an active official and is now an honorary official, made public yesterday a second report attacking the Federal Civil Service Commission, on the ground that it had abused its powers to enable Postmaster General Burleson to turn civil service employes out of the motor rural free-delivery service and replace them by men who could be relied upon to work in the interests of Democratic candidates for Congress.

The league asserts that Mr. Burleson made a clean sweep of the old carriers by a sort of gerrymander of the rural free-delivery service, under which he abolished the old routes and created new ones. In spite of the fact that the old carriers had passed civil service tests, had provided motor vehicles, and had had years of experience, they were summarily dropped, the league says. With the acquiescence of the Civil Service Commission, it is alleged, new examinations were framed, for the purpose of making politics, and not personal merit, the test of fitness. Republicans, according to the league, were generally thrown out and Democrats put in.

"These rural carriers," the report says, "are peculiarly valuable to Congressmen in their political work. No one else is in such close touch with the farmers as the rural carriers, and to organize this force in support of some particular Congressman is in many cases to secure his election.

"And in this partisan manipulation of the service the Civil Service Commission itself co-operated, not only by failing to protest against the scheme, but in preparing this unjust examination, and furnishing its lists to Congressmen.

"The manner in which the commission tried to screen this political manipulation of the eligible lists from discovery, by refusing access to such lists to those who desired to investigate, will be shown in a future report by this committee."

THANKS OLD 69TH'S FRIENDS

Chaplain Duffy of 165th Acknowledges Work of Women at Home.

Father Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th, the old 69th Regiment, has written to the Ladies' Auxiliary Veteran Corps thanking it for gifts for the soldiers. On Aug. 9 a member of the auxiliary through Miss Angela M. Fitzpatrick, its president, cabled to Father Duffy $1,000 to be used for the wounded men of the 69th. The auxiliary also cabled an order to pay for 60,000 cigarettes, 1,800 packages of smoking tobacco, and 150 pounds of plug tobacco. This was followed by the sending to the Chaplain of 400 flannel jackets to distribute among the boys.

Through Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, commander of the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment, another $1,000 has been cabled to Father Duffy to be spent at Christmas to bring the soldiers the maximum amount of pleasure.

POLICE, IN THE AIR, WILL PROTECT CITY

Enright Organizes an Aviation Section under Command of Col. J. Thompson.

FIRST SERVICE IN WORLD

Fliers Will Be Trained for Use at Fires, Riots, and Duty on Rivers and Bay.

Police Commissioner Enright has organized an Aviation Section in the Police Department and appointed Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson as its head, it was announced yesterday at a luncheon to Colonel Thompson at the Aero Club of America. New York is the first city in the world to have an Aviation Section connected with its Police Department. Police aviators will be trained especially for use in case of conflagration, riot, and police operations on the bay and rivers, where birdseye observation is important. In announcing the new police section, Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said:

"The fundamental importance of the Aviation Section is quickly appreciated when the many duties of the Police Department are considered. The work of the aviators in connection with directing the protection of communities surrounding Morgan, N. J., during the recent catastrophe, when the fire threatened to set on fire tons of TNT, which might have caused the destruction of the subways and buildings in New York City, emphasized the necessity of having aviators available for such emergencies. The work of policing the rivers, harbor, and bay is also of tremendous importance, and will be easily solved by the employment of aircraft."

Colonel Thompson's interest in aeronautics dates back to 1905, when the Aero Club of America was founded by him and others. He studied aeronautics and officiated at aeronautic meetings in Europe before the war. He was also the Chairman of the Vanderbilt Cup Commission from the date of its organization and for a number of years thereafter. He was a member of the Traffic Committee under Mayor Mitchel, and was appointed Vice Chairman of the Traffic Committee by Mayor Hylan. He is President of the Broadway Association.

Y. W. C. A. ANNEX OPENED.

Building for Recreation Training School Dedicated.

The Recreation Training Annex of the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association was dedicated yesterday afternoon and the building at 15 East Sixtieth Street was opened for inspection to the visitors who attended the exercises. The speakers were the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, Elizabeth Wilson, executive of the secretarial department of the organization, and Dr. Anna L. Brown of the National Board of the association.

The annex will be used for class rooms and dormitories for use by members of the training classes who come to New York from other parts of the country. The courses train recreation leaders for work among girls in industrial centres and other places.

JEWISH WORKERS ABROAD.

Welfare Board to Have Staff in Europe for the Demobilization.

Thirty-six Jewish Welfare Board workers, both men and women, will be overseas within a month, according to an announcement made yesterday by Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the board. One hundred men and 100 women will be sent over in a short time to carry out an intensive educational and recreational program during the period of demobilization.

The Jewish Welfare Board workers will conduct religious services for members of their own faith, assist in the program of vocational and general education undertaken by the Government and by the welfare agencies, and provide wholesome recreation in the leisure hours of the men waiting to be mustered out of service. They will also participate in reconstruction work in all belligerent countries.

The men now being trained for service include chiefly rabbis, teachers and public entertainers. Women workers are recruited principally from the ranks of teachers and social workers. By an arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. the overseas workers of the Jewish Welfare Board will take the course of special training given to Y. M. C. A. overseas men at Columbia. A short course has been arranged for women at Barnard College.

These Furs Not on Sale To-Day

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Tuesday, December Third

ANNUAL FUR SALE

COATS, NECKPIECES and MUFFS

For Women and Misses

Best Values Ever Offered

Furs for our annual sale are taken from regular stock and not bought for sale purposes

LUXURIOUS FUR COATS

Of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)		Of Mole, Nutria, Caracul or Muskrat	
Hudson Seal Coats — Straightline coat, flaring at back or belted all around.	*Reduced to* 185.00	**Real Scotch Mole Coat** — Belted coat with large cape collar of real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 450.00
Hudson Seal Coats — Belted coats with large collars of self or real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 250.00	**Real Scotch Mole Coat** — Belted coat with taupe fox or taupe lynx collar.	*Reduced to* 500.00
Hudson Seal Coats — Belted coat with large shawl collar and cuffs of real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 275.00	**Black Caracul Fur Coat** — Full belted coat with collar and cuffs of real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 250.00
Hudson Seal Coats — Collar and cuffs of real skunk, natural or taupe squirrel.	*Reduced to* 300.00	**Black Caracul Fur Coats** — With collar and cuffs of Hudson seal or skunk.	*Reduced to* 350.00
Hudson Seal Coat — Coat of all seal or with collar and cuffs of skunk or beaver.	*Reduced to* 350.00	**Nutria Fur Coat** — Of natural nutria; large collar, cuffs and belt of nutria fur.	*Reduced to* 165.00
Hudson Seal Wrap-Coat — Wrap-coat of all seal or trimmed with real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 450.00	**Natural Muskrat Coat** — Full flare model; collar and cuffs of natural raccoon.	*Reduced to* 200.00

FUR CAPES, STOLES and COLLARETTES

Nutria Fur Stole — Slip-through stole with pointed ends, of natural nutria fur.	*Reduced to* 47.00	**Skunk Fur Cape** — Circular cape of high grade real skunk fur.	*Reduced to* 68.00
Real Beaver Collarette — Slip-through cape collar, can be worn high to neck or open.	*Reduced to* 58.00	**Hudson Seal Cape** — All Hudson seal fur or trimmed with contrasting furs.	*Reduced to* 100.00

FUR MUFFS and NECKPIECES

Canteen or Round Muffs, the Latest Modes in Neckpieces.

Fur Muffs			Fur Neckpieces	
15.00	Regular price $21.00	Natural Nutria	Regular price $23.00	18.00
18.00	Regular price $25.00	Taupe Nutria	Regular price $29.50	22.00
18.00	Regular price $23.00	Natural Raccoon	Regular price $25.00	20.00
15.00	Regular price $21.00	Hudson Seal	Regular price $35.00	27.00
27.00	Regular price $32.00	Natural Beaver	Regular price $35.00	28.00
28.00	Regular price $35.00	Real Skunk	Regular price $45.00	32.00
28.00	Regular price $35.00	Dyed Taupe or Black Wolf	Regular price $45.00	32.00
48.00	Regular price $59.50	Black Fox	Regular price $55.00	42.00
27.00	Regular price $32.00	Real Scotch Mole	Regular price $45.00	30.00

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CUSTOMER confidence is the product of age, experience, and conscientious effort. It has come to us by reason of our predetermined policy of setting the highest possible standards of excellence in the making of clothes for men and boys and living up to that policy every minute.

Army officers' uniforms ready for service and to measure.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ $1.90

The one greatest novel which the war has produced and which will long survive the war.

"It is full of the pain and beauty and desire of life, but it is never hectic; it has a large canvas, but is never uncertain of focus; and its author knows life deeply and yet has faith in it."—*N. Y. Times*

Translated by Charlotte B. Jordan. Thirtieth ed. on press

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

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PADDINGTON

London Made

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Imported specially by us for those who would be British in style

FOR all their lines, you might walk out of our door and in a flight of fancy imagine that you were heading for Bayswater Road or Kensington Gardens.

The stuffs are tinge-toned in Grays and Browns, with a heather on them of about a "two-day's growth."

Double Breasted Ulsters and Single Breasted Semi-Ulsters

$48

and upward

SHOWN ONLY IN NEW YORK BY

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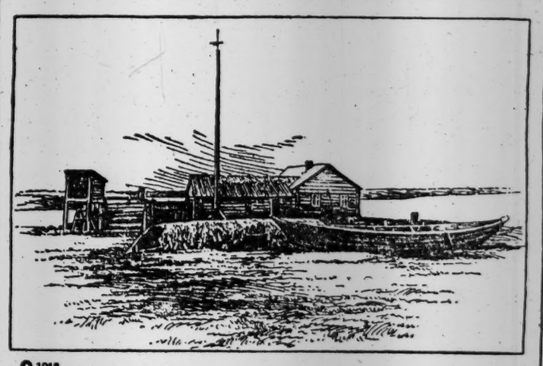
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



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A Siberian Trapper's Home

THIS dwelling is one of the houses at Dudinka, the most northern of Revillon trading posts in Siberia. The explorer Nansen was pleasantly surprised to find at this post some of the comforts of life needed in his Arctic journey, and writes of Dudinka as follows:

"There was a pretty little church with a belfry and no fewer than seven bells. There was also a French shop, Revillon's, where we bought a coffee pot, glasses, plates and various other things to supplement our scanty messing outfit.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

The Child's Allowance Chart

THIS is a simple, practical way to enable children to earn a salary based on their own efforts and at the same time teach correct daily habits, which once acquired last a lifetime. In application it has been found to go even further and develop self-reliance, conscientiousness, self-respect and thrift, without meanness.

Many children have been and are using this method of earning money to buy War Savings Stamps and help war charities. As a Christmas gift it opens up wonderful possibilities for the child who has never used one.

A "SILENT LITTLE MIRACLE WORKER"

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

For sale at leading stores, including

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Best & Co.
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Also stores in principal suburban cities and towns

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DO WE REALLY WANT TO PREVENT FUTURE WAR?

Nothing But a League of Nations Can Do It. Is America Ready to Do Her Part? What It Involves.

That wars in the future cannot be prevented unless the world forms a League of Nations is the belief of the statesmen of Europe and America; of Premier Lloyd George, of ex-Premier Asquith, of Lord Grey, of President Wilson.

President Wilson and Lord Grey have both declared that if the League is not formed at the peace settlement it is never likely to be.

This is the greatest task ever undertaken by statesmen. Premier Clemenceau says, "It is more difficult to make the peace than it was to win the victory."

America's voice can decide this issue, asking nothing for herself but that there shall be **NO MORE WAR.**

You cannot have the League of Nations and its immeasurable benefits for nothing: it cannot be all gain and no giving.

America must know what it is that she must give and do.

The statement of principles here published represents the considered judgment of a group of American business men, lawyers, and students of international affairs, after many months of study and discussion.

Statement of Principles

THE object of this Society is to promote a more general realization and support by the public of the conditions indispensable to the success, at the Peace Conference and thereafter, of American aims and policy as outlined by President Wilson.

The particular aims, such as the liberation of Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and Bohemia, and their future protection from aggression, and America's own future security on land and sea, are dependent upon the realization of the more general aim of a sounder future international order, the corner-stone of which must be a League of Nations.

The purposes of such a League are to achieve for all peoples, great and small:

(1) Security: the due protection of national existence.
(2) Equality of economic opportunity.

Remove Motives for Aggression

BOTH these purposes demand for their accomplishment profound changes in the spirit and principles of the older international statecraft. The underlying assumption heretofore has been that a nation's security and prosperity rest chiefly upon its own strength and resources. Such an assumption has been used to justify statesmen in attempting, on the ground of the supreme need for national security, to increase their own nation's power and resources by insistence upon strategic frontiers, territory with raw material, outlets to the sea, even though that course does violence to the security and prosperity of others. Under any system in which adequate defence rests upon individual preponderance of power the security of one must involve the insecurity of another, and must inevitably give rise to covert or overt competitions for power and territory dangerous to peace and destructive to justice.

Under such a system of competitive as opposed to co-operative nationalism the smaller nationalities can never be really secure. Obviously Belgians, Jugoslavs, Poles, Czechoslovaks will not be secure if they have to depend upon their own individual, unaided strength. International commitments of some kind there must be. The price of secure nationality is some degree of internationalism.

The fundamental principle underlying the League of Nations is that the security and rights of each member shall rest upon the strength of the whole League, pledged to uphold by their combined power international arrangements ensuring fair treatment for all.

New Rules of International Conduct

The first concern of a League of Nations is to find out what those arrangements should be, what rules of international life will ensure justice to all, how far the old international law or practice must be modified to secure that end. It is to the interest of the entire world that every nation should attain its maximum economic development, provided it does not prevent a similiar development of other nations. The realization of this aim depends upon a gradually increasing freedom of mutual exchange, with its resulting economic independence. It is certain, for instance, that if anything approaching equality of economic opportunity as between great and small, powerful and weak, is to be obtained, the following must be guaranteed for all on equal terms:

(a) No state shall accord to one neighbor privileges not accorded to others—this principle to apply to the purchase of raw material as well as to access to markets. Equality of economic opportunity does not mean the abolition of all tariffs or the abolition of the right of self-governing states to determine whether Free Trade or Protection is to their best interests.

(b) States exercising authority in non-self-governing territories shall not exercise that power as a means of securing a privileged economic position for their own nationals; economic opportunity in such territories shall be open to all peoples on equal terms, the peoples of nations possessing no such territories being in the same position economically as those that possess great subject empires. Investments and concessions in backward countries should be placed under international control.

(c) Goods and persons of the citizens of all states should be transported on equal terms on international rivers, canals, straits, or railroads.

(d) Landlocked states must be guaranteed access to the sea on equal terms both by equality of treatment on communications running through other states, and by the use of seaports.

How Will the Rules Be Amended from Time to Time?

THE first task is legislative in its nature. The problem is to modify the conditions that lead to war. It will be quite inadequate to establish courts of arbitration or of law if they have to arbitrate or judge on the basis of the old laws and practices. These have proved insufficient.

It is obvious that any plan ensuring national security and equality of economic opportunity will involve a limitation of national sovereignty. It is here particularly that the success of the League will demand the doing of the "unprecedented things" mentioned by President Wilson. States possessing ports that are the natural outlet of a hinterland occupied by another people will perhaps regard it as an intolerable invasion of their independence if their sovereignty over those ports is not absolute but limited by the obligation to permit of their use by a foreign and possibly rival people on equal terms. States possessing territories in Africa or Asia inhabited by populations in a backward state of development have generally heretofore looked for privileged and preferential treatment of their own industry and commerce in those territories. Great interests will be challenged, some sacrifice of national pride demanded, and the hostility of political factions in some countries will be aroused.

Yet if, after the war, states are to be shut out from the sea; if rapidly expanding populations find themselves excluded from raw materials indispensable to their prosperity; if the privileges and preferences enjoyed by states with overseas territories place the less powerful states at a disadvantage, we shall have re-established potent motives for that competition for political power which, in the past, has been so large an element in the causation of war and the subjugation of weaker peoples. The ideal of the security of all nations and "equality of opportunity" will have failed of realization.

In the Next Few Weeks—or Never

BOTH President Wilson and Lord Grey have insisted that the creation of a League of Nations must be an integral part of the settlement itself. Both have indeed declared that if it is not established at that settlement, it is never likely to be.

The reason is obvious. If the League is not a political reality at the time that the territorial readjustments come to be discussed; if, as in the past, nations must look for their future security chiefly to their own strength and resources, then inevitably, in the name of the needs of national defence, there will be claims for strategic frontiers and territories with raw material which do violence to the principle of nationality. Afterwards those who suffer from such violations would be opposed to the League of Nations because it would consecrate the injustice of which they would be the victims. A refusal to trust to the League of Nations, and a demand for *"material"* guarantees for future safety, will set up that very ferment which will afterwards be appealed to as proof that the League could not succeed because men did not trust it. A bold "Act of Political Faith" in the League will justify itself by making the League a success; but, equally, lack of faith will justify itself by ruining the League.

Just as the general acceptance of the principles of the League must precede the territorial settlement, so must it precede attempts to reduce armaments. The League should not be, in the first stage, a proposal to relinquish arms, but to combine them; it should be an agreement upon the methods by which they can be used in common for common security. The League of Nations is not an alternative to the use of force, but the organization of force to the end that it may be effective for our common protection.

If nations can be brought to realize that they can in truth look to the League as the main guaranty of political security and economic opportunity, that those things do not demand unwilling provinces as sources of man power or raw material, nor seaports as a condition of economic development, then one of the main obstacles to the liberation of subject nationalities will have been removed, and the solution of the specific problems of Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Jugoslavia, and the self-determination of the peoples of Turkey and Russia, will have been enormously facilitated.

We Have It—in Part—Now

THE administrative machinery of a workable internationalism already exists in rudimentary form. The international bodies that have already been established by the Allied belligerents—who now number over a score—to deal with their combined military resources, shipping and transport, food, raw materials, and finance, have been accorded immense powers. Any of these activities—particularly those relating to the international control of raw material and shipping—will have to be continued during the very considerable period of demobilization and reconstruction which will follow the war. Problems of demobilization and civil re-employment particularly will demand the efficient representation of Labor and Liberal elements of the various States. With international commissions, and exercising the same control over the economic resources of the world, an international government with powerful sanction will in fact exist.

Not Democratic Now

THE international machinery will need democratization as well as progressive differentiation of function. If the League of Nations is not to develop into an immense bureaucratic union of Governments instead of a democratic union of peoples, the elements of (*a*) complete publicity and (*b*) effective popular representation must be insisted upon. The first of these is implicit in the principle, so emphasized by President Wilson, that in the future there must be an end to secret diplomacy. The second can only be met by some representation of the peoples in a body with legislative powers over international affairs—which must include minority elements—as distinct from the Governments of the constituent States of the League. It is the principle which has found expression in the American Union as contrasted with the Federated States of the German Empire. If the Government of the United States consisted merely of the representatives of forty-eight States, the Union could never have been maintained on a democratic basis. Happily it consists also of the representatives of a hundred million people. The new international government must make the same provision and deliberately aim to see that all the great parties and groups in the various States obtain representation.

The assurance of the political, civil, religious, and cultural rights of minorities within States is an even more difficult problem. But genuinely democratic parliamentary institutions in the League, ensuring some expression of minority opinion as well as complete publicity, will be a strong deterrent if not a complete assurance against tyrannical treatment of minorities within its constituent States.

A Real Union of the Peoples

Indispensable to the success of American policy are at least the following:

A universal association of nations—

Based upon the principle that the security of each shall rest upon the strength of the whole—

Pledged to uphold international arrangements giving equality of political right and economic opportunity—

Based upon a constitution democratic in character—

Possessing a central council or parliament as truly representative as possible of all the political parties in the constituent nations—

Open to any nation, and only such nation, whose government is responsible to the people.

The formation of such an association should be an integral part of the settlement itself and its territorial problems, and not distinct therefrom.

It should prohibit the formation of minor leagues or special covenants, or special economic combinations, boycotts, or exclusions.

Differences between members should be submitted to its judicial bodies.

Its administrative machinery should be built up from the inter-allied bodies already in existence, expanded into international bodies differentiated in function and democratized in constitution.

The effective sanction of the association should not be alone the combined military power of the whole used as an instrument of repression, but such use of the world-wide control of economic resources as would make it more advantageous for a state to become and remain a member of the association and to co-operate with it, than to challenge it.

All the principles above outlined are merely an extension of the principles that have been woven into the fabric of our own national life.

At a time when deep-seated forces of reaction would hamper a democratic solution and assert the old schemes of competitive militarism, of economic wars after the war, of division and bitterness and unhealed sores, such as will breed further wars and rob this one of its great culmination, we call on all liberal-minded men to stand behind the principles which the President has enunciated, and we invite them to join in fellowship with us for their realization.

Why a New "League of Nations" Society!

Because the war has shown that if a League of Nations is to be effective, the earlier conceptions of its scope must be expanded.

The plan for a League of Nations which first naturally suggests itself is that of an Alliance of Governments using its combined power to compel submission of international differences to arbitration, or a Court of Law or Council of Conciliation.

Why is this inadequate?

The combination or alliance of force is indispensable. But it cannot last or work effectively without very considerable changes in the principles, rules or practice by which Courts and Arbitration Boards heretofore have been obliged to decide. Great difficulties are likely to arise in securing agreement on those changes unless the public is familiarized with the need of making them, and unless effective organs for the task—which mean an international legislative body of some kind—are provided. This conception of the League of Nations as the instrument by which the peoples shall change the conditions which lead to war has too often been made subsidiary to the conceptions of it as an Alliance of Governments for enforcing respect of the status quo.

The League of Free Nations Association does not oppose the plans for creating an Alliance of force; many of its members subscribe heartily to them; but it would enlarge those plans, and emphasize and clarify the reasons for so doing.

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With the exception of three divisions, which it is understood are destined to take the places of Guard and National Army Divisions in Germany, the entire Regular Army forces under General Pershing, together with the marine contingents, are in the army under General Dickman.

These are the forces for occupying Germany during the armistice:

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding.
Chief of Staff.....Col. John N. Greely
Adjt. Gen....Maj. Howard K. Loughry
Inspector Gen.....Col. Alvan C. Read
Judge Adv. Gen.....Maj. R. C. Stewart
Surg. Gen....Lt. Col. Herbert G. Shaw
Ordnance Officer..Capt. Joseph A. Long
Intelligence Off..Lt. Col. W. C. Sherman
Aid.....1st Lt. Guy O. Shirey

Infantry.

First Brigade of Infantry—
16th Regt.—Col. Russell C. Langdon.
18th Regt.—Lt. Col. Robert G. Rutherford.
2d Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. L. E. Hohl.
Second Brigade of Infantry—
26th Regt.—Col. William A. Burnside.
28th Regt.—Col. Jesse M. Cullison.
3d Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Chester A. Davis.

Artillery.

First Brigade of Artillery—
5th Regt.—Col. John N. Greely.
6th Regt.—Col. W. H. Dodds.
7th Regt.—Col. F. A. Ruggles.
1st Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. Otis R. Hill.

Engineers.

1st Regt.—Col. Laurence V. Frazer.

Signal.

2d Field Signal Batt.—Maj. Richard B. Paddock.

Trains.

1st Supply Train—Maj. Daniel D. Tompkins.
1st Sanitary Train—Capt. Penrose H. Shelley.
1st Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. Avery J. Cooper.
1st Engineer Train—1st Lt. Erford M. Potter.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—2d Lt. William F. Gast.
1st Machine Gun Batt.—Lt. Col. F. S. Bowen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Le Jeune, Commanding.
Chief of Staff.....Col. J. C. Rhea
Inspector Gen...Col. Charles H. Bridges
Judge Adv. Gen...Lt. Col. J. H. Hayes
Surg. Gen.....Col. John W. Hanner
Ordnance Officer.....Maj. A. C. Rogers
Signal Officer..Maj. Joseph B. Andrews
Div. Q. M...Lt. Col. Lawrence S. Carson
Aid.....Capt. Vernon E. Prichard
Aid.....Capt. David R. Kerr

Infantry.

Third Brigade of Infantry—
9th Regt.—Lt. Col. Ralph B. Lister.
23d Regt.—Col. Robert O. Van Horn.
5th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Harry T. Lewis.
Fourth Brigade of Infantry—
Brig. Gen. E. K. Cole.
5th Regt. (Marine Corps)—Col. H. Bearse.
6th Regt. (Marine Corps)—Col. Smedley Butler.
6th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

Artillery

Second Brigade of Artillery—
Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley.
12th Regt.—Maj. Leon R. Cole.
15th Regt.—Col. J. R. Davis.
17th Regt.—Col. John R. Kelly.
2d Trench Mortar Batt.—Capt. Percy D. Betts.

Engineers.

2d Regt.—Col. William A. Mitchell.

Signal.

1st Field Signal Batt.—Maj. Charles Murphey.

Trains.

2d Supply Train—Lt. Col. William F. Herringshaw.
2d Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. William H. Monroe.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. William P. Daugherty.
4th Machine Gun Batt.—Maj. Edmund L. Zane.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Commanding.
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. Frank L. Purdon
Inspector Gen.Lt. Col. Ernest H. Agnew
Surg. Gen..Lt. Col. William H. Eastman
Engineer Officer,
Capt. James N. Gladding (Acting)
Ordnance Off..Lt. Col. Charles H. Grant
Signal Off..Lt. Col. Daniel D. Gregory
Divisional Quartermaster,
Col. David L. Stone
Aid.....Capt. Edward F. Smith
Aid.....Capt. Charles W. Foster

Infantry.

Fifth Brigade of Infantry—
Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen
4th Regt.—Col. Halstead Dorey.
7th Regt.—Col. Thos M. Anderson, Jr.
8th Machine Gun Battalion—Maj. William G. Weaver.
6th Brigade of Infantry—
Col. Chas. H. Crawford
30th Regt.—Col. Edmund L. Butts.
38th Regt.—Col. U. G. McAlexander.
9th Machine Gun Battalion—Capt. Paul Hathaway.

Artillery.

3d Brigade of Artillery—
Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank
10th Regt.—Col. Charles L. Lloyd.
18th Regt.—Col. Otho W. B. Farr.
76th Regt.—Lt. Col. David H. Biddle.
3d Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. Van Rensselaer Vestal.

Engineers.

6th Regt.—Col. Edmund L. Daley.

Signal.

5th Field Signal Batt.—Maj. Elkin L. Franklin.

Trains.

3d Supply Train—Lt. Col. Alven M. Graham.
3d Sanitary Train—Maj. S. G. Gurney.
3d Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. George E. Lovell.
6th Engineer Train—1st Lt. George B. Du Bois.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. Charles C. Smith.
7th Machine Gun Batt.—Maj. Roland F. Walsh.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Major Gen. M. L. Hersey, Commanding.
Chief of Staff...Col. Christian A. Hach
Adjt. Gen.....Lt. Col. Jesse D. Elliott
Inspector Gen...Lt. Col. James M. Petty
Judge Adv. Gen..Maj. Charles C. Teare
Surg. Gen...Lt. Col. Robert L. Carswell
Ordnance Officer..Maj. Lyman N. Hine
Signal Officer..Maj. Thos. L. Sherbourne
Div. Qm.....Lt. Col. E. Canfield, Jr.
Aid.....Capt. Harry L. Putnam
Aid.....1st Lt. Robert A. Willard

Infantry.

Seventh Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Benjamin E. Poore.
39th Regt.—Col. Frank C. Volles.
47th Regt.—Col. Robert H. Peck.
11th Machine Gun Battalion—Lt. Col. William G. Murchison.
Eighth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Ewing E. Booth.
28th Regt.—Col. Caroll F. Armfstedd.
59th Regt.—Col. Benj. W. Atkinson.
12th Machine Gun Battalion—Lt. Col. Max B. Garber.

Artillery.

Fourth Brigade of Artillery—Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt.
13th Regt.—Col. Creed F. Cox.
16th Regt.—Col. Henry W. Butner.
77th Regt.— Col. Archibald F. Cornfiskey.
4th Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. Robert H. Ennis.

Engineers.

4th Regt.—Col. Albert H. Acher.

Signal.

8th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.

4th Supply Train—Maj. Jack L. Meyer.
4th Ammunition Train—Col. Alvin Trotter.
4th Engineer Train—2d Lt. Hardy J. Story.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Maj. Paul R. Frank.
10th Machine Gun Battalion—Maj. Franklin C. Sibert.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Commanding.
Chief of Staff.....Col. Ralph E. Ingram
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. David P. Wood
Inspector Gen..Lt. Col. Robert G. Peck
Judge Adv. Gen..Lt. Col. P. J. Cosgrove
Surg. Gen...Lt. Col. Robert H. Pierson
Ordnance Officer.....Maj. T. J. Hayes
Div. Q. M.....Lt. Col. Ward Dabney
Aid.....2d Lt. Leslie W. Devereux

Infantry.

Ninth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Castner.
60th Regt.—Col. Douglas Settle.
61st Regt.—Col. Hugh D. Wise.
14th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Frederick A. Barker.
Tenth Brigade of Infantry—Lt. Col. Wallace McNamara.
6th Regt.—Lt. Col. Philip B. Peyton.
11th Regt.—Lt. Col. Robert J. Binford.
15th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. John H. Munchaster.

Artillery.

Fifth Brigade of Artillery—Maj. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler.
19th Regt.—Col. L. H. McKinley.
20th Regt.—Col. Brooke Payne.
21st Regt.—Col. Richard H. McMaster.
5th Trench Mortar Batt.—Maj. H. P. Avent.

Engineers.

7th Regt.—Col. Lewis M. Adams.

Signal.

9th Field Signal Batt.—Capt. Harry G. O'Brien.

Trains.

5th Supply Train—Capt. Taylor Belcher.
5th Sanitary Train—Capt. John I. Robinson.
5th Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. Staley E. Campbell.
7th Engineer Train—1st Lt. Peter Murphey.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. Raymond L. Newton.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Commanding.
Chief of Staff.....Col. D. K. Major
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. Charles A. Stevens
Inspector Gen.....Col. Horace P. Hobbs
Judge Adv. Gen..Maj. Harry B. Anderson
Surg. Gen.....Col. Ralph S. Porter
Ordnance Officer...Lt. Col. E. T. Weisel
Division Qm.....Lt. Col. Elon F. Tandy
Aid.....Capt. John W. Hyatt
Aid....Capt. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr.

Infantry.

Fifty-first Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. George H. Shelton.
101st Regt.—Col. Edward L. Logan.
102d Regt.—Col. John H. Parker.
102d Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. John D. Murphy.
Fifty-second Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole.
103d Regt.—Col. Frank M. Hume.
104th Regt.—Lt. Col. Alfred F. Foote.
103d Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Arthur Ashworth.

Artillery.

Fifty-first Brigade of Artillery—Brig. Gen. Beverley F. Browne.
101st Regt.—Col. Creed F. Cox.
102d Regt.—Col. Morris E. Locke.
103d Regt.—Lt. Col. John Alden Twachtman.
101st Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. Roger A. P. Greene.

Engineers.

101st Regt.—Col. George W. Bunnell.

Signal.

101st Field Signal Batt.—Lt. Col. Owen S. Albright.

Trains.

101st Supply Train—Maj. Theodore C. Baker.
101st Sanitary Train—Maj. Paul Waterman.
101st Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. William J. Kenville.
101st Engineer Train—1st Lt. Schuyler R. Waller.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop — Capt. Bernard W. Ashby.
101st Machine Gun Batt.—Maj. Morgan G. Bulkeley.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Wm. G. Haan, Commanding.
Chief of Staff..Col. Robert M. Beck, Jr.
Adjt. Gen....Lt. Col. John H. Howard
Inspector Gen.Lt. Col. John B. Schneller
Judge Adv. Gen...Lt. Col. S. D. Pepper
Surg. Gen...Lt. Col. Gilbert E. Seaman
Ordance Officer.....Maj. John P. Smith
Signal Officer.Lt. Col. Herbert L. Evans
Div. Q. M...Lt. Col. Chas. R. Williams
Aid.....Capt. LeRoy Pearson
Aid.....Capt. Daniel D. Thompson

Infantry.

Sixty-third Brigade of Infantry—
125th Regt.—Col. Robert B. McCoy.
126th Regt.—Col. Joseph B. Westnedge.
120th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. David E. Cleary.
Sixty-fourth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans.
127th Regt.—Lt. Col. Philip J. Zink.
128th Regt.—Lt. Col. Glenn W. Garlock.
121st Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Daniel L. Remington.

Artillery.

Fifty-seventh Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. George L. Irwin.
119th Regt.—Col. Chester B. McCormick.
120th Regt.—Col. Carl Penner.
121st Regt.—Col. James A. Thomas.
107th Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. Otto A. Miller.

Engineers.

107th Regt.—Lt. Col. Luke H. Callan.

Signal.

107th Field Signal Batt.—Maj. William M. Lewis.

Trains.

107th Supply Train.—Capt. Albert F. Solliday.
107th Sanitary Train—Maj. Howard A. Grube.
107th Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. James McCully.
107th Engineer Train—1st Lt. Charles N. Ballentine.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. Walker M. Gaudynski.
119th Machine Gun Batt.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. D. Rhodes, Commanding.
Chief of Staff.Lt. Col. W. N. Hughes, Jr.
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. Walter E. Powers
Judge Adv. Gen...Maj. Hugh W. Ogden
Surg. Gen .....Lt. Col. D. S. Fairchilds
Ordnance Officer..Maj. John A. Wheeler
Division Qm.....Col. John L. DeWitt
Aid.....Capt. Thomas T. Handy
Aid.....1st Lt. John A. Greene, Jr.

Infantry.

Eighty-third Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan.
165th Regt—Lt. Col. W. J. Donovan.
166th Regt.—Col. Benson W. Hough.
150th Machine Gun Battalion—Maj. Newman Smith.
Eighty-fourth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur.
167th Regt.—Col. William P. Screws.
168th Regt.—Col. Ernest R. Bennett.
151st Machine Gun Battalion — Maj. Cooper D. Winn, Jr.

Artillery.

Sixty-seventh Brigade of Artillery—Brig. Gen. George G. Gatley.
149th Regt.—Col. Henry J. Reilly.
150th Regt.—Col. Robert H. Tyndall.
151st Regt.—Col. George E. Leach.
117th Trench Mortar Battery — Capt. Robert J. Gill.

Engineers.

117th Regt.—Lt. Col. John M. Johnson.

Signal.

117th Field Signal Battalion—Maj. Richard T. Smith.

Trains.

117th Supply Train—Maj. Albert E. Devine, Sr.
117th Sanitary Train—Lt. Col. James W. Frew.
117th Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. Frank L. Travis.
117th Engineer Train—Capt. Richard D. Clowe.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop — Capt. Louis J. Taylor.
149th Machine Gun Battalion—Maj. W. E. Mills.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION.

Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, Commanding.
Chief of Staff (Asst.)...Maj. John C. H. Lee.
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. Jerome G. Pillow
Inspector Gen...Lt. Col. Levi G. Brown
Judge Adv. Gen....Lt. Col. Gouverneur Packer.
Surg. Gen.....Lt. Col. John L. Shepherd
Ordnance Officer....Maj. Wilson Potter
Signal Officer....Maj. John F. Franklin
Division Quartermaster..Lt. Col. Warren W. Whiteside.

Infantry.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Brigade of Infantry.
353d Regt.—Col. Frank B. Hawkins.
354th Regt.—Col. Americus Mitchell.
341st Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. Edward A. Keyes.
One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Hansom.
355th Regt.—Col. George H. McMaster.
356th Regt.—Maj. Dorrance R. Lehman.
342d Mach. Gun Batt.—Lt. Col. Thomas P. Bernard.

Artillery.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Brigade of Artillery—Brig. Gen. Edward T. Donnelly.
340th Regt.—Col. Ernest S. Wheeler.
341st Regt.—Col. Robert Davis.
342d Regt.—Col. Earl Biscoe.
314th Trench Mortar Battery — Capt. John L. Milburn.

Engineers.

314th Regt.—Col. Robert P. Johnston.

Signal.

314th Field Sig. Batt. — Maj. H. E. Strider.

Trains.

314th Supply Train—Capt. Frank C. Wilkins.
314th Sanitary Train—Lt. Col. Bruce F. Foulkes.
314th Ammunition Train—Col. James D. Tilford.
314th Engineer Train—1st Lt. William D. Stuart, Jr.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop — Capt. Tom A. Velie.
340th Mach. Gun Batt.—Maj. William A. Hale.

NINETIETH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commanding.
Chief of Staff....Col. John J. Kingman
Adjt. Gen.....Maj. Wyatt O. Selkirk
Inspector Gen...Maj. Robert T. Fhinney
Judge Adv. Gen....Maj. Oscar C. Smith
Surg. Gen.....Lt. Col. Paul S. Halloran
Ordnance Officer..Lt. Col. John G. Winter
Intelligence Officer..Maj. John C. Tatum
Aid.....Capt. Sam A. Greenwall
Aid.....1st Lt. Henry Allen, Jr.

Infantry.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Brigade of Infantry—Brig. Gen. Joseph P. O'Neil.
357th Regt.—Col. E. T. Hartmann.
358th Regt.—Col. Allen Parker.
344th Machine Gun Batt.—Maj. Ernest O. Thompson.
One Hundred and Eightieth Brigade of Infantry—Col. W. A. Cavanaugh.
350th Regt.—Col. Ernest E. Haskell.
360th Regt.—Col. Howard C. Price.
345th Machine Gun Batt.—Capt. Howard B. Irwin.

Artillery.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Brigade of Artillery—Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall.
343d Regt.—Col. Henry B. Farrar.
344th Regt.—Col. Albert U. Faulkner.
345th Regt.—Col. Robert S. Abernathy.
315th Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. William B. Blocker.

Engineers.

315th Regiment—Lt. Col. George A. Knapp.

Signal.

315th Field Signal Batt.—Maj. S. A. Greenwell.

Trains.

315th Supply Train—Maj. Hugh F. Ewing.
315th Sanitary Train—Lt. Col. E. P. Parmenter.
315th Ammunition Train—Lt. Col. J. H. Read, Jr.
315th Engineer Train—1st Lt. David H. Levy.

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. Donald L. Henderson.
343d Machine Gun Batt.—Maj. Arthur L. McCoy.

New Yorkers in Germany.

The only New York City unit in the Army of Occupation is the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow (42d) Division, which is made up of the 69th Infantry and detachments from practically all of the other guard infantry units of the old National Guard Division of New York.

Two-thirds of the States in the Union are represented in the Rainbow Division. The other guard divisions in the occupation force are from New England, (the 26th,) and the men from Michigan and Wisconsin who form the 32d Division.

The drafted men in General Dickman's command are from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico. The men of the five regular army divisions are drawn from all parts of the United States.

ATTACK ON BOLSHEVISM.

Security League Will Launch a National Campaign This Week.

A national campaign against Bolshevism in America will be launched this week by the branches of the National Security League throughout the country. An announcement made yesterday said that although the league would "exert itself to the utmost to forestall and overcome the various disturbing elements generally masquerading under the guise of socialism," it would not permit the belief that "its activities would be directed against social and economic free thinking."

Speakers and writers will conduct an intensive campaign through the Committee on Naturalization and Citizenship and the Committee on Constitution and National Integrity, to disclose the fallacies in the arguments of the disloyalists and to show "that socialism is an unsafe foundation upon which to rest and that its leaders are not men who can be trusted to conduct the Government." Henry L. West, Executive Secretary of the league, suggests the repeal of laws giving suffrage to the foreigner who has not finished his naturalization and the passing of legislation setting a time limit for immigrants to learn the language of the country.

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Where Are You Going, America?

—*a few straight questions*

International Relations. Are we or are we not to introduce progressive disarmament? What are our plans for making future wars impossible?

Foreign markets after the war. Is national competition to have no checks or can distribution be studied from a world point of view?

Food. Is a food shortage imminent? Is it possible to "organize" food and materially decrease its cost?

Demobilization. Are our soldiers to drift back to industry as best they can, or is the Government to plan their return scientifically according to national need?

Reorganization of industry. Is there anything to learn from English experience, or shall we return to methods of before the war? What is industrial democracy?

State Socialism. Is Government ownership and operation to be a permanent policy?

Labor. No one believes that labor is going to be satisfied with pre-war conditions. Are we going to meet the problem intelligently or relapse into the old guerilla warfare?

Bolshevism in America. Is there any important revolutionary movement here to be reckoned with similar to that in Europe?

The League of Nations. Is the President's program practical? What are its implications? Do European nations subscribe to its tenets?

A new political world alignment. In any league of nations what attitude are the non-Socialist nations to take, politically and economically, towards those which have adopted Socialist principles? Shall a nation which abolishes private property be recognized by other nations?

THESE are not academic questions, but immediate, practical questions. They affect the future of every individual and of countless generations after him.

We are facing a real crisis.

A military victory has been achieved. But the steps of reorganization taken during the next few months are of no less importance than the outcome of the war itself.

Congress is making of reconstruction a matter of partisan warfare. In the press there is practically no discussion regarding fundamental principles.

THE DIAL

a fortnightly journal of literature and reconstruction

THE DIAL is the only journal in America which is placing before its readers an authoritative and comprehensive discussion of American reconstruction.

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The Fourteen Points and the League of Nations
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THORSTEIN VEBLEN
British Labor and Reconstruction
G. D. H. COLE
The Betrayal of Henry Adams
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
Compton Mackenzie
SCOFIELD THAYER
A Mirror of the Middle West
RANDOLPH BOURNE
The People's Theatre
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RICHARD ALDINGTON—"Letters to Unknown Women."
GEORGE MOORE—"Imaginary Conversations" between himself and Edmund Gosse.

This program is under the editorship of

JOHN DEWEY
THORSTEIN VEBLEN
HELEN MAROT

THE DIAL is a liberal journal committed to no political party. It is not interested in schemes for a millennium. It does insist that we in America ask ourselves the same searching questions regarding our social order that England and the Continent are asking regarding their own.

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1,659 NEW NAMES RAISE ARMY TOTAL OF CASUALTIES TO 103,467

785 Are Dead and 874 Wounded; No Marine Corps List Is Issued

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The War Department today gave out one casualty list which contained 1,659 names, bringing the total for the army up to 103,467. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 4,312. The total for both army and Marines so far announced is 107,779.

The army list issued today contained the names of 110 killed in action, 229 died of wounds, 6 died of accident, 440 died of disease, 446 wounded severely, 344 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 84 wounded slightly.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 1.	Total.
Killed in action	20,440	110	20,550
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	7,886	229	8,115
Died of accident	1,734	6	1,740
Died of disease	10,648	440	11,088
Total	41,440	785	42,225
Wounded	48,949	874	49,823
Missing	11,419	..	11,419
Total	101,808	1,659	103,467

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(F) Prisoner
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

Army Casualties Announced Dec. 1.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALLEN, HAMILTON, 1,325 Inwood Av.(WI)
ANDERSON, H.E., 332 40th St., B'klyn.(DD)
BACLAN, S. H., 317 E. 18th St.....(WU)
BARBANES, J. E., 1,500 Purdy St....(WU)
BARONE, M., 225 E. 111th St.....(WU)
BINDER, ALEX, 419 E. 175d St.....(WS)
BLISS, JOHN, 264 E. 165th St.....(DD)
BODACK, ANTHONY, 269 E. 10th St...(WS)
BOYNE, F. V., 745 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.(WU)
BRODERSEN, CHRISTOPHER, 4,001 Castle Hill Av—wagn.....(WS)
BROOKS, PAUL, 2,457 8th Av.....(WS)
BUCCOLO, DOMENICK, 216 Canal St.(WU)
BURNS, P. O., 650 Amsterdam Av.....(WU)
BUSCHBAUM, GEORGE, crescent St., and Weaver Av., Long Island City..(WS)
BYRNE, E. G., 629 20th St., Brooklyn.(WU)
BUTLER, M., 659 9th Av.—corp.....(WU)
CARAMANACA, PATRICK, 1,623 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
CARMICHAEL, C. M., 19 W. 137th St...(DW)
CARSWELL, F. M., 349 Central Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
CASSIDY, J. J., 113 8th St., L. I. City.(WU)
CATALANO, P., 1,327 Wilkins Av.....(WU)
CLARK, F. A., 10,322 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.....(DW)
CLARK, P. M., 47 Linden St., B'klyn..(WU)
COX, JOHN F., 1,711 1st Av.....(WS)
CURTIS, ALBERT E., 344 E. 146th St..(WU)
CURTIS, JAMES, 177 West St., Kensington, Brooklyn—at.....(KA)
DOYLE, J. W., 40th St.—Sgt.....(KA)
DUFFY, W. F., 25 King St.—Sgt.....(WU)
FANELLI, FRANK, 75 Thompson St...(WS)
FARRELL, HARRY, 332 E. 29th St...(WS)
FIEDELE, C., President St., B'klyn.....(WS)
FEEHAN, JOSEPH, 620 E. 161st St.(DW)
FIBISH, MAX, 385 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
FIELD, WILLETT, Jr., 32 Charlotte St., Jamaica.....(WU)
FITZSIMMONS, JAMES P., 2,661 Bainbridge Av.....(WU)
FLOOD, HUGH, 307 E. 93d St.....(WS)
FLUMENBAUM, HYMAN, 35 Allen St.(WS)
FLYNN, T., 243 56th St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
FUSCO, LUIGO, 941 Dumont Av.....(WU)
GOLDEN, JOHN J., 303 W. 18th St.....(WS)
GREENBERG, SAMUEL, 126 Albany Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GREGORY, G. C., 3,647 Broadway—Lt.(DW)
GOETZ, W., 1,142 Cleveland St., B'klyn.(WS)
HABERSKI, B.V., 78 N. 8th St., B'klyn.(WS)
HALLIGAN, R. B., 237 McDonough St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
HAMMOND, B., 946 Hudson St.—Corp...(WU)
HARLEY, H. W., 540 W. 136th St.....(WU)
HAUGHTWOUT, C. L., 322 Hillside Terrace, Great Kills, S. I.....(DW)
HEFFERNAN, PAUL D., 101 E. 9th St.—Sgt.(DW)
HOROWITZ, DAVID, 401 E. 8th St.....(WU)
HUBER, J. E., 222 N.Henry St., Bklyn.(WU)
HUGHES, JAMES G., 448 W. 55th St.(WU)
HUPMAN, LORENZ, 421 Stelnway Av., Long Island City—Sgt.....(DW)
JACOBS, JOSEPH, 729 E. 168th St...(DD)
JAKOUBER, LEOPOLD, 1,573 1st Av.(WS)
JANTZ, J., 924 Metropolitan Av.....(WU)
JARLOFSKI, NATHAN, 564 Black Av., Bklyn.....(WU)
KALKHOVEN, JOHN P., New York..(WS)
KANTOR, JACK, 37 Madden Lane.....(WS)
KAPEL, JACOB C., 1,376 Brook Av.....(WS)
KEANE, JAMES P., 158 Ainslie St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
KELLY, WILLIAM, 211 E. 43d St.....(WU)
KENNEY, A., 257 W. 106th St.—Sgt.(WL)
KESSLER, WILLIAM A. 147 Grant Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
KORMANN, AUGUST, 553 W. 50th St.(WS)
KRUGER, WILLIAM G., 370 Berriman St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
LACONE, DOMINICK, 431 E. 15th St.(WS)
LA FETRA, H. L., 308 W. 82d St.—Capt.(WS)
LANG, H. J., 177 Central Av., Bklyn.(WS)
LANG, T., 46 Boerum Pl., Bklyn.—Corp.(KA)
LA PORTE, MICHAEL, 1,446 71st St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
LA TOUR, STEPHEN J., 313 12th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
LEIDICH, FREDERICK W., 241 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
LEWINTON, ALFRED L., 1,699 Nelson Ave., New—Corp.....(WU)
LYNCH, JAMES, 152 E. 100th St.....(WS)
McDONALD, E., 432 24 St.....(DW)
McNAMEE, W. F., 357 E. 103d St.....(WU)
MAGLIONE, JOSEPH, 601 E. 83d St.....(WU)
MARESCA, P. V., 662 77th St., Bklyn..(WS)
MARINO, J., 407 E. 20th St.—Corp.....(WS)
MATTHAEY, WILLIAM A., 125 8th St., Long Island City—Wagn.....(DD)
MAYENSEN, H. W., 547 Southern Blvd.(DW)
MILLS, ERNEST R., 204 W. 20th St.(DW)
MINELLI, NICHOLAS J., 51 Mott St.(WS)
MONTAGNA, LUIGI, 181 Prospect St., Brooklyn .....(DW)
MULLIGAN, EUGENE J., 108 Winter Av., New Brighton.....(WS)
NARO, ALFRED, 315 E. 107th St.....(WS)
NATALINO, EMANUEL, 1,134 1st St...(WS)
NEVIN, WILLIAM, 163 Academy St., Long Island City.....(WU)
NEX, F., 139 Washington St., Flushing.(DD)
NOVEMBER, MORRIS, 89 Grant St., extended, Brooklyn.....(WS)
NOVOTNY, JOSEPH, 1,346 1st Av.....(WS)
O'BRIEN, JOHN J., 1,000 Amsterdam Av.(WU)
O'CONNOR, MICHAEL, 1,187 2d Av.....(WU)
O'CONNOR, R. J., 490 Welher Court..(WU)
OLSEN, OSCAR, 739 50th St., Bklyn..(WU)
O'MEARA, DAVID M., 62 Barrow St.(WU)
ORR, C. C., 924 St.—Lt.....(KA)
OSTERBERG, JOHN D., 62 W. 124th St.—Sgt. Maj.....(DD)
OSWALD, JULIUS, 2,538 Hughes St..(DD)
PAKULIS, WM., 1,707 W. 50th St.....(WL)
PARSLEY, JULIUS A. 158 Dupont St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
PERRY, A. L., care James McCreary Department Store, West 34th St.....(WS)
PHANTY, MORTY, 1,325 Inwood Av.....(WS)
PLAWAY, PHILIP, 95 E. Broadway.(WS)
RAPHAEL, MAX, 773 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
REICHMANN, H. V., 1,840 Decatur St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
RIKIN, DAVID, 177 E. 100th St.....(WS)
RONZONI, JOHN, 30 Woodhull St.....(DD)
ROSENBERG, I., 841 Simpson St.....(WU)
ROSENGARTEN, S., 949 Fox St.....(DW)
RUOFF, LOUIS C., 234 Jefferson St., Brooklyn .....(DW)
RUSSO, NUNZIE, 10 10th St., B'klyn.(WS)
SCHECHTER, N., 764 Tinton Av.....(WS)
SCHLICHER, H. F., 697 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill.....(WS)
SCHNEIDER, JOHN, 132 Stagg St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SCHOLLEN, WILLIE H., 339 58th St.(WU)
SCHOOCK, GEO., 471 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
SCHWARZBAUM, E. J., 29 E. 124th...(WL)
SERPER, D., 1,384 Park Av.—Corp.....(WL)
SHAPIRO, LOUIS, 336 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SILVER, SAMUEL, 18 Mandith St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SMITH, GEO. J., 109 5th Av., B'klyn..(WS)
STRACHAN, A., 57 W. 140th St.....(DD)
STRANG, A. C., 301 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
SWEET, ALFRED, 840 E. 41st St.....(WU)
TICE, R. S., 720 Av. J, B'klyn—Corp...(DD)
TORPELLA, S., 338 E. 22d St.....(WU)
TUSCO, GIUSEPPE, 212 3d Av.....(WL)
WEISS, A., 239 E. 109th St.....(WS)
WENZ, JOSEPH J., 2,408 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood Heights, Brooklyn.....(KA)
WESTERMAN, WM. J., 847 46th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
WIENER, SAM A., 700 E. 6th St....(DW)
WILLIAMS, A., 662 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
WITTY, RUBIN, 313 S. 5th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ZIRINSKY, LOUIS, 641 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
ZUCKERMAN, WM. J., 847 46th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ALPERN, KARL A., Ilion.....(WS)
BARRY, JOSEPH A., Hicksville—Sgt..(DD)
BATZEBIG, JOHN, Buffalo.....(DW)
BIXES, JOSEPH, Binghamton.....(WS)
BIRGE, LEVI W., Oriskany—Corp.....(WS)
BISTER, LOUIS K., Auburn.....(WS)
BLANKS, ROBERT, Cold Springs.....(WU)
CAMPP, R. B., Jamestown—Corp.....(KA)
CARROLL, JOSEPH J., Jamesville....(WS)
CASSLER, GEORGE H., Syracuse.....(WU)
CAVALIERE, JOSEPH G., Niagara Falls.(WU)
CHISHOLM, HENRY L., Penn Yan.....(DD)
CHRISTENSEN, A., Mohaw'—Corp...(DW)
COSTER, FRANK, 35 South 12th Av., Mount Vernon .....(WS)
COVEY, PETER, Dannemora.....(DW)
CONDON, EDWARD J., Dobbs Ferry...(DD)
COWELL, ROY E., Ellsaville.....(DD)
CRAWELL, ARTHUR D., Fulton.....(WU)
DAVIS, MAURICE, Patchogue.....(WL)
DEANE, REUBEN, Manchester.....(WS)
DIXON, WALTER, Albany.....(DD)
DODGE, WILLIAM H., Belmar.....(WU)
DONELLY, PETER J., 26 Woodbury St., New Roch'lle.....(WU)
DUFFY, M. G., Cazenovia—Wagn.....(DD)
ECKLER, FORD E., Schenevus—Sgt...(DD)
EDWARDS, NORMAN J., Orwell.....(WS)
ELLIOTT, M., Jr., Spring Valley.....(WS)
ERNSTING, G., North Tonawanda...(WS)
FIORE, VINCENT, Endicott.....(WS)
FOX, WILLIAM, Newark Valley.....(WS)
FURDELL, JOSEPH, Dunkirk.....(WS)
GAL, FRANK, Niagara Falls.....(WU)
GONYO, CHARLES P., Peoria.....(WU)
GORTON, HAROLD L., Fulton—Corp...(WU)
GUZY, N., 308 Walnut St., Yonkers..(WS)
HALL, THOMAS D., Rochester.....(WS)
HANLEY, W. G., Fort Ayden—Corp...(WS)
HAYES, JAMES A., Albany.....(DD)
HOGUE, RALPH R., Plattsburg.....(WS)
HOLMES, FRED M., Syracuse.....(DD)
HOSPERS, JOSEPH, Stanley.....(WU)
HUDGINS, HARRY B., Buffalo.....(DD)
HUNTLEY, DONALD C., Black River.(WS)
JACKSON, EARL W., Elmira.....(WS)
JENNINGS, H., Germantown.....(KA)
KANE, WILLIAM A., 146 Ashburton Av., Yonkers .....(DW)
KEENAN, J. A., Albany—Sgt.....(DD)
KELLEN, W. F., Geneva.....(DD)
KELLOGG, L. E., Rochester—Gren'r.(DD)
KNAPP, J., Batavia.....(WU)
KOCH, R. L., Tonawanda.....(DD)
KUEBLER, C. G., Buffalo.....(DD)
LIEBLA, L. D., Barryville.....(DD)
McARDLE, J. G., 702 Boyd Av., Woodhaven .....(WS)
McCLELLAN, HUGH, Buffalo.....(WS)
MACIEROWSKI, FRANK, Buffalo.....(WU)
MACK, D. J., Rochester—Corp.....(DW)
MARINO, JOHN, Port Washington.....(DD)
MAYRAND, L. W., Hudson Falls.....(DD)
MILLINGTON, Hall—Cadwick Falls..(WU)
MINSKY, LEWIS, Syracuse.....(WU)
MOON, F. C., East Syracuse—Corp....(WL)
MOORE, J. J., Ghent.....(WS)
MORRISSEY, T. F., 53 Maple St., Yonkers .....(DW)
NOLAN, J. J., Binghamton.....(DW)
NAYLOR, W. E., Sayville.....(DW)
RICE, J. C., Auburn—Corp.....(DW)
ROGERS, G. W., North Tonawanda...(WU)
ROBERTSON, T. J., Buffalo.....(WS)
SEARS, H., Philmont—Sgt.....(DW)
SEELEY, W. A., Schenectady.....(WU)
SCARBOROUGH, FLORIS, Buffalo.....(WU)
SCHETTIG, FREDERICK, Piermont.(WU)
SCHIEFEN, L. R., Elmira.....(WS)
SHEPPERD, J. E., Liberty.....(WS)
SIZER, EDWIN, Holland Patent.....(WU)
SMITH, F. H., Hawkinsville.....(WS)
SMITH, H. G., Hoboken.....(DD)
SNYDER, A., Conklin.....(DD)
STOCKWELL, A. J., Lockport.....(WU)
STONE, J. Y., Ransomville.....(KA)
SULLIVAN, J. J., Le Roy.....(WS)
TAYLOR, Orient.....(WU)
TAYES, ARTHUR, Lackawanna—Corp..(DW)
TAYLOR, W. H., Edwards.....(DW)
TEATOR, E. M., Catskill.....(WU)
TEPE, FREDERICK, Buffalo.....(WS)
THORN, H. H., Maspeth.....(DW)
TOOHEY, M. L., Lewiston.....(DD)
VAN HEE, JACOB, Ontario.....(WS)
VAN LEUVEN, D., Little Falls..(DD)
VIENNA, F. J., Shortsville—Corp....(WS)
VOLCART, JOHN E., Ossining.....(WU)
WANDS, JAMES L., Albany—Corp.....(WU)
WEISLINGER, WALTER, Utica.....(DW)
WOOD, HARRY E., Oswego—Corp.....(WU)
YANCHULIES, M., Niagara Falls.....(WU)
ZEHLER, EDWARD P., Strykersville..(WS)
ZERKOWSKI, ADAM, Utica.....(WS)
ZYTOWICKI, JOHN S., Buffalo.....(WS)

ALABAMA

BURNS, CHARLIE H., Knoxville.....(DW)
CLINNER, LARUE, Coopers.....(WS)
COOLEY, CHARLIE M., Morris.....(WS)
COTTLES, WILLIAM O., Aliceville....(DD)
EDWARDS, CLARENCE M., Helena...(WS)
ENGLISH, [illegible].....(WS)
GILLESPIE, MATTHEWS L., Blocton.(DD)
HALCOMB, CLINT, Carbon Hill.....(WU)
HORNADY, HENRY C. Fort Deposit..(DD)
MOORE, JAMES E., Mobile.....(WU)
MORGAN, THORNTON, Mount Hebron.(DD)
RAYBORNE, ELMORE, Thomasville...(WS)
SHIRLY, MERIDA, Guin.....(WU)
SMITH, [illegible].....(DD)
STUBBLEFIELD, J. W., Columbus City.(WS)
TACKETT, LOUIE, Decatur.....(WS)
VINES, ROBERT, Beasmer.....(WS)
WILLIAMS, WILLIE, Mobile.....(WU)
YEAGER, ULYSSES, Cullman.....(DD)

ARIZONA.

DAY, WILLIAM N., Florence.....(WS)
STAFFORD, M. N., Phoenix—Cook....(WU)

ARKANSAS.

ANDERS, JOE A., Parkdale.....(DD)
BARKLEY, PAUL G., Hazen.....(WS)
BRADLEN, ROBERT W., Sherrill....(DD)
CHORICE, ROY E., Reyno.....(DW)
COKLEY, WM. T., Lake Village.....(DW)
FORSYTH, NEWTON C., Cecil.....(WS)
FULLER, THEODORE, Hope—Corp.....(DD)
GROSS, JAMES B. Morrilton.....(WU)
HALEY, CARRY, Reno.....(DD)
LITTLETON, ALBERT A., Havana.....(WU)
MOORE, TAUPE, Mountain Home—Corp.(KA)
RICHARDSON, CLARENCE, Hindsville.(DD)
RUBOTTOM, VERNON S., McCrory....(WS)
SIMMONS, WILLIAM, Hannaberry....(DD)
SHAW, CHARLIE J., London.....(WS)
SIBERT, SAMUEL W., Cleveland.....(WU)
SMITH, EDMOND, Moscow.....(DD)
SMITH, STUART E., Rogers—Corp....(WS)
STOKES, SOLOMON W., Mayflower....(KA)
WIGGS, WILLIAM, Judsonia.....(WU)

CALIFORNIA.

BAILEY, EARNEST J., Hollister.....(WS)
BARNESE, VINCENT, Los Angeles....(WU)
BRADLEY, A. E., Los Angeles.....(DW)
BUNDICK, R. L., Los Angeles.....(WS)
CULVER, H. W., Long Beach—Lt.....(DD)
DALLAS, CHARLES W., Byron—Corp....(WU)
GRIFFIN, R. A., Edenvale—Capt.....(WU)
KOTLAR, TONY P., Germantown.....(DD)
LARAMEY, C. Hermosa Beach.....(WU)
LAWLOR, JOHN C., San Francisco....(WS)
LAWLOR, REUBEN, Oakland—Wagn...(KA)
LIEBSCHER, MAX C., San Francisco—Corp.....(WU)
MOONEY, R. L., Pasadena—Corp.....(WS)
OJEDA, ANTONIO, San Francisco.....(WS)
RICHARDS, R. H., Los Angeles.....(DW)
SILVERFOOT, A. S., Point Reves.....(WU)
SPRINGER, PAUL C., Alamosa.....(DW)

COLORADO.

ALLEN, WALTER F., Palisades.....(WS)
CHRISTENSON, HARRY M., Denver...(WS)
COOPER, EARL ORLAN, Hudson.....(WU)
DILLEY, JAMES E., Gunnison.....(DD)
HAMMOND, PAUL J., Cripple Creek..(DD)
HRACAK, ANDREW M., Pueblo.....(DW)
IMMEL, CARL, Hugo.....(DD)
JACKLITCH, PETER A., Pueblo.....(WU)
JEWELL, LEON, Silver Plume.....(DD)
MILLER, ANDREW F., Hotchkiss.....(DD)
MORRIS, VERN D., Dove Creek.....(DW)
MURRAY, JOHN M., Denver.....(DD)
RAITHEL, HATTIE M., Denver—Nurse.(DD)
SPARKS, ALFRED FRANKLIN, Velle Green.....(WU)
SPENCER, GLENN K., Greenwood Pueblo—Lt.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

AMATO, JOHN, 98 Asylum St., New Haven .....(DA)
ALTOBELLO, JOHN, Meriden.....(WL)
BARSNECK, ARTHUR J., Meriden.....(WU)
BERGIN, PHILIP F., Unionville.....(WL)
BUCK, WILLIAM W., Kent—Sgt.....(WL)
DE JOY, PATSY, Middletown.....(WL)
DORMAN, PERCY, Hamden.....(WU)
DUFFY, JOHN J., 287 Hamilton St., New Haven .....(WU)
FOX, THOMAS, 76 Winchester Av., New Haven .....(DW)
GIBBELL, CHARLES, 435 Main St., Bridgeport .....(WU)
HINZ, WALTER W., Torrington.....(WS)
KALABZA, WILLIAM J., Hartford—Corp.....(DW)
KOELSCH, ERHARDT C., Hartford..(WU)
LOUGEE, LOUIS L., 475 William St., New Haven .....(WU)
MURRAY, WILLIAM J., North Haven—Corp.....(DW)
NEWSOME, ALBERT, Thomaston—Corp.....(WU)
ROWLEY, FRANK H., Danbury.....(WS)
SWAIN, JOHN, Meriden.....(WS)
TITUS, CLIFFORD C., 361 George St., New Haven .....(KA)
VILLARET, GUS, Meriden—Lt.....(WU)

DELAWARE.

MEENAHAN, PATRICK J., Wilmington.(WS)
SKLUT, NATHAN, Wilmington.....(WU)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GARNER, JOSEPH L., Washington..(DD)
GAVIN, FRANCIS, Washington—Postal Clerk.....(DD)
HAVENER, JOHN A., Washington—Cook .....(DD)
RUSK, ROBERT, Anacosta.....(DW)

FLORIDA.

BAKER, RALPH M., Petersburg.....(DD)
GREEN, WILLIE, Knights.....(DD)
HILL, CALVIN O., Maitland—Corp....(WU)
JEFFRIES, LAWRENCE L., Midway...(DD)
JONES, JACK, Tampa.....(DD)
KING, EDDIE A., Milton.....(DD)
NICHOLAS, GEORGE, Jacksonville...(WU)
PETTEWAY, WILL, Brooksville.....(DD)
SMITH, ALVIN L., Umatilla.....(WS)

GEORGIA.

ANDERSON, ROBERT I., Mathews....(DD)
BANKS, BOB, Covington.....(DD)
BARRETT, J. W. A., Talking Rock...(DD)
BAXTER, JACK, Oregon.....(DW)
BENNETT, R. L., Dublin—Corp.....(WS)
BROCK, ERNEST, Calhoun.....(DD)
DUPREE, ROBERT W., Balmbridge....(WS)
ELLMAN, BENJAMIN, Atlanta.....(WU)
FENDLEY, L. J., Cartecay.....(DD)
FOSTER, JAMES H., Rochelle.....(WU)
FRASIER, WILLIAM O., Ray City....(WS)
GLENN, WILL, Glenn.....(DD)
GREEN, GEORGE T., Atlanta—Sgt....(WS)
GRIFFIN, G. N., Powder Springs.....(DD)
JOSEY, W. A., Macon.....(DD)
KEMP, E. H., Acworth.....(WS)
MARIGNAY, DAN, Tignal.....(DD)
MOON, C. C., Powder Springs.....(WS)
PARHAM, ROSCOE, Fort Gaines.....(DD)
PURVIS, THOMAS, Alamo.....(DD)
RINER, YOUSTUS H., Nunez.....(DW)
ROBINSON, ISAAC, Bostick.....(DD)
RUSSELL, BERT E., Young Harris..(DW)
SUTTON, WILEY C., Atlanta.....(KA)
THOMAS, PERCILA W., Watkinsville.(DD)

IDAHO.

BELLINO, FRANK, Rexburg.....(KA)
MANNING, JOHN C., Boise .....(WU)

ILLINOIS.

ABRAHAMSON, AXEL H., Lockport...(DD)
ARBEITER, T. A., Murphysboro—Corp.(DW)
BAKER, JAMES, New Haven.....(WU)
BANGERT, LOUIS, Chesapeake City...(WU)
BARNETT, CHARLES E., Elgin.....(DD)
BEATTY, AMOS E., Ipava.....(DD)
BRETER, RAYMOND H., Sheridan8..(DD)
BROHAMMER, L. T., Coffeen.....(DW)
BROWN, JAMES R., Carpentersville...(WS)
BUECHLEIN, JOHN H., Dupo.....(KA)
COMELLA, MATTHEW V., Chicago..(WS)
CRAFTON, RAYMOND, Bath.....(WS)
CRAIG, HUGH L., Chicago.....(WS)
CRAIG, LOUIS M., Steger—Cook.....(DD)
CROSS, WALTER E., Chicago—Corp...(WS)
DAVIS, WILLIAM, Aurora.....(KA)
DOLGNER, A. C., La Grange.....(DD)
DOUGHERTY, J., Chicago—Corp.....(WS)
DUFFY, OLIVER, Tioga.....(DD)
ELBE, ALBERT, Warsaw.....(DD)
ELLIOTT, LLOYD D., Kewanee.....(DD)
ENGSTROM, CHARLES P., Peoria.....(DD)
ERLINGER, HERBERT C., Freeburg...(WS)
GORDON, WILLIAM E., Chicago—Sgt..(WU)
GRIFFIN, WARREN, Paris.....(DW)
GRADY, WILLIAM, Chicago.....(WS)
GUENTHER, F. E., La Salle.....(KA)
HAMILTON, W. D., Rock Island.....(DW)
HECHT, MAX, Chicago.....(DD)
HERRING, J., Metamora, Clay.....(DD)
HORNICK, JOHN H., Fairfield.....(DD)
HOULDSWORTH, R. O., Galesburg...(DD)
HOWARD, AUGUSTIN F., Chicago...(KA)
HUBBARD, C., Wadsworth.....(DW)
ILSEMAN, ERNEST A., Waterman....(DD)
JANSMA, WILLIAM A., Morristown..(DD)
JOHNSON, JOHN R., Benson.....(DW)
JOHNSON, O. E., Joliet—Corp.....(WS)
JOLLIFF, LEWIS B., Paxton.....(DD)
JONES, CLAUDE, Chicago.....(WU)
KANS, HUBERT E., Chicago.....(WS)
KATZ, MORRIS, Chicago.....(WU)
KEELE, LAWRENCE L., Mason City...(DD)
KELLY, GEORGE G., Winnetka.....(DD)
KLEINSCHMIDT, C. F., Chicago.....(WU)
KNUDSEN, CHARLES B., Harvey.....(DD)
KOLLE, REINHARD W., Chicago.....(DD)
KOMINSKI, JOHN, Chicago.....(DD)
KUMMER, EMIL, Chicago.....(KA)
LAIRD, WILLIAM B., Hull.....(WS)
LATOURETTE, FRANK, Henry.....(WS)
LETZER, ANDREW, Evanston—Wagn..(DD)
LOEFFLER, JOHN S., Chicago.....(WU)
LOWDEN, GUY H., Woodbury.....(DD)
LUKANITSCH, PHILIP, Chicago.....(DW)
MADDIN, ROY O., Danville.....(WU)
MAGNUSON, GUSTAVE E., Galesburg..(DD)
MATTHIAS, ROBERT, Chicago—Wagn..(DD)
MILS, HENRY C., Chicago.....(WU)
MOORE, JOHN, Chicago—Corp.....(KA)
MURPHY, WALTER C., Chicago.....(WS)
NELSON, ALFRED F., Galesburg.....(DD)
NIXSON, JAMES W. Beardstown—Lt..(WS)
PATTYPOOLL, C. E., Belle Rive.....(WU)
PUGSLEY, MAXWELL, Neoga.....(DW)
RAMBLER, ALBERT H., Liberty.....(DD)
REED, VINCENT M., Little York—Lt.(WU)
REESE, HENRY, Villa Ridge.....(WU)
ROWAN, PAUL C., Elizabethtown—Sgt.(KA)
RUDASILL, EUGENE S., Bangor.....(DD)
SULLIVAN, RALPH M., Houlton.....(WU)
TRAFTON, ALFRED A., Machias Port.(DA)
WEST, WILLIAM L., Litchfield.....(WS)

MARYLAND.

DELCHER, E. N., Baltimore—Sgt.....(DD)
FAITZ, WILLIAM, Baltimore.....(WU)
FOGERTY, J. T., Baltimore—Corp.....(WU)
FRANKFORTER, G. P., Manchester—Corp.....(DW)
FRONCKOWSKE, A., Baltimore.....(WU)
HAGER, JOHN, Chesapeake City.....(WU)
JOHNSON, BRADLEY T., Baltimore...(WS)
KRUCUK, DANIEL, Sparrows Point...(DW)
McCOY, JOHN H., Baltimore.....(KA)
MEYER, G. B., Baltimore—Nurse....(DW)
MILLER, G. E., Halesthorne—Sgt.....(WS)
MYERS, CLARENCE E., Enmitsburg..(WS)
RAMAGNAMO, JOHN A., Baltimore..(DW)
SHANNON, S. D., Baltimore—Lt.....(DD)
WATTERSON, DAVID, Denton.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BAER, LOUIS, Boston—Corp.....(WS)
BAIRY, W. J., Charlestown.....(DW)
BEAULIEU, PAUL, Winchenden.....(DW)
BENOIT, S. J., Gardner—Lt.....(WU)
BIRCH, FRANK, Somerset.....(WU)
BLEAULT, J. A., Springfield—Sgt....(WU)
BROWN, D. W., New Bedford—Sgt....(WU)
BROWN, FRED N., Merrimac—Lt.....(KA)
BUCKLEY, E. D., Charlestown.....(WU)
CHULA, DANIEL, Everett.....(WU)
CALARUSSO, DOMINIC, Oxford.....(WS)
CAMPBELL, JAMES, Boston.....(WU)
CARROLL, ALBERT, Salem.....(WU)
CHIOFFI, ANTHONY, Greendale.....(DD)
COLLETTE, T. J., Pittsburg.....(DD)
CONLEY, J. H., Gloucester.....(WS)
COSGROVE, J. W., Cambridge—Corp...(DW)
COSGROVE, MICHAEL, Waverley.....(WU)
CUNNIFF, JAMES F., Chadwortin Plain..(WS)
CURLEY, JOHN W., Chelsea.....(WS)
CUTTING, FRANK, Athol.....(DD)
FISCK, GREGORY, Springfield.....(WU)
FLAHERTY, MICHAEL A., Gloucester—Corp.....(WU)
GARIN, RENE G., Boston—Lt.....(WS)
GELENEAU, GEORGE J., Grafton.....(DW)
GORDON, ARTHUR A., Clinton.....(WS)
GRIFFITH, G., Holyoke.....(WU)
HINES, JAMES M., Roxbury.....(WU)
HOGAN, W. H., Lowell—Corp.....(WU)
HOULE, A. S., J., New Bedford.....(WU)
HOWLAND, S., New Bedford—Sgt.....(WU)
HYNES, W. E., New Bedford—Corp...(WU)
JOHNSON, WARD M., Medford—Corp...(WU)
KELLY, T. F., Jamaica Plain.....(WS)
KERSHAW, W. T., Southbridge.....(DW)
KESSLER, A. O., Worcester.....(WS)
LIPSKY, ABRAHAM, Haverhill.....(DD)
LOFTUS, JOHN P., Fall River—Corp...(WS)
McDONOUGH, T. J., East Boston.....(WS)
McGOWAN, E. F., Cohasset.....(WU)
McKENNEY, CARL C. Boston—Capt...(DD)
MIRAULT, J. D., Holyoke.....(WU)
MITCHELL, MICHAEL, Lowell.....(WU)
MOORE, JOHN T., Holland—Sgt.....(WU)
MULLIN, EDWARD T., Cambridge.....(DW)
MURPHY, JOHN W., Charlestown.....(WU)
O'CONNOR, DANIEL, Cambridge.....(DW)
O'LEARY, HENRY A., Worcester—Lt..(KA)
PELLETIER, ZENON, Norwood.....(WU)
PROVENCHER, A. E., Amesbury.....(WU)
RYAN, TIMOTHY J., Concord.....(WS)
SAVARD, ERNEST, Worcester.....(WS)
SCHIVERESE, F. A., Readville—Cook...(DD)
SEYMOUR, NINA L., Middleboro—Nurse .....(DD)
SMITH, ARTHUR G., Worcester.....(WS)
THAYNOR, JOHN, Somerville.....(WS)
TRECARTIN, E. B., No. Saugus.....(WU)
WALSH, THOMAS F., Canton.....(WS)
WEINER, LOUIS, Boston.....(DD)
WEITNER, HENRY W., Belmonte.....(DW)
WILSON, GUY E., S. Boston—Corp....(WS)

MICHIGAN.

BAUMGARTEN, EDWARD, Branch....(DD)
BERGEN, [illegible]—Corp.....(WU)
BRADNER, M. I., Powers—Sgt.....(WU)
BRENNAN, W. E., Detroit—Corp.....(WU)
BROADWELL, WILLIAM, Bangor.....(WU)
BRONNER, CLARENCE, Owosso.....(DD)
BRUCE, ARTHUR J., Bay City.....(WU)
CHEVRIE, HAROLD G. Gallen.....(WU)
COUTURE, RUSSELL, Ontonagon.....(WS)
COX, JOHN A., Detroit.....(WU)
CUCULL, GEORGE, Channing.....(WS)
DE HOFF, SILAS, Mendon.....(WU)
DESMET, OCTAF, Gladstone.....(DW)
EATON, WILLIAM B., Lansing.....(WU)
FOWLER, LYLE B. St. Ignace.....(WU)
FROST, CLARENCE L., Elberta.....(WS)
GIBBIE, ABRAM, Stanton.....(WS)
GLASSFORD, A. A., Berville—Lt.....(DW)
GRAHAM, W. P., Detroit—Lt.....(DW)
HOSKIN, ROLAND B., Allouez—Sgt....(WS)
IMPERI, GAETANO, Grand Rapids.....(DD)
INNANENS, JOSEF, Detroit.....(KA)
KLINE, [illegible], Sarnac—Corp.....(KA)
KOOS, WILLIAM J., Detroit.....(WS)
KRUSKA, FRANK J., Bronson.....(WS)
LAVONNE, WEBB J., Chebovgan.....(WU)
LORENSON, JOSEPH, Saginaw.....(WS)
MIHELCIC, J. C., Trimountain—Corp..(WS)
MILLER, NORMAN G., Avoca.....(DW)
MORRIS, MANLEY, Beaverton.....(DD)
OAKMAN, HOWARD S., Detroit—Sgt..(DD)
PEMBERTON, J., Alpena—Lieutenant..(WS)
ROBINSON, C. L., Grand Haven—Lt..(WU)
ROMANO, MICKE, Detroit.....(WS)
SCHUFFBIRD, Albert, Williamsburg...(DD)
STEVENS, [illegible], Detroit.....(WS)
SULIK, DOMINICK, Jackson.....(WS)
TAYLOR, JOHN W., Goodelle.....(DW)
TENNIS, ANGUS M., Hubbell—Corp.(WS)
TRACY, PAUL L., Wallace.....(WS)
TURNER, FRANK E., Sturgis.....(WU)
VERMEESCH, JOHN, Detroit.....(DD)
ZITOWIECKI, MIKE, Hamtramck.....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

ANDERSON, OSCAR E., Mankato....(DD)
ANDERSON, WILLIAM A., Milaca....(DD)
BERGEMANN, ISAAC, Clear Lake....(DD)
BERGMAN, GOTFRED E., Ortonville...(WU)
BOWERS, F., South Minneapolis.....(DW)
BRESNAN, G. C., Madison Lake.....(WS)
BROBERG, EINAR, Wheelmar.....

THREE ORCHESTRAS IN DAY'S CONCERTS

Hulda Lashanska Sings an Air of Bellini's Juliet at Philharmonic Matinee.

HOFMANN AT OPERA HOUSE

Merle Alcock Replaces Lucy Gates Again with Symphony Society —Guilbert and Others.

Josef Hofmann drew a musical audience last night at the Metropolitan, where his first reappearance with the orchestra of the Opera House followed the usual Sunday matinées of both the Philharmonic and the Symphony Society with their capacity subscriptions in Carnegie and Aeolian Halls. Three orchestras were sufficient for the day, though there were other events afield, such as scheduled matinées at the Provincetown Playhouse, the Hippodrome, and elsewhere, and a return at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last evening of Yvette Guilbert, in her "Chansons des Gants Noirs," assisted by the black gloves she long ago made famous.

At the opera concert, although this was the third Sunday night since the season began and the second in which the Metropolitan forces were engaged, the return of the Polish pianist was more like a first-night affair, with its belated gathering of the clans of the Sunday night "pops," a whole class by themselves in the musical community. The spontaneous greeting of this loyal public to Mr. Hofmann was of a hearty and personal sort that recalled, perhaps, his début as the child Josef in this theatre back in the days before Abbey and Grau. Among the opera stars, Alice Gentle, and not Marie Rappold, represented the distaff side of Mr. Gatti's now largely American company. Paul Althouse also sang, and Richard Hageman conducted.

Mr. Hofmann played with the orchestra his favorite master, Rubinstein's, concerto No. 3, in G minor, and later a group of piano solos, Chopin's A flat valse, Op. 4E, and "Berceuse," and Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnol." Miss Gentle sang the air, "Pleurez, Mes Yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," duplicated in two concerts yesterday, and songs in English by Sinding, Ruckauf, and Henschel. Mr. Althouse, in addition to Verdi's "Celeste Aïda," gave Hammond's "Piper of Gordon's Men" and a song by Conductor Hageman, who led the orchestra in Bizet's "Patrie," Berlioz's "At the Ball," from the "Fantastic Symphony," and Coleridge-Taylor's version of the Creole dance, "Bamboula."

Hulda Lashanska Sings.

The Philharmonic Society's second Sunday matinée in Carnegie Hall, and the 1,270th concert of an organization whose history is that of the musical life of New York—or of European capitals, for that matter, as recalled in the book of its recent jubilee year—introduced music of the accepted and familiar sort, no problems to disturb the Sunday concert goer's peace of mind. There were the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikowsky, the Sibelius "Swan" of dark Tuonela's stream, the Smetana "Vltava," which by another name is Bohemia's River Moldau. Repetition robbed of its terrors even Stanford's "Verdun."

Hulda Lashanska sang with Mr. Stransky's orchestra what proved the "novelty" of the day, an old, forgotten air of Juliet from Bellini's "Capulet and Montague," a lyric as fresh and fragrant as the bouquets by armfuls, entire rose trees, which the young artist received. The orchestral commentary was of the lightest, a mere occasional murmur of admiring "ohs" and "ahs," as if—like Beethoven's in the Ninth Symphony—Bellini's dumb instruments recognized their master in the human voice.

Mme. Lashanska has a voice of pure and limpid beauty, artistic gifts of musicianship bestowed, like the proverbial silver spoon, by the good fairies at her birth, and she has "the aristocratic note," recalling Mme. Eames, among the famous colleagues of one other from whom she has learned most of all—Mme. Sembrich. In her quest of art and beauty, the young New York singer has gone far indeed with the Polish prima donna as guide. She was also heard with the orchestra yesterday in Massenet's "Pleurez, Mes Yeux," from "Le Cid," an opera unsung since De Reszke and less alive than Bellini today.

Merle Alcock Reappears.

Merle Alcock sang again, owing to the illness of Lucy Gates, when the Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch repeated in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon its program heard by another audience in Carnegie Hall the previous evening. The music, as told in THE TIMES of yesterday, included Dvorak's symphony "From the New World," Messager's entr'acte from "La Basoche"; Saint-Saëns's barcarolle, "A Night in Lisbon," and a fantasy on two popular Angevin tunes, new in these concerts, by Guillaume Lekeu.

Miss Alcock's contralto voice, a voice of unusual quality that has come to national attention in recent seasons, was of magnified power as heard in the smaller hall yesterday. She repeated the classic air, "Ombra Mai Fu," from Handel's "Gerse," and "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos." The audience was a large and appreciative one, with the added intimacy of a continuing assembly each week through the season.

Didur and Ornstein Heard.

Adam Didur, the Metropolitan basso, with his daughter, Eva Didur, soprano, and others appeared yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome's fortnightly concert, with an orchestra under Joseph Rumshinsky. A crowded house of 5,000, increased by 800 seated on the stage, listened to a program which also engaged Leone Zinovieff, tenor, and Mayo Wadler, violinist, as well as the pianist, Leo Ornstein.

GOES TO AID REFUGEES.

Sheltering Aid Society Sends Samuel Mason to Siberia.

Samuel Mason, Managing Director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, left New York yesterday on his way to Japan and Siberia to continue his work in the interest of the thousands of war refugees stranded there.

Mr. Mason takes with him credentials from the State Department, Labor Department, Professor Masaryk, President of the new Czechoslovak Republic; the Japanese Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the French High Consul and from men of prominence in this country.

Mr. Mason's work in the Far East will be to re-establish communications between American citizens and their relatives through the bureaus that were established in Yokohama, Vladivostok and Harbin on Mr. Mason's first trip. Mr. Mason will also endeavor to make connections with other parts of Russia.

16,000 Men to Leave Upton.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Dec. 1.—Approximately 16,000 men who have received honorable discharges will leave camp early this week for their homes. All will be limited service men. The demobilization of general service men will follow within a short time.

'A PERFECT LADY' AT THE STRAND

Madge Kennedy Its Star—Flagg's 'Independence B'Gosh' Also on the Program.

"UNDER 4 FLAGS"—RIVOLI

"Too Fat to Fight" at the Rialto—"After the War" at Broadway —Newman at Carnegie Hall.

There is more than Madge Kennedy to "A Perfect Lady," the featured photoplay at the Strand this week. First, there is the photoplay itself. The stage work of Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, which may be remembered as the story of an exceptionally ladylike burlesque queen who rescues the oppressed people of a small town from the tyranny of its Puritanical factions, has been made into an entertaining motion picture comedy, unoriginal and trivial, but sensibly constructed and largely free from the claptrap and crudity (save for the inevitable love scenes) that make many photoplays so utterly impossible. Even if the play is nothing of moment, it is a pure pleasure to watch it, because it is something approaching what a screen comedy should be. Both the work of the author of the scenario and that of Clarence G. Badger, the director, are encouraging.

What pleasure there is in the photoplay is added to that afforded by Miss Kennedy's acting. Miss Kennedy is one of the comparatively few screen players who would be a star whether she was advertised as such or not. Though she has never displayed any great versatility, she is a remarkable pantomimist in what she does attempt, and gives the impression that her talent is capable of further development. This impression is strengthened by her performance in "A Perfect Lady," which seems to reach out beyond anything she has done before. And, of course, she is, as always, a delightful person to look upon. Her supporting company is also to be commended, especially Walter Law, Harry Spingler, and Mae McAvoy.

James Montgomery Flagg's latest comedy, "Independence, B'Gosh," with Olin Howland and Florence Dixon in the leading rôles, increases the amusement to be derived from the Strand program. Rural life and the "misfortune" of a middle-aged couple in inheriting $89,000,000 are the subjects of Mr. Flagg's wit. The comedy is far from being the best that Mr. Flagg has done, but it provokes laughter.

Out of Army into Y. M. C. A.

Rex Beach's "Too Fat to Fight," at the Rialto this week, cannot properly be called a photoplay. It is rather a series of animated, but not very animated, illustrations of Mr. Beach's text. And there is nothing startling in the text. The story is about a fat man who went into the Y. M. C. A. because he was too ample for the army, and the spectators are told in sub-titles that he made a wonderful worker, and turned out to be a hero. Frank Mclntyre as the fat man does little to make the sub-titles convincing. The whole production apparently was planned for exhibition before the end of the war, when all that was required of a photoplay for paying popularity was that it echo appropriate sentiments.

The Rialto orchestra, led by Hugo Riesenfeld, gives a spirited interpretation of Liszt's "Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody," and Vincente Ballester sings "I Believe" from "Otello" effectively. Gladys Rice's singing of "Till I Wake," from the Indian Love Lyrics of Amy Woodfore-Finden, is enjoyable.

War's Scenes Return.

"Under Four Flags," the Government war film which proved such a success at the Rialto and Rivoli week before last, is filling a return engagement at the Rivoli this week.

"After the War," with Grace Cunard and Herbert Prior in the principle parts, and "Shoulder Arms," with Charlie Chaplin, in its sixth week, are the offerings at the Broadway.

E. M. Newman delivered the third of his course of travel talks, "Wartime Italy," at Carnegie Hall last night, and will repeat it at the same place this afternoon.

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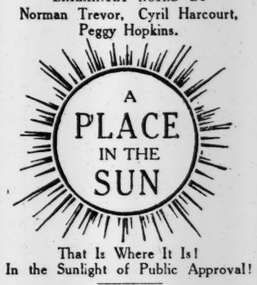

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE GERMAN FLEET?

A retreating army often damages, if it cannot destroy, the guns that must be left behind. If the German Admiralty had blown up, or torpedoed, its fleet in the North Sea before the Imperial Government asked for an armistice, there would be one less problem for the Peace Conference to solve. But a great deal more than a nucleus for a powerful modern navy is riding at anchor at a British base. The question of what to do with some of the best battleships and cruisers of the late German Navy seems to bristle with difficulties. The title to these warships is vested in the victors. No one of the Allies can be allowed to have a major claim to this fleet held in trust to await the decision of the conference. Its disposal will depend upon a decision taken at the council table after full discussion.

If a proposal should be made to divide the ships among the naval Powers represented, differences of opinion about the share of this nation or that would surely arise. As the strongest sea Power and the one which contributed most to the downfall of Germany, Great Britain might expect to acquire a larger part of the fleet held in trust than the United States, France, Japan, and Italy would be willing to concede to her. A division according to existing ratio of battle strength could not be satisfactorily arranged. There can hardly be any dispute about that. To put the German ships up at auction would certainly not be an attractive proposal to nations with lean purses. The United States would be in a position to bid higher than any other nation.

A proposal likely to have some support would be the turning over of the ships in controversy to an international patrol of a League of Nations for police work in emergencies. But the League of Nations would have to be sanctioned and established first. As yet it is an ideal, and statesmen do not agree about the practicability of it. The Peace Conference may take favorable action, but if that should be the case time must elapse before organization and the distribution of duties. Meanwhile the warships in trust would ride at anchor, and if too much time passed before a use should be found for them they would become obsolete. Nothing but an agreement for general disarmament, for the dismantling of navies, would expeditiously decide the fate of the waiting ships.

It has been suggested that these battleships and cruisers be sunk as the easiest way out of the maze of controversy. But that would seem to be a criminal waste of material, in view of the enormous cost of the war to the victorious Allies, which has been estimated at $200,000,000,000. Something useful should be done with the metal, engines, apparatus, and attachments of these warships of a dishonored navy if they cannot be converted into peaceful freighters, assuming that a division among the interested sea Powers, or their use for police purposes, is decided to be impracticable. They would bring a considerable sum if placed on the market, with the understanding that they must not be added to any nation's navy. This sum would belong to the victorious Allies, and it would be for them to settle what should be done with the money. Should it be spent on a Temple of Peace, to defray the expenses of an arbitration tribunal, or should it be applied to the necessities of the weaker nations that have been desolated by the war?

SOLDIERS TO THE FARMS!

What number of American troops must remain abroad for a considerable or even a long time cannot now be conjectured. Events may require on the part of the Allies and the United States military interposition apart from the fulfillment of the terms of peace. Presumably the Peace Conference will fix the size of the American contingent, if one be necessary, that must remain in Europe for a time. Eight months is estimated as the minimum period required for the return of the whole force. This at height of speed, with every available means of transport, including ships yet to be completed and delivered by the Shipping Board, and all the new passenger and freight steamers built in Germany since the war began.

It is of cardinal moment that as many of the troops as can be should be brought over in the quickest possible time. By self-denial the American people have been able to feed themselves and help feed the Allies. This, while much agricultural labor was attracted to industry and much was in the army abroad or at home. The tide of immigration has ceased to flow. Labor of all sorts is scarce and high. The basic labor, underlying industry, commerce, prosperity, existence, is the farm. The work of providing food for the Allies as well as ourselves must be continued and enlarged. To Mr. HOOVER, or whoever else may be the head of a centralized interallied organization for the transportation and distribution of food and relief in Europe, should such an organization be created, the size of the next harvest will be the prime consideration and anxiety.

Tonnage is a tough problem enough, but the ships will be mainly useless in their return voyage from America unless they are amply stocked with supplies. Some of our late enemies may have to be fed. In Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Russia, the victims of Germany must be fed by Government or the special relief associations.

The sane political reconstruction, the moral rehabilitation, of Europe and part of Asia may be primarily a question of a full or an empty stomach. Men on the farms! That is what the United States is going to need more than anything else in 1919. The swift return of every soldier who can do farm work is indispensable. The men from the great cereal States ought to have the right of precedence.

BEER AND GERMANITY.

Now when the mills of Gambrinus are shut is the time of times to ponder reverently this little historico-sociological catechism composed by our valued Pennsylvania contemporary The Williamsport Index:

> Do you ask what made the Germans such fiends incarnate? We answer—beer.

Duly grateful for the deliverance of Americans from beer and fiendishness, we are still perplexed to explain why, tossed so long on seas of beer, they haven't become fiends incarnate. The Belgians, too, have been assiduous beer drinkers. Billions of "bocks" have been served on the tables of French cafés. For centuries the English have looked on ale, their "beer," as a brother of beef in making them strong. Why doesn't beer make fiends of the Allies?

It is not for us to discourse on this sad discrepancy in the moral returns. Some time, perhaps, Mr. GILBERT K. CHESTERTON will write an essay calculated for the instruction of Williamsport.

A LONG WAY TO GO.

There are many signs that that part of the German people which was comparatively sane before the war and which offers the best hope for Germany in the future is beginning to see light and more light. The German moderates—mostly middle-class democrats, it appears—are on their way back to a state of mind that can be lived with; they nightly pitc their moving tent a day's march nearer home. But the road ahead of them is a long one, for when the Germans deviated from the pathway of respectability they traveled fast and far.

A hopeful token is the establishment of the German Democratic Party, concerning which THEODOR WOLFF has talked to The Associated Press correspondent. Its aims are "to support the republic," and to furnish a rallying point for the middle classes and keep them from becoming reactionaries. "The party will, naturally, oppose Bolshevism with all the means at its command." It will advocate the cutting up of great estates for distribution among war veterans, but with compensation to the owners.

This is a good start; still better is the decision to exclude from leadership men who have been known as supporters of the military and annexationist parties, or of the unrestricted submarine war. Meanwhile the Frankfurter Zeitung, in an address to the returning soldiers, indicates that great lights have been seen in political matters. "We let the State take care of itself," says the article.

But in its remarks to the army the Frankfurter Zeitung betrays the wide gulf still lying between even the saner Germans and the rest of mankind. "When later you take your grandchildren on your knees and tell them of the last four years, then you shall not be ashamed," it says.

And doubtless they will not; but if Germany is to be a nation that can be lived with and trusted we must expect that the grandchildren will be ashamed. Until the idea penetrates the German consciousness that the universal loathing for things German is due quite as much to the means by which her army made war as to the reasons for which her Government made war, Germany can hardly be readmitted into the fellowship of civilization.

MANNING AND KILMER.

Of the men who went straight from the editorial offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES into the wear of khaki, two have been killed, two of the brightest minds that ever served this newspaper. The first was Sergeant JOYCE KILMER of the Sunday Department, who was killed while performing duty of special danger at the battle of the Ourcq in July. Now comes news of another, Major WILLIAM SINKLER MANNING of the Washington Bureau, killed only five days before the end of the war. MANNING'S work was known to hundreds of thousands who did not know his name or that he existed; for after being a reporter in New York he wrote, for years, the news coming out of the United States Senate.

About these two young men there hangs an odd similarity. Both were gentlemen to their finger-tips, of an almost dilettante sort of gentlehood. KILMER was from the North, MANNING from the South; New York and South Carolina were their States. Both seemed to be appointed for greater things than they were doing, and to be idling along a pathway waiting for a call. The moment the call came they answered it with a stentorian voice, and were transfigured. They did not seem to be the same men. MANNING thought he heard the call to Mexico in 1916, and bade adieu to the Senate for boots and saddles. That was a short, strangled campaign, and he came home bitterly disappointed after his share in the Villa hunt, resuming with difficulty the humdrum life; 1917 sounded the real call, and this time there was no mistake.

The promise of both these lives wilted before German bullets. In MANNING'S case it is easy to see where the fulfillment of that promise would have lain; South Carolina could not have done too much for the gallant representative of this fifth generation of soldier Mannings, whose blood has honored every war from the Revolution. He was a man, too, born to distinction, with a face and figure meet for it, with a heart of iron under the gentlest of manners. KILMER, already of celebrity as a poet, but capable of vastly greater things than he had ever done, and needing only the contact with the reality of life which the war gave him—as his letters show—to rise to great heights in his chosen field after battle should be ended, had already given proof of the promise he held out.

MANNING, the son of a Governor, the scion of a notable Southern family, had always about him a half-grave insouciance which gave character to his manners. He seemed to take life idly, and not to be sure that it was not wholly humorous; until, indeed, some incident crossed his way that called for the dropping of the velvet glove, and then a hand of steel sprang forth. Rougher men, deceived by his manner, sometimes undervalued him and found it a costly mistake. There were cases where such men, recognizing a master, became his friends and devoted admirers for life, though he and they continued to speak a different language. He had the keenest of wits, and a gentle humor which, when the chance offered, shone unexpectedly through his writings on the gravest subjects. As a reporter of national conventions, the hardest and yet most delicate work known to the newspaper business, he developed immediately what other men learn through long experience, the ability to seize instantly on the centre or cause of every incident in the panorama and make it vivid to his readers.

Of these two brilliant men, for whom the future held promises so high, which had the harder fate, he who fell at the beginning of the American campaign, or he who saw all of it but five days? The harder fate fell to MANNING, if we are to follow JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S "Good-by, Jim":

> Think of him—with the war plum through
> And the glorious old Red, White and Blue,
> A-laughin' the news down over Jim,
> And the old men, bendin' over him.

And yet KILMER'S fate was the fate of ELLSWORTH and BAKER and THEODORE WINTHROP in 1861, and there was a time when the nation thought theirs the hardest of fates. Of both these men it may be said that the chief sufferer is their country, which would have had great things from them, but which yet has had from them the purest and highest gift, the gift of young, spotless, and noble lives; CURTIUS'S gift, the greatest ever offered to the altar of Rome.

AMAZING MODERATION.

A diplomatic and literary curiosity unparalleled in the history of the war is the statement issued here by the press bureau of the Danish Legation to the effect that, while Denmark would be glad to have Northern Schleswig and its Danish population restored to her by the Peace Conference, she lays no claim to Southern Schleswig, nor to any of Holstein, because they are not Danish but German. Memory fails to recall any other occasion in this war when any other nation with territorial aspirations refused to file a claim to something which it had a good chance to get.

Perhaps there is a certain prudence in the Danish idea—the fear of a recovered Germany which might cherish desires for revenge on her neighbors; but the observation that to incorporate within Denmark a large and dissatisfied population of Germans would do no good either to this population or to the Danes who had to live with them comes as a new thing in international relations. It may be that some of the Germans of Schleswig would not be so unwilling to become Danish as the Danes suppose, in view of the tremendous burdens that will lie on Germany after the war; and certainly the Kiel Canal must be taken care of, if not by Denmark then by some sort of international arrangement. But whatever may be the final decision on these matters, the student of racial conflicts in contemporary Europe cannot help wishing that some other nations would see their way to following the Danish example.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

Some who are professionally or otherwise directly interested in our new dyestuffs industry say that it is in great danger. "In its present shape," said a prominent chemist in an address at Philadelphia last week, "built up on the more or less temporary scaffolding of emergency construction, if it is suddenly confronted with the destructive force of unrestrained and unlimited German competition, it will be faced by the possibility of going down into a heap of ruins." He and others assert that the industry cannot be defended even by a high tariff because prices here greatly exceed those of the German dyes before the war. They point to the British Government's plan for protecting England's new industry of the same kind by import licenses designed to exclude dyes competing with the domestic product.

There is no warrant now for such anxiety. The American people want to retain the new industry, to which is assigned a large part of the $387,000,000 invested in the production of drugs, chemicals, and dyes since the beginning of the war. It not only satisfies the demand here for leading aniline dyes, but also exports them at the rate of $9,000,000 a year. A peace settlement is approaching, but the industry is not to be "suddenly confronted with the destructive force of unrestrained and unlimited German competition." Germany will not soon be able to make dyes for the American or any other foreign market. When she does produce a surplus for export it may be difficult to find ships to carry it. The Peace Conference's action affecting international trade cannot be foreseen. Great Britain's influence will be exerted in favor of her license exclusion policy, so far as dyes are concerned. The high cost of production here may decline. In all probability our dye makers will not be menaced by foreign competition for at least a year to come. They should strive by all possible economies to reduce their prices, some of which are seven times those for which the German products were sold. If the foreign goods are offered a year or two hence at prices not far from the old ones, it cannot be expected that American consumers will gladly pay for domestic dyes at the present rates.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oldtime Plagues Surpassed.

New York City did not suffer by any means as severely from the recent epidemic of influenza as did several other American cities, notably Boston. Even here, however, the ravages of the disease were far greater than have been known to result from a similar cause for many years. Indeed, to find a mortality approaching that caused by this visitation it would be necessary to go back to the days when preventive medicine was in its infancy and sanitation was regarded as the troublesome fad of a few absurdly timid people—to the days, that is, when New York had great epidemics of cholera, yellow fever, and typhoid.

But the figures just presented by our Health Department show that the influenza claimed at least as many victims as did formerly the maladies now called preventable—that now always are prevented when available knowledge is competently used. The totals given are: Cases of influenza, 130,606; deaths, 10,974. Cases of pneumonia, 19,780; deaths, 10,229. If the two were combined, these totals would be: Cases, 150,336, and deaths, 21,203. To unite them thus involves no large inaccuracy, for though there would have been some deaths from pneumonia if the influenza had not been prevalent, in the large majority of cases this year the relation between the two was very close, the one preparing the way for the other.

Remembering the excitement and terror that were caused by the recent and only too well remembered epidemic of infantile paralysis, one cannot but feel renewed astonishment at the calmness with which the later scourge was endured. But for this calmness there were several reasons. Chief among them, probably, is the fact that infantile paralysis in epidemic form was hitherto unknown to almost everybody, while pneumonia we have always with us, and the symptoms of influenza are so much like those of any severe "cold" that they, too, were accepted as familiar and therefore inevitable. Moreover, the death and crippling of little children move the emotions more strongly than does mortality among adults, and the influenza's incidence hardly extended below the age of 15 or above that of 40 or 45. In other words, the young and the old were for the most part spared.

Military Drill for Peace.

Justifiable doubt is felt by many educators as to the wisdom of abandoning at once the plans by which the colleges of the country were turned into training schools for the production of army officers. The war, to be sure, is ended, or, at any rate, the probability that a resumption of the fighting will be necessary is little more than a possibility so remote as to be practically negligible. But the immediate restoration in the colleges of the old curriculum will result in much confusion and loss of time for the students, and, on the other hand, only the pacifist will seriously deny that one full year of such military training as it was proposed to give is a highly desirable thing, even if there is never to be another war.

What can be done in the way of improving both minds and bodies by methods more or less closely approaching those created in response to the necessity to conquer Germany has been brought forcibly to the attention of us all by the changes that have been produced in the boys subjected to them. Capacities for work have been revealed that were hardly suspected in the days when study was only one—and it sometimes seemed not the chief—of collegiate activities, and it is now almost universally realized that military drill gives qualities that are quite as useful in peace as in war.

As compared with "athletics," military drill is obviously superior in building up the physique of a whole student body, instead of limiting the benefits to those who need them least, and military training has the great merit of being free from the demoralizing influence that "gate money" always exerts on games and those who play them. Almost certainly it would be worth while to carry out, at least to the end of the present collegiate year, the sort of discipline and instruction the lack of which was so severely felt when the United States entered the great European conflict.

All the severities of the training camps need not be maintained, as a national exigency no longer exists. But to drop the essential parts of the new system would be to waste the time and money already devoted to it, and it would be, too, a return to a system with many and great imperfections that are admitted even by those who hitherto had seemingly accepted them as an unavoidable part of education. They are not unavoidable when the drill sergeant becomes a member of the Faculty.

A Lesson in Law and Manners.

If it stood alone, the audacity of Admiral VON REUTER, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, in protesting because he was not allowed to fly the imperial flag on his surrendered ships, would have been nothing less than astounding. The world has had, however, since the armistice was signed, so many proofs of German inability to realize the world's opinion of German acts that the Admiral's indignation is not even surprising.

Indeed, it can hardly be called unexpected that Admiral VON REUTER should venture to complain about the banning of his flag on the ground that "it is not in keeping with the idea of chivalry between two honorable opponents." Of course, by saying that he invited reminders of many and various things done by the German Navy since the war began—things that made any reference by him to chivalry and honor about half way between humorous and outrageous. But he simply cannot appreciate that fact—he is quite without what the theologians call conviction of sin.

Admiral BEATTY wisely refrained from arguing with the German the point the latter had raised. Instead he was calmly told that the international law to which he had appealed was dead against his contention as to his flag, and that the British ruling would stand.

CONDEMNS KENT ARTICLE.

W. D. Guthrie Says Its Bad Qualities Destroy Its Power for Ill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express the gratification with which I know many of your readers regard the editorial in today's issue on the subject of the article published in The Baltimore Sun, written by Mr. Kent. I regret that you did not use severer terms in speaking of this outrage. The falsity, vulgarity, and offensiveness of the article are quite inexcusable and represent our journalism in a most pernicious and disgraceful form, which, fortunately, is quite exceptional. It is, indeed, a pity that the censorship was not extended until after the Peace Conference, for now it is evident that incalculable damage can be done by reckless and irresponsible scribblers and by writers seeking to obtain notoriety or to support German interests by creating resentment, suspicion, and discord among the Allies and the United States. In this case, the glaring inaccuracies and stupidities of the article will destroy its power to do mischief and foment discord.

I hope THE TIMES will take occasion to condemn such methods of journalism in stronger terms than it has yet done, and will warn the country against these disseminators of the anonymous gossip of garages, barrooms, and hotel corridors. The priceless esteem and sympathy of the French and American peoples for each other will be imperiled if such insulting articles are published in American newspapers without evoking loud protest and repudiation on the part of Americans. While approving and indorsing every word of Mr. Lauzanne's justly indignant letter to you, I am sorry that it was not written by an American. WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

POLES IN LEMBERG.

Reports of Outrages Attributed to German Enemies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's papers report new pogroms of Jews in Lemberg, where the Polish Army, having reconquered this city, and where it found the ghetto in ruins, is supposed to have perpetrated indescribable atrocities. The news comes from Berlin naturally. It does not mention the fact that it is Ukraine which has always been the historic soil of pogroms, but attributes to Poles deeds which would be entirely in contradiction of the past tradition of their mother country.

Similar methods to this present propaganda were adopted in 1764, when Frederick the Great sent into Poland Prussian agents to provoke riots between the Catholics and Protestants. The climax of this agitation took place in Thorn, where a large colony of Protestants was living, and where three such provocative agents assaulted a priest marching at the head of a procession, tore away from him the Holy Sacrament, and desecrated it.

In spite of a petition for clemency addressed by the Polish Senate to the King of Poland, a German at the time, these three offenders were executed after having been duly tried and sentenced.

Europe was stirred, and not one voice was raised against the first partition of Poland in 1772.

It is now obviously the plan of Germany to stir public opinion against Poland and prevent its coming into its own.

Regretfully admitting that the question of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia has already been settled by its vassal State Austria, Germany concentrates all its efforts to prevent Poland's independence, because independent Poland is the only sure means of putting an end to Germany's national policy of "Drang nach Osten." W. O. GORSKI,

Director Polish Information Bureau.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

HENRY WHITE.

Qualifications Which Fit Him for His Place in the Peace Mission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has seemed to me that the biographical sketches of Mr. Henry White have been rather inadequate, and I think it is due the American people that they should know what very good reasons the President had for selecting Mr. White to represent us at the Peace Congress.

There is no one in the United States who has the exhaustive first-hand knowledge of European politics and diplomacy enjoyed by Mr. White. He began his diplomatic career in Vienna in 1883, and was transferred in the following year to London, where he remained, with the exception of the years 1893-7, until 1905, having been First Secretary of Embassy from 1897 to 1905. One heard far more of the First Secretary in those days in London than of the Ambassadors, and probably no American ever lived in England who had such a wide circle of friends among the men who were making history.

He was American Ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907, and to France 1907-09. It was during his stay in Italy that he distinguished himself in the eyes of Europe by his masterly domination of the Algeciras Conference. As Mr. White has always avoided the limelight, and as the United States has heretofore taken little interest in European diplomacy, and as he has never held office in this country, he is naturally far better known to Europeans and to Americans living abroad than to the bulk of his own people.

That his services were highly valued by successive Governments, however, is sufficiently demonstrated not only by his almost uninterrupted career in the Diplomatic Service for so many years, but by his appointment as Chairman of the American delegation to the Fourth Pan American Congress at Buenos Aires, (1910,) and as Special Ambassador to Chile for the celebration of the centenary of that country's independence. He was also senior delegate from the United States to the Agricultural Conference in Rome in 1905, which resulted in the foundation of the International Institute of Agriculture in a capital theretofore associated in the American mind with ruins and art.

There is no diplomatic wile unknown to Mr. White. He enjoys the respect of the diplomatists of Europe. He is, moreover, a man of distinguished appearance and manners. Good Americans may sniff at this last brace of qualifications, but if they knew their Europe they would be profoundly grateful, for Europeans are accustomed to distinction in their diplomats, and half the battle is won when they recognize an American plenipotentiary as one of their own kind. Diplomats do not look poised and distinguished without a good deal of practice.

I do not hesitate to brag that he was my choice from the first, and this with no detriment to the other eminent Republicans suggested. Outstanding abilities are not enough in themselves at this stage of the game. We need all the wits we ever had, plus a long experience in every diplomatic convolution, to sit at that peace table; and President Wilson has shown his usual far-seeing wisdom in his appointment of Henry White.

As to his utterances regarding neutrality in 1914, we are still able to recall, in spite of the terrific drama which has made our memories creak during the last four years, that this was at a time when we were all trying desperately to be neutral, deferring to the expressed wish of the President. And although Mr. White's daughter did marry a Prussian, that event occurred some time before the great war; and after we entered in 1917 he never made any attempt to communicate with her. These things should be taken for granted in a man who has served his country with such devotion for so many years, and I feel almost apologetic for putting them down in bald black and white. But as all classes in the United States are calling for the truth, and nothing but the truth, let it pass.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Nov. 30, 1918.

A Woman Plenipotentiary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your happy historical editorial "Ambassadress Schwimmer" you almost credit her with being the first woman diplomat appointed by any Government. Heretofore the title of first woman plenipotentiary has been held by Mme. Anastasie Alexievna Bitsenko, the Maximalist delegate to the Brest-Litovsk treaty conference, and who, together with some others, yielded to German injunctions and signed the treaty without reading the clauses. THOS. D. OSBORNE.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

The First "Neediest Cases" Check.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose check for the 100 neediest families. I am sending my contribution early because I have the money now and may not have it later. I want also to be among the first to help this great charity. I am sure your splendid work will meet with a prompt and full response. ROGER B. WOOD.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

THE FLAG TRIUMPHANT.

Across my window blow the splendid folds
Of my great Flag, hung out for Victory
And Peace. They gleam through traceries of vine
And struggling plants, cherished through four grim years
For comfort—now in blossom! Everything
I see between the flutterings of the Flag—
The unimportant doings on the street,
The homely houses opposite, the folk
Carelessly passing, and the flight of doves—
Peace doves—along a narrow strip of sky—
I see them glorified by red and white,
Under a blessed hidden field of stars.

And when I turn away to read or write,
My eyes are dazzled still by vivid flashes—
The red and white reminders! No escape
From thoughts of Death heroic, Life triumphant!
The room is full of red and white reflections.
Each mirror shouts with joyous, vibrant color;
The very picture-glasses are aglow
With patriotic fervor, not content
To be mere shields for ancient, precious things—
Precious for being ancient. They would share
The pride of present effort. Even shy prisms
Hung on old candelabra flush and pale
Alternately, with tremulous, caught emotion.

O Flag of sacrifice and chivalry,
Never before so dear! Your holy red,
Dyed with the blood of hero-friends; your white,
Clear like their vision; and your starry field,
Steadfast with life devotion! Not again,
I think, shall I look out upon the world
But through the folds of your eternal glory.
Flash your fair challenge still across my window,
Flag of my Country!

ABBIE FARWELL BROWN.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE MAKING.

Proposed Pan-American Agreements as the Basis for a New World Order.

By EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the proposed League of Nations it is interesting to examine the proposals which the present Administration has laid before the Latin American republics. In addressing the group of Mexican editors in the month of June, 1918, President Wilson clearly indicated that he regarded this proposed Pan American compact as the "kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world." He said:

> The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the States of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace.

As printed in the press in January, 1916, the proposed Pan American agreement comprised four points. First, the United States and all nations of this hemisphere mutually agree to guarantee the territorial integrity of the countries of this hemisphere; second, all nations agree to maintain the republican form of government; third, all nations bind themselves to submit to settlement, by diplomacy, arbitration, or investigating commissions, disputes of all kinds, including boundary troubles, but not controversies affecting the independence of each; fourth, a general agreement whereby exportation of arms to any but the legally constituted Governments of this hemisphere will be prohibited, and laws of neutrality adopted which will make it impossible for filibustering expeditions to threaten or carry on revolutions in neighboring republics.

Without doubt this Pan American proposal is very close to the plan for a League of Nations. The first proposition is that all nations unite to preserve the territorial integrity of each nation holding membership in the league. This obligates each signatory to act as soon as the occasion arises and not to remain neutral when an international crime is being committed.

The second proposition is that the republican form of government be maintained. In Latin America, perhaps, this is an essential. In a League of Nations the membership should essentially consist of free nations, that is, nations whose Government is based upon the consent of the governed. An autocratic Government would jeopardize the peace of the group of nations belonging to the league. The internal government of a nation thus becomes a matter of international interest and it should conform to certain standards if it is to be admitted to the League of Nations. The associated nations of the world must aim at the "destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world." This was clearly stated by the President in his Fourth of July address.

The third proposition is that the member nations bind themselves to submit their disputes to an arbitration tribunal, or to an investigating commission when such disputes cannot be adjusted by diplomacy and when they do not affect the independence of any State. The League of Nations must possess all the governmental machinery which is necessary to facilitate this essential part of the agreement. Perhaps the most complete draft for the proposed League of Nations has appeared in The Independent for Jan. 26, 1918.

The United States has experimented for some time past with arbitration treaties, and recently with treaties of international conciliation. These proposals, therefore, are not new in any sense to the student of international affairs. The proposed League of American Republics and the proposed League of Nations would be identical in respect to this proposition.

The fourth proposition deals with the right and the duty of a Government to forbid the exportation of arms. It is proposed that only the legally constituted Government within a country shall receive shipments of arms from outside nations. It will be recognized that international law, such as it is, must be the same the world over. It would be embarrassing to advocate one kind of international law for this hemisphere and another for the other countries of the world. Nevertheless, the question of allowing arms to insurgents and revolutionary Governments in this hemisphere has been made the basis of special statutory law in the United States. The President may permit or refuse to permit the exportation of arms to neighboring republics which are engaged in civil strife. Of course this is not the law for the rest of the world. The United States did not place an embargo on the shipment of arms to the Allies because international law did not obligate a neutral to do this. The point is, therefore, that if the proposed Pan American League has any benefit to receive in regard to a general agreement on the subject of regulating the supply of contraband, the League of Nations would have to be formed with the same agreement in order to receive the same benefits.

The control which might in this way be exercised by the League of Nations would be a most effective weapon with which to preserve peace. Since it seems generally agreed that the peace that is worth preserving must be a just and righteous peace, there is no occasion for apprehension on the part of lovers of liberty lest revolutionists who are for the moment endeavoring to overthrow an oppressive Government will be deprived by the rest of the world of the means of carrying their work through. If the peace be one of justice, Governments of "oppressive" characteristics will not be admitted to the league, but will be reduced to a harmless condition, if not destroyed entirely.

It is regrettable that the Pan American League of Nations has not made greater headway, considering the present occasion for leadership in the world at large. As has been stated, the concrete proposals which have for some time been before the republics in this hemisphere are of interest at the present moment because of the President's journey to Europe to advocate a League of Nations.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT.

New York University, Nov. 29, 1918.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Evidence of the Best of Feeling in England and France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Winter previous to the war I spent on the Essex coast, and before that I had visited London many times and believed that I knew something of the Englishman's character and his attitude toward his American guest. I have always found the Briton the most severe critic of his own Government and wholly indifferent to the criticism of any outsider. His attitude, at least so it seemed to me, was that of the New Yorker toward his cousin from Rochester who thinks that they do certain things better up-State than they do in the metropolis. Even toward his most caustic critic I have always found the Englishman civil, tolerant, and unconvinced.

As a member of a mission it was my good fortune to visit Great Britain last Spring and nothing surprised or delighted me more than the changed attitude of the Englishman toward the American. So far as he was concerned, any misunderstanding or lack of goodwill which, on account of our schoolbooks or the Irish question or from any other cause, may have existed between certain Americans and Englishmen had been swept aside—forgotten. It would not be fair to say that the English have met us half way, because they have come to their very door to greet us with friendly, outstretched hands. Our mission not only met the important men in London, but we traveled over the greater part of England and Scotland, and at public meetings and in private homes met everywhere with as hearty and sincere a welcome as could possibly have been extended to us by the people of any nation on this broad earth.

It would be idle to contend that at that particular moment our men and our money were not welcome but necessary to Great Britain, but I do contend that the welcome came from the heart as well as the head. During the last eighteen months the great mass of Englishmen has met a class of Americans of whom he previously knew nothing. Since the United States entered the war our Government has refused to issue passports to that class of American who had the time and money to travel abroad and who spent the greater part of this time in telling their hosts how much better we do things in the States. However, passports were issued to hundreds of thousands of American men and women, most of whom had never had the leisure nor the money to travel for pleasure, but who found the time to leave their homes and families and professions to risk their lives in the great crusade. The big men of America and England have always understood and appreciated each other, but it is only since we entered the war that the people of England and France have had the opportunity to understand the real American.

The two million and more men and women who crossed the Atlantic did not tell their English cousins how they fought and nursed in the United States—they came with open minds, ready to be taught what it had taken England three cruel years to learn. And in a brief year England and France, too, had come to respect and admire the American men with whom they had fought on the field and to love the American women who, side by side with their own sisters, had toiled so ceaselessly to bring their wounded back to life.

The press of this country has surely done all in its power to make the public understand the great sincerity of the friendship which today Great Britain bears toward the United States—a friendship which is just as surely true as it is surely the greatest need that today confronts the peace of the world. Under the present difficult conditions it seems a pity that there are those who still doubt England's loyalty. Both in England and France I heard many of the rumors which Mr. Kent has stated as facts—these and many more. As a reporter, my managing editor always insisted that I should write nothing that I had not verified. It hardly seems right that Mr. Kent, or any other managing editor, should be exempt from this time-honored rule of all reputable newspaper offices.

CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS.

New York, Nov. 30, 1918.

INFORMATION BUREAUS.

In Favor of Their Continuing Their Work Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that both the British Bureau of Information and our own Committee on Public Information are to close their offices and discontinue their activities in this country on Dec. 31. It seems to me that this would be a very serious mistake. At least until the peace treaty is signed the American public will urgently need the guidance of full and accurate official information. As Mr. Root has said: "A democracy which undertakes to control its own foreign relations ought to know something about the subject." Now, this is practically the first experience of the American democracy in dealing with world affairs. If the treaty that is made is to be ratified by the United States Senate it must be in accord in its large aspects with the prevailing sentiment of the American public. It therefore is of the utmost importance that this sentiment should be crystallized on a basis of full and accurate information. Because of our relative isolation in the past the American people are less informed on international relations than the people of any other great country.

So far as the British information service is concerned, there is also a very special reason why it should be continued. As every one knows, there is a strong substratum of anti-British feeling in this country, which even this war has failed to banish except temporarily. The Teutonic mischief makers among us, whose activities have taken on a new lease of life since the signing of the armistice, are busily engaged in nurturing this anti-British sentiment. If they could bring about a serious break between Great Britain and America they might hope gradually to recreate that foul organism known as the Central Empires. Only last week there were circulated in the city thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of circulars warning the public against what the anonymous authors were pleased to call the "British peril."

To celebrate British Day is a fine and fitting thing, but it is much more important that reliable information about Britain's achievements and British-American interdependence should be available to the American people at this time and for many months to come.

I may say in conclusion that I [illegible] the similar bureaus of information maintained by France and Italy appear to have no thought of closing. If economy is the reason for closing the British and American services, certainly France and Italy are [illegible] better able to bear the expense.

I wish all who read this letter would agree with it would write letters of protest to the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., and the British Bureau of Information, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE.

Garden City, Nov. 29, 1918.

MAJ. W. D. STRAIGHT IS DEAD IN PARIS

Financier and Diplomat Victim of Pneumonia While on War Mission with Col. House.

BEGAN LIFE AS A POOR BOY

Son of Missionary to Japan and China, He Won International Fame—Tributes Here.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Major Willard D. Straight died this morning.

Official news of the death in Paris of Major Willard D. Straight reached this country yesterday in the form of a cable dispatch from Colonel E. M. House to Major Straight's wife, who was Miss Dorothy Payne Whitney, youngest daughter of the late William C. Whitney. Though the text of this message was not made public, it was announced that Major Straight died at 12:45 yesterday morning in the Hotel de Crillon, where since Nov. 18 he had made a gallant fight against the combined ravages of influenza and the pneumonia which shortly followed it.

It was just three days after he was stricken with influenza that the serious complication followed, and from then on brief cable bulletins to this country had conveyed the tidings of a persistent but losing fight. Major Straight was attended by three physicians—Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, before the war Professor of Clinical Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, and Drs. Kenneth Taylor and McLean.

Major Straight entered the army immediately following the entrance of America into the war and served in the Adjutant General's Department, first at Governors Island and later at Fort Sill, the great artillery centre in Oklahoma. From the latter post he was called to Washington to undertake the organization and administration of War Risk insurance. In December, 1917, the War Department, recognizing his peculiar qualifications, because of both business and diplomatic achievements in foreign lands, sent him to France to direct the War Risk work with the expeditionary forces.

When that work was accomplished he attended the General Staff College, and immediately upon completing his course was assigned to duty with combat troops abroad. He was on active service up to the time of his illness.

Major Straight, who had a home in New York and another at Old Westbury, L. I., is survived by his wife and three children, Whitney Willard, 6 years old; Beatrice, 4, and Michael, 2. His family was not with him abroad, and it is expected the body will be brought to this city for burial.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1880, and his death, two months before he would have been 39 years old, was regarded by a host of financial and diplomatic associates as a particularly sad and abrupt ending of a career that so many felt destined him within a few years to become one of the foremost citizens of America. Already, despite his comparative youth, he had come to be recognized as a man of genuine ability and high character by some of the ablest big business men and financiers of this nation. His achievements as a first-hand student of Far Eastern questions, as a banker and an international business man, as well as his war-time services to his Government, had won for him not only immediate commanding position, but the prospect of wider opportunities and more brilliant accomplishments.

The story of Willard Dickerman Straight's life is that of a typical American boy, the son of an American missionary to Japan, and, on his mother's side, of a capable woman who taught school in that country after her husband's death in the Orient.

His father was the late Professor Henry H. Straight, for years a member of the Faculty of the Oswego State Normal and Training School, and his mother Emma Dickerman Straight. Professor Straight became a missionary to Japan, and the son accompanied his parents there, and later to China.

He learned to speak the Japanese and Chinese languages like a native. Soon after the death of his parents young Straight returned to Oswego, and after a preparatory course at the Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1901. A year later he was appointed to Sir Robert Hart's Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service and returned to the Orient, where he served at Nanking and Peking for two years. In this position he had opportunity to learn more of Chinese customs and characteristics and the finances of the country.

His Services in the Far East.

At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war he resigned from the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs to act as correspondent in Tokio, Seoul, and Manchuria of Reuter's Agency and The Associated Press. During his brief newspaper career, his genuine knowledge of the countries with which he dealt enable him to do work that met with much appreciation.

His first post with his own Government followed the ending of his journalistic endeavors. He was appointed American Vice Consul and private secretary to the American Minister at Seoul in 1906. Temporarily he terminated his Far Eastern connections when in 1906 he became private secretary to the American Minister at Havana.

It was at this time that the question of the relations of China and Japan over the status of Manchuria became a matter of international concern and the discussion of America's "Open Door" policy in the Far East was one of the important diplomatic matters confronting the Administration. Because of these affairs the United States established a Consulate General at Mukden and Mr. Straight, because of his intimate knowledge of the countries, was placed in charge of it.

Here he served until 1908. He was brought into international spotlight, through a fight with a party of Japanese, while serving at this post. During his stay at Mukden he was the champion of the American business men against the apparently unfair discrimination in favor of Japanese interests, his work in this respect bringing to the front his rare tact and judgment.

Chosen by E. H. Harriman.

About this time the late E. H. Harriman made a tour of the Far East in connection with his plan for a transportation system around the world, particularly the purchase of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He sought the aid of Major Straight's knowledge of Far Eastern affairs. This proposition, however, failed of realization because of the death of Mr. Harriman, but it led indirectly to the formation in 1909 of the American group of bankers, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, the First National Bank of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to undertake railroad and other enterprises in China and Manchuria in co-operation with other Powers. Mr. Straight's negotiations were successful, but American participation in syndicated loan failed because the Government withdrew its support. He returned to this country from Mukden to become Acting Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department in the latter part of 1908, where he remained until June, 1909. In the meantime the American Group had been formed and Major Straight was appointed as its representative in China, where he was located for over two years. During this period the Hukuang Railways and the Currency Loan Agreements were negotiated.

Associated With J. P. Morgan & Co.

Upon his return to the United States he became associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with which firm he remained for several years and then announced his retirement to study international law. Very soon thereafter he was prevailed upon by Frank A. Vanderlip to become Vice President and active executive of the American International Corporation, which was interested in the development of railroads in China. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in the deliberations of which body he took active interest.

Major Straight married Miss Dorothy Payne Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1911, and they went to live in Peking. She first met Major Straight while on a trip around the world, when she visited Mukden. They had been living in Peking but five months when, during the uprising of soldiers, they were forced to flee from their homes by the bandits and robbers. They lost much of their treasures, including wedding presents, but escaped unharmed.

Major Straight was a lover of all kinds of outdoor sports, especially polo. He and Mrs. Straight entertained much at their estate on Long Island.

He was one of the leading spirits in the Plattsburg manoeuvres in 1915, and in 1917 he was made commanding Major, Adjutant General's Department, of the United States Reserves. He was selected as Adjutant General in charge of soldiers' war insurance in Washington, and at his own request was transferred to France as Supervisor of the overseas branch.

Major Straight was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London and a Trustee of Cornell University. His clubs were: Century, Knickerbocker, Players, Cornell University Meadow Brook, The Brook, India House, The Links, University, Piping Rock, Metropolitan, and Recess of New York; the Metropolitan of Washington, and the St. James and Royal Thames Yacht Clubs of London.

PAY TRIBUTE TO MAJOR HERE.

T. W. Lamont Praises Former Associate in Morgan Firm.

Men prominent in the financial world were as one yesterday in paying tribute to the memory of Major Willard D. Straight. All those who discussed his loss dwelt upon his high character and the promise held forth by the achievements of a career cut short in comparative youth. He was praised not only for his business capacity, but for his interest in and sympathy with all movements for the betterment of social conditions.

Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, with which Mr. Straight was for a time prominently connected, speaking both for himself and that firm, said:

"We are much saddened by the news of Willard D. Straight's death. He was a valuable member of our confidential staff for several years, and during that time he endeared himself to all of us by reason of his high character, his engaging personal quality and his unusual capacity. He came to us as the result of the conspicuous service that he rendered in the Far East to the American group that dealt with Chinese matters. Major Straight's work at Peking was of such an order as to commend itself highly to the investment group of bankers, and on Far Eastern affairs he came to be looked upon as an authority.

"It was inevitable that when America entered the war, Willard Straight should hasten to take his place in the struggle. He was eager, resourceful, full of energy, direct, forceful, and courageous. We were not surprised to hear of his excellent work on the other side and of his rapid progress.

"His untimely death brings great sorrow to me and to all our firm, for we admired him and had a great affection for him."

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., said:

"I am greatly shocked at Major Straight's passing away. I had known him well for the last ten or twelve years. He did brilliant work as the representative of the American banking group that undertook to syndicate a loan in China in 1909. Major Straight was not only most efficient at all times and possessed of a clear mind, but he had demonstrated again and again his qualities of unusual intelligence. He was a young man of great promise, and I feel that with his death the city loses one of its genuinely coming men."

A. Barton Hepburn, who had been associated with Mr. Straight in many financial matters, had this to say of him:

"He was one of the younger set of prominent business men engaged in large affairs, not only in the City of New York and in this country, but in foreign lands as well. He had had diversified experience in the Orient, as well as in Europe. He commanded universal confidence and respect, and he had before him a brilliant future, not only as a financier and business man, but as a good citizen."

"I learn of his death with the most poignant regret," said Frank A. Vanderlip. "I was very, very fond of him. He was certainly a brilliant man, right-minded in every way, and he had combined great experience with splendid native ability to such an extent that he had become genuinely useful to society. I must express the very deepest regret at his loss."

Felix M. Warburg said:

"I am deeply shocked to learn of the death of this splendid, energetic, idealistic, and capable young man who had such a wonderful future before him. He had not reached the height of that career when he went into the army at the outset of the war. His broad understanding of business matters, his interest in educational matters, and his hearty support of everything that promised to help better conditions for any and all classes of the people in the United States augured well that he would one of these days have been one of the foremost citizens of our country. My deep sympathy goes out to his wife who has been such a wonderful helpmate to him all these years."

BOY SCOUT DEAD; GIRL DYING

Both Shot With One Bullet in Scuffle to Prevent Suicide.

Gordon Seyfried, a Boy Scout, 12 years old, son of John Seyfried of 47 Richmond Avenue, South Orange, N. J., was shot and killed in the home of his parents yesterday while trying to take a revolver from a servant who he thought intended to commit suicide. In the struggle for the weapon the girl, PaulineSucfelt, was shot in the breast. She was said to be dying last night in the Memorial Hospital at Orange. Gordon was able to speak to his mother for a moment. He gave this version of the shooting:

"I saw her with the pistol, and I tried to do my duty as a Boy Scout. When I tried to take the revolver away from Pauline it went off and then something hit me in the throat."

The same bullet which hit the girl and passed out of her left side pierced the boy's neck. The maid, whose parents live at Gellsville, Erie County, N. Y., said she did not intend to kill herself, but to make a slight wound to regain the affection of a youth who had ceased to notice her.

TELLS OF JEWS IN TURKEY.

Their Future Is Now a Pressing Problem, Elkus Declares.

Abraham I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, discussed the situation affecting the Jewish people in the Turkish Empire at the annual meeting last night of the Society of Judaeans at the McAlpin. His observation of conditions in Turkey, he said, had shown that the Jewish people there were living under most discouraging prospects politically and economically.

"The Jews in Turkey are generally poor, and they have a hard time of it in their association with the natives," said Mr. Elkus. "In that group of nations forming the Turkish Empire, the Jews appear as a distinctive people, living apart, as it were, and in their own way, and having little in common with the other nationalities."

The future of the Jews in Turkey, he said, was a problem that would have to be settled by the readjustment of that country. Although it was hoped that some one or more of the various groups of the other nationalities would take the Jews in with them, nothing had yet been done to better their condition.

These officers were elected: Samson Lachman, President; Oscar S. Straus and Daniel D. Hays, Vice Presidents; Max J. Kohler, Secretary, and Bernard Laumburg, Treasurer.

PUCCINI AS WAR PROPHET.

Regrets He Missed Our Victory Day —New Opera Casts Ready.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday received a letter from Giacomo Puccini in which the composer repeats his regret that he cannot be present at the "world's première" of his three one-act operas on Saturday evening, Dec. 14.

"Could I have foreseen the sudden collapse of our enemies," wrote Mr. Puccini, "I certainly should have been helping to celebrate the glorious victory in New York."

Mr. Gatti announced the casts of the three operas in detail, and the announcement read almost like a roster of the entire opera company. The principal singers have already been printed in THE TIMES, including Miss Muzio in "Il Tabarro," Mme. Farrar in "Suor Angelica," and Mr. De Luca in "Gianni Schichi."

The Society of American Singers at the Park Theatre yesterday announced its completed cast for tomorrow's revival of "The Gondollers."

The Creatore Opera Company will open its engagement at the Montauk in Brooklyn tonight, with Louisa Darciee the leading rôle of "Aida."

Accepts Woollcott Play by Cable.

A play by Sergeant Alexander Woollcott, formerly dramatic critic of THE TIMES and now in France on the staff of Stars and Stripes, has been accepted for production by Arthur Hopkins and probably will be offered early next season. The play is entitled "World Without End," and was accepted by the producer by cable in advance of reading.

Mgr. Whelan's Condition Critical.

Mgr. I. P. Whelan, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., became suddenly ill Saturday afternoon after hearing confession, and while he was somewhat improved yesterday his condition was still considered critical. Some time ago Father Whelan underwent an operation, but had apparently recovered. He is 65 years old.

CAPT. DE LAMAR DIES IN HOSPITAL

Born in Holland, He Made Fortune as Western Miner and as Financier.

EARLY CAREER ON THE SEA

At 23 He Took Contract for Raising Atlantic Liner—Went Into Politics Out West.

Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, capitalist, mine owner, and director in a number of important business enterprises, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia, which developed during the night following an operation last Wednesday for gall stones. Captain De Lamar was 75 years old and made his city home in a house he built some years ago at 233 Madison Avenue. The funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Born in Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 2, 1843, the son of Maximilian and Johanna Tenne De Lamar, Captain De Lamar spent his early life at sea, then became a contractor in America, and later a miner in the West, where he made more than $20,000,000. As a sailor he visited practically every port in the world. Soon after he became, at 23 years old, the master of a ship whose Captain had died during a voyage, Captain De Lamar came to America and settled as a contractor at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where he took contracts for raising sunken ships. In 1872 he raised the Charlotte, a transatlantic liner.

When the gold fever struck Leadville, Col., in 1878, Captain De Lamar gave up his marine business and went West. After buying several claims, he went to Chicago and took a course in chemistry and metallurgy to fit himself for his mining operations. Returning to the gold district, he purchased what became known as the De Lamar mines. Two years later he sold the property to London interests for $2,000,000. He was also an owner in the Utah Mines and Smelting Company.

In 1884 he entered politics and was elected to the Idaho State Senate in the same year. He soon tired of politics, however, and four years later came to New York, where he had since made his home except for a few years when he lived in Paris. He was known in Wall Street as "The Man of Mystery." His intimate friends said that he never talked much, but was uniformly successful in his transactions, and in 1906 he was said to have made millions through the sale of one of his mines.

Captain De Lamar was President of the Dome Mine Company, Porcupine, Canada; Vice President of the Delta Beet Sugar Company, Vice President of the International Nickel Company, a Director of the American Bank Note Company, Coronet Phosphate Company, Canadian Mining and Exploration Company, and the Manati Sugar Company. He was also interested in the National Conduit and Cable Company and the Western Power Company of Canada.

Captain De Lamar married Miss Nellie Sands, the daughter of a New York druggist, and after living here for a few years they went to Paris. The pair subsequently were divorced. It was rumored both here and in Paris that they were to remarry, but this was denied in a letter which Miss Nellie V. Sands, by which name she was then known, wrote to the counsel for Captain De Lamar in Paris, and subsequently caused to be published there. One child was born to the union, Alice A. De Lamar, who survives. She is a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps.

In 1910, Miss Katherine O'Rourke brought suit against Captain De Lamar for $150 000 for breach of contract. She asserted that she was employed by Captain De Lamar as assistant housekeeper in his country home, Pembroke, at Glen Cove, L. I., for life at $100 a month, and that he had discharged her. In his answer Captain De Lamar said that Miss O'Rourke was employed from month to month and was subject to the same regulations as the other servants.

Captain De Lamar entertained lavishly at his country home at Glen Cove. Visitors from many countries went there to see his collection of plants and flowers. He had one of the finest organs in the country installed in his house and was himself an organist of ability.

For Little Mothers' Aid.

A Victory festival and bazaar will be held Saturday afternoon, Dec. 7, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. There will be music and dancing. Mrs. Clarence Burns is the President of the association.

Fund for Sunnyside Farm.

The Loyal Workers will have a card party on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock at the Astor to raise money for Sunnyside Farm, a Summer home for tuberculous children, at Liberty, N. Y. Mrs. Boyd L. Delbridge is the Chairman.

Hold Art Workers' Benefit.

A sale for the benefit of the Art Workers' Club for Women will be held at the club house, 224 West Fifty-eighth Street, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 5 and 6. There will be a tea room in charge of a Junior League Committee. Miss Constance Curtis is the club President, Miss Georgiana Howland the Treasurer, and Mrs. Francis Rogers is the Secretary.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely Stroock of 255 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Marguerite Stroock, to Zion de Frece Bernstein. The marriage will take place in January.

Mrs. Clara Bromberg of 200 West Ninety-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence Bromberg, to I. J. Shearer of Baltimore, Md. Miss Bromberg is a member of various patriotic relief and war service organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Fraenglass of 1,479 Hoe Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frieda Fraenenglass, to Manuel Levitt of Montreal, Canada.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Cohen, a daughter of Harry Cohen and the late Mrs. Cohen of 385 Fort Washington Avenue, to Lieutenant Edward Blatt, Dental Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Lakehurst Proving Grounds, N. J.

Mrs. Bertha Frank of 541 West 113th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Viola Frank, to Joseph Simon of Cedarhurst, L. I.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JAFFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Jaffe of 241 West 106th St., (nee Rose Bauer,) announce the birth of a daughter on Dec 1, 1918.

REIBURN.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Reiburn, (nee Gerber,) announce the birth of a daughter on Thanksgiving Day.

Engaged.

ROBBINS — FRACHTMAN. — Mrs. Sophie Frachtman of Brooklyn announces the engagement of her daughter, Frances Helen, to David Hirsch Robbins of Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 24.

Married.

SCOTT—COFFEE.—Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson Coffee announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace Clare, to Charles Henry Scott, U. S. N., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at their residence, 313 Pine St., Freeport, L. I.

SOULE—HARRISON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918, by the Rev. Edmund M. Wylie, Helen Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Vincent Harrison, to Mr. Frank Lewis Soule, Lieutenant Military Aeronautics Air Service.

Died.

ALSHEIMER.—Lillian, suddenly, Nov. 30. Services at the residence of Rev. Charles F. Kennedy, 3,061 Bainbridge Av., Monday, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Toms River, N. J., at convenience of family.

AMORY.—Killed in action in France on Oct. 6, Lieutenant Thomas D. Amory, son of Edward J. Amory of Wilmington, Del., and the late Maria O'Beirne, and grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas I. C. Amory, U. S. A., of Boston.

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 1, 1918, suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 40 East 52d St., Horace Ellsworth Andrews. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARNARD.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918, Charles A. Barnard, in his 63d year. Funeral from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2:15 P. M.

BODKER.—Ella D., beloved mother of Albert, Joseph, and Harry C. Bodker, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 21 West 68th. Interment Georgetown, Ohio. Cincinnati papers please copy.

BOWER.—On Nov. 30, 1918, George Harvey Bower, age 66 years. Services will be held at his home, 1,407 Lexington Av., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Schoharie, N. Y. Boston papers please copy.

CAMERON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 30, 1918, James B. Cameron, aged 66 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 464 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

CAMP.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 1, 1918, Frances J., widow of Jonathan Camp, in her 76th year. Funeral service at her late home, 116 East Av., Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

COBURN.—At his home, 7 Mitchell Place, East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 1, Charles Marvin, husband of Mary E. Ostrom, in his 76th year. Funeral private. Interment Titusville, Penn.

DAWBARN.—Waring Lennox, beloved husband of Alice Carroll Williams and son of the late Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn and Ethel Gordon Lennox, at his residence, Hartsdale, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 30, of pneumonia, in his 31st year. Funeral services at Hitchcock Memorial Church, Hartsdale, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 1:35 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DE BLOIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Ellen M. De Blois, in his 90th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 252 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

DECKER.—Rev. Floyd Decker, residence 178 East 122d St. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M., at the Elmendorf Chapel, 171 East 121st St.

DE LAMAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, at Roosevelt Hospital, after a brief illness, Captain Joseph R. De Lamar, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 233 Madison Av., New York City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

DESHON.—At his residence, 4 Maple Av., Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918, Charles A. Deshon. Funeral notice hereafter.

DIAMOND.—On Friday, Nov. 29, of pneumonia, Edith Vanderbilt Diamond, wife of the late William Carrell Diamond of Nutley, N. J., daughter of the late Aaron Vanderbilt. Funeral services at Zoar, residence of John Bernard Diamond, Gaithersburg, Maryland, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

DISNEY.—Leah E., on Nov. 30, at Sedalia, Mo. Funeral Baltimore.

DIX.—Gertrude, beloved wife of Frank Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chipchase, and sister of Paul and Hobart Chipchase. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,520 Creston Av., Monday, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1:30 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn. Chicago papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—Abraham, suddenly, on Dec. 1, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 303 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday Dec. 3, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

DUDLEY.—Harriet E., suddenly of pneumonia, Nov. 29. Funeral services at chapel St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, Theophilus C. Dunn, in his 82d year. Services at his home, 19 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, 3:30.

ELY.—Entered into rest, Nov. 30, Amelia Perine Ely, beloved mother of Robert A Ely. Services Dec. 2 at 8 o'clock P. M. at her late residence, 1,335 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

FITZGERALD.—On Dec. 1, Luke L., beloved husband of Elizabeth Fitzgerald, nee Gay. Funeral from his late residence, 326 West 23d, to St. Columba's Church, West 25th St. Interment Holy Cross. Saugerties, N. Y., papers please copy.

FORT.—Laura C. Ray Fort, on Dec. 1, 1918, at Huntington, L. I., wife of the late Vincent Fort, mother of Clara Ray, Kannettie, and Ellinore Fort, and sister of Clara B. Ray. Funeral service at her late home on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday.

FRANKEN.—Leo L., Jr., dearly beloved son of Leo and Loretta Franken, in the service of his country, aged 19. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., from the home of his parents, 208 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

GLASSNER.—The Sisterhood of Temple Peli-El sorrowfully announce the death of Sister Anna Glassner. Funeral from her late residence, 720 Riverside Drive, Monday, Dec. 2, 2:30. Sisters are requested to attend.
LOUISE BROTMAN, President.

GOULD.—Killed in action Oct. 16, Herbert Aloysius Gould, Co. F, 107th Infantry. Relatives, friends and classmates of Manhattan College are invited to attend a solemn high requiem mass at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, West 142d St., near Amsterdam, 10 A. M., Thursday, Dec. 5.

HELLRUNG.—On Dec. 1, Axels Hellrung, at his residence, 200 West 58th St., in his 66th year. Funeral service Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M., at Trinity Danish Lutheran Church, 1,170 Hoe Av., Bronx

HERB.—At Lake Placid, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918, Bertha Herb, widow of the late Robert Herb and mother of Edward and Robert, in her 77th year. Notice of interment later.

HERVER. — Margarito. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th St., 2:30 this afternoon.

HOGG.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at her home, in Raleigh, N. C., Sally Hogg, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Devereux and Janet Bryan Hogg.

HOTCHKISS.—Jenny Jewell, 2,411 Grand Av., University Heights, widow of Consul General Thomas W. Hotchkiss, on Nov 30, in her 82d year. Funeral services St James Church, Fordham, Monday, Dec. 2, at 9 A. M. Buffalo and Elmira papers please copy.

HOTCHKISS.—In Buffalo, Nov. 30, 1918, William Henry, husband of Mary Benedict Hotchkiss, father of Mrs. Roderick Potter of Buffalo, and Mrs. Raymond E. Streit of New Canaan, Conn.

HYMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, Karoline, wife of the late Abraham B. Hyman and l loved mother of Mortimer and Solomon Hyman and Sarah H. Fribourg, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 601 West 113th St., Monday, Dec 2, at 10 o'clock Please omit flowers.

ISHAM.—In Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1918, suddenly, Henry Smyth, son of Frances E. (Smyth) and the late Henry Isham, M. D. Funeral service in Northam Memorial Chapel, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Train leaves 125th St. at 11:01 A. M.

JESELSON.—Suddenly, on Nov. 30, Philip Jeselson, age 42, of 220 Wadsworth Av., New York City, beloved husband of Marie Jeselson, and father of Martha Kohn, Florence Ritterband, and Alfred Jeselson. Funeral private.

HOFFMANN.—On Nov. 30, of pneumonia, in his 25th year, at his residence, 1,037 Madison Av., Albert Hoffmann, B. S., LL. B., (Columbia University,) dearly beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hoffman and most devoted brother of Dr. Richard H. Hoffmann, Henry E. Hoffmann, Mrs. Frieda Armond, Mrs. Bianca Brody, and Mrs. Irene S. Steinman. Services private. Temporary interment at Beth-El Cemetery. Funeral notice later.

Died.

HELMUTH.—Fannie I., widow of Dr. William Tod Helmuth, on Saturday, Nov. 30, in the 81st year of her age. Mrs. Helmuth requested that the funeral should be private and that no flowers be sent.

HYNES.—Dec. 1, 1918 John J., beloved husband of Minnie Clarkson Hynes and son of the late Michael and Mary Hynes, (nee Sueren,) and member of Holy Name Society of Church St. Nicholas of Tolentine. Funeral from his late residence, 2,366 Davidson Av., Wednesday, Dec 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

JEWETT.—Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of the late Major R. Dickinson Jewett and Mrs. M. Jewett, died at her home Upper Nyack-on-the-Hudson on Sunday, at 10:45 P. M. Funeral notice later. Washington papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—Joseph M., killed in action in France on Sept. 29; Company H, 107th Infantry, U. S. A. The eldest son of Stephen and Mary C. Kennedy, nee McCormack, of 26 Sutton Place. Solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be offered on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M. at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

KENT.—Suddenly, in N. Y. City, Dec. 1, 1918, Mary Abby Kent, widow of Elmer A. Kent. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KILLEEN.—At Asheville, N. C., on Nov. 27, William H. R. Killeen, of 400 Park Pl., Brooklyn. Solemn requiem mass, St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Pl., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

KINSLEY.—On Dec. 1, 1918, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, Edgar Lyman Kinsley. Services at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

KOCH.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918, Marie Sybil, wife of the late Fidel Koch. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pauline Brisk, 23 Tompkins St., Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Moravian Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

KUPFER.—Lieutenant Arnold E. Kupfer of the 269th Aero Squadron, aged 27, dearly beloved son of Edward and Bertha Kupfer and beloved brother of Mrs. Alfred Zimmer, in France, in the service of his country, on Nov. 10, 1918.

LA PIERRE.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Ida La Pierre, wife of Joseph La Pierre. Funeral services at her home, 1,090 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, at 8 P. M.

LEWISOHN. — On Nov. 30, Jesse, beloved husband of Edna Lewisohn. Funeral private, at Hotel Netherland, Monday morning, Dec. 2, at 9:30 o'clock. London and Paris papers please copy.

McDONALD.—Killed in action in France, Sept. 29, 1918, Corporal Austin J. McDonald, Co. E, 107th Infantry, (old 7th, N. Y. National Guard,) son of Austin J. McDonald and Ellen V. McCarthy, 150 West 91st St.

MAHAN.—In Paris, France, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, Major Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

MEEKS.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Joseph Meeks, in 81st year of his age. Members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M., please take notice. Notice of funeral later.

MONTAGUE.—In France, Nov. 7, of pneumonia, Danforth J. Montague, son of Frank L. Montague and the late Virginia Johnson, in his twenty-third year, First Lieutenant, 305th Field Artillery.

MONTGOMERY.—Lillian Whitehead, beloved wife of William J. Montgomery and dear niece of Max Whitehead, at Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, 27, after a short illness. Interred Dec. 1, 1918.

NIEDELMAN.—Max Niedelman, beloved son of Mrs. Gussie Niedelman, and husband of Ida Niedelman, and father of Leo and Beatrice Niedelman, on Dec. 1, 1918, of pneumonia. Funeral Monday, Dec. 2, at 12 M., from his late residence, Hunts Point Apartments, 1,018 East 163d St. Please omit flowers.

PALMER.—Anna Culbert, wife of the late Lucius N. Palmer, M. D., on Dec. 1, after a short illness, at the home of her daughter at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The funeral will be private.

PETTIT.—Killed in action, Nov. 10, Captain William Smith Pettit, beloved husband of Florence Coddington Pettit, and twin brother of James G. Pettit, Chicago and Cleveland papers please copy.

PINGRY.—On Dec. 1, 1918, Frank K. Pingry, age 70 years. Services at his residence, 46 9th Av., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at Waltsfield, Vt.

POLLAK.—Sylvan, on Nov. 30, beloved husband of Florence Pollak. Funeral Monday, Dec. 2, 10 A. M., from his late residence, Mamaroneck Av., and Gedney Way Road, White Plains, N. Y.

REEVES.—Suddenly, on Nov. 30, William Reeves, in his 75th year, late of Kingsbridge, New York City, beloved husband of Mary A. Reeves and father of Will, Walter, Charles, Arthur, Hubert, Mary E., and Marguerite. Funeral services Monday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock from Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y.

REICHERT.—Margaret, wife of John Reichert, on Friday, Nov. 29. Funeral services at 144 East 30th St. on Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock.

ROSENBERG.—Oscar, Chicago, Ill., beloved husband of Sadie F. Rosenberg; father of Richard D., Earnest, and Edwin. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., at Sinai Temple. Interment Rosehill.

SICKELS.—Caroline Fairman, widow of Hiram E. Sickels, Saturday, Nov. 30, at the residence of her daughters, at Kinderhook. Funeral on Tuesday.

STRAIGHT.—Major Willard, of influenza-penumonia, in France, Dec. 1, in the service of his country.

STREAM.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, Fannie Stream, in her 83d year, dearly beloved mother of Joseph, Louis, and Fred Stream, Tillie Waldman, Goldie Michaels, Sarah Kafka. Services at her late residence, 207 West 147th St., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 10 A. M. sharp.

SCHWARTZ.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Louis, beloved husband of Hannah Schwartz, (nee Finger,) and father of Mrs. Leon Sternberger, in the 60th year of his age. Relatives and friends, also members of United Brothers of New York, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 23 Johnson Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. Interment at B'nai Jeshurun, Elizabeth, N. J.

TASSI.—On Dec. 1, at his residence, 670 East 235th St., Louis, beloved husband of Josephine Tassi, (nee Celi.) Funeral private.

VEDDER.—In the service of his country, somewhere in France, Nov. 5, Sergeant Harmon Boultbee Vedder, Co. K, 107th Infantry, age 22 years, eldest son of Harmon A. and Effie Boultbee Vedder.

VERDI.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Mary Minturn de Suzzara Verdi. Funeral private.

VON DER SCHMIDT.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., Nov. 29, 1918, Florence M. Ramsbothem, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., beloved wife of William Von der Schmidt, aged 29 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 73 7th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock.

VORHIS.—At Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 1, Lawrence Folsom Vorhis, son of Mrs. Albert Barnes Vorhis, in his 31st year. Funeral in Yonkers, N. Y. Notice of time and place later.

WHEELER.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, Dora June Wheeler, daughter of Zoe Wheeler and the late James C. Wheeler, at Baltimore, of pneumonia, in the 21st year of her age. Funeral to be held at the Episcopal Church at Hollis, L. I., at 3:30 P. M., Monday, Dec. 2.

WILLET.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918, Sarah A., eldest daughter of the late James C. and Elizabeth E. Funeral private.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918, Lavinia H. Selden Williams, widow of Warren Sylvester Williams, at her residence, 1,771 Madison Av. Funeral services will be

FIFTEEN TEAMS OF FAST RIDERS ARE OFF ON SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE IN BIG GARDEN ARENA

SIX-DAY SPIDERS BEGIN THEIR WEB

Alert and Lively at Outset, Cyclists Get Under Way in Long Spin at Garden.

CROWD SEES WHIRL START

Fans Emerge from 51 Weeks of Lethargy and Blink Joyously on the Familiar Scenes.

SCORE AT SECOND HOUR.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer and Dupuy	44	8
Grenda and Hill	44	8
McNamara and Magin	44	8
Madden and Corey	44	8
Lawrence and Hanley	44	8
Chapman and Halstead	44	8
Gerwig and Keller	44	8
Verri and Drobach	44	8
Carman and Debaetes	44	8
Long and Byron	44	8
Bello and Markey	44	8
Weber and Eaton	44	8
Coburn and Kopski	44	8
Grimm and Thomas	44	8
G. Bowker and L. Bowker	44	8

Leader, Hanley. Former record, 50 miles and 9 laps, made by Lawson and Root in 1915.

That peculiar Gotham species of nocturnal moth—the Six-Day Bike race fan—broke out of its coccoon in Madison Square last night and fluttered high and low through the smoky atmosphere of the historic old Garden arena at the opening of the twenty-sixth annual bicycle grind. At a minute after midnight fifteen riders, representing as many teams, started on their 144-hour journey around the bowl of Georgia pine. All the nocturnal species were on hand, and will take up their abode there for the rest of the week. Never in the twenty-six years that the race has been held has the six-day moth failed to welcome this indisputable excuse for staying out all night.

United States Marshal Tom McCarthy fired the pistol which set the teams on their long journey. The old arena was filled with a cheering mob of spectators when Tom Bello, radiant in a suit of red, white, and green, led the field of riders around the wooden saucer on the first lap. The riders who started the race for their teams were Frank Kramer, Al Grenda, Frank Corry, Perry Lawrence, George Chapman, Willie Keller, Pete Drobach, Clarence Carman, Ted Byron, Tom Bello, Fred Weber, Joe Kopsky, Lloyd Thomas, Freddy Hill, and Lester Bowker.

Hundreds of soldiers and sailors were in the crowd which saw the start and they were quick to pick their favorites. With the band playing, the song shouters howling through megaphones, the crowd cheering and the rumble of the wheels over the saucer track, the Garden was no place for a nervous citizen.

The top gallery roost was again the rendezvous of the wits of the city and they chirped sped smart sayings at the riders during the first hour.

The field promises to furnish a good race before the week is over because there are several young riders who may cause a surprise for the veterans. The pack started out at a fast clip, but as the night wore on their enthusiasm became somewhat subdued when the words of advice from their trainers made them realize that it might be a good plan to save some of their energy for later in the week.

The first bit of excitement came about quarter of an hour after the race started, when Al Jolson offered a $10 prize for a five-lap sprint. This started a mad few minutes of pedaling, and Willie Coburn of the Newark team flashed over the line in first place.

Steeped for so long in the gloom of Fuel Administration darkness, the Garden last night became a blazing oasis in a desert where arid statutes present and to come had cast gloom. Whereas the doleful toll of 1 by the village clock has heretofore meant the five-star final of the night's activities, that same 1 o'clock this week means only the beginning of the Six Day fans' patient vigil of the tireless bicycle pack. It becomes a week when the night hawks gladly consent to pay a war tax for the privilege of taking a snooze. The prowling sundodger willingly shells out his pennies to get a front row gallery perch where he knows the show goes right on whether he is awake or not.

Year after year, folks of keen mental discrimination predict that the six-day bike fans will reform and keep away from Madison Square Garden. But year after year, they flock to the Garden, just as they did last night. Some day in the far off future, in that Utopian day when the ticket speculator is a forgotten species or when the labyrinth of the subway shuttle is successfully explored, then, but probably not before, will the Six-Day race fail to tear loving ones from their firesides for a long December week.

There are many old faces and some new ones in the race this year. Frank Kramer, the irrepressible, is again fired by the ambition to win a six-day race. This wonderful rider, who seventeen times was the sprint champion of the world, has tried three times to land first in the long grind and has three times failed. Last year Kramer started the race with a high-geared wheel, but after three days his knees were so badly swollen that he had to quit. This year he is using a smaller geared machine as a concession to these same knees.

As in every race, there is a dark-horse combination. Gus Lang, who last year was the amateur bicycle champion, and Lloyd Byron, the amateur champion of Australia, have teamed up, and because of their youth and stamina many of the rail birds expect them to outlast the veterans. Again Reggie McNamara, the iron man of many a six-day grind, is in the race looking as fresh as ever. He is teamed with that other veteran, Jake Magin.

There were a few changes in the makeup o fthe teams. Bobby Spears is recovering from an attack of Spanish influenza, and his place on the team with Al Grenda was taken by Freddy Hill of Boston. George Wiley is out of the race with a dislocated shoulder sustained in the motor-paced race on Saturday night. His place on the team with George Chapman is filled by Al Halstead. Vincenzo Madonna refused to ride at the last moment, and Vincent Markey took his place on the Italian team with Tom Bello.

One would imagine that the riders would want to take a slight rest before the six-day ride, but nevertheless they all got out on the track during the early hours to warm up for the race. Each team was announced by Pete Prunty and each pair received a warm greeting as they pedaled around the track. Before the race all the riders were examined by Dr. Frederick Flynn and all pronounced in good shape. The riders were all rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed during the introduction ceremonies.

The race this year is being run to the best musical accompaniment of any in recent years. Bevetti's Band from Luna Park is supplying the inspiration for the riders and the crowd was somewhat shocked to say nothing of being puzzled when they listened to the strains of the sextet from "Lucia" instead of the usual popular airs.

Clarence Carman, who is an aviation mechanic at the naval station at Gulfport, Miss., wore his sailor's blouse during the race, and the hundreds of jackies in the crowd howled with delight as the tar wheeled around the saucer.

Balkline Leaders to Meet.

Welker Cochran, the young balk-line star, and Ora Morningstar, will be opponents in a week's match, commencing today, at Daly's. Play will be at 18.2 balk-line and will be held afternoon and evening daily, in blocks of 300 points each, for a total of 3,000 points. The match is the first half of a home-and-home affair, which will be completed in Detroit.

PELL TAKES GOLF MEDAL.

Using Only Two Clubs, Tennis Star Leads in Another Game.

Theodore R. Pell, who has some 400 or more tennis cups stored away in the nooks and corners of his Long Island home, yesterday added the first golf trophy to the lot by winning the Foch Liberty Medal at the North Hempstead Country Club. He defeated Kenneth Warden in the final match at 1 up, and it was not the defeat that worked up Warden so much as the manner it was done.

Pell violates all the ancient and modern precepts of golf by using only two clubs and no caddie. He drives and putts with the same driving iron and digs out of sand pits and out of bad lies in the rough with a midiron. He has no use for wooden clubs, and jiggers, putters, spoons and the like mean nothing in his life. He defends himself with the theory that he needs only one racquet to win tennis matches, and sees no reason why he should have to carry a carload of clubs to play golf.

The best argument in Pell's favor was the 43 he made in the last nine holes yesterday, golf that outdid the orthodox game of Warden. Pell had a 91 for the full round, which gave him a net 71 and the medal.

MORSE GETS SOCCER CUP.

Dry Dock Team Wins Trophy by Beating Longfellows.

Declaring it was team work of the sort seen in athletics that won the war for the Allies, Commissioner "Bill" Edwards, presented the Southern New York State Football Association's trophy to the Morse Dry Dock eleven of Brooklyn, following the final cup tie match won by that team from the Longfellows by the score of 2 goals to 0 at Lenox Oval, yesterday. Captain J. McCann of the winning team accepted the trophy.

Throughout the first half of the match the Longfellows held the cup winners. A long run by Bell and a shot for goal, which rebounded from the bar, enabled Centre Forward Casey to tally first for Morse Dry Dock after twenty minutes of play in the second period. Ten minutes later Cartwright shot the second and deciding goal of the game.

Playing against the Eagle Works of the Standard Oil Company at Bay Side Park, Jersey City, the Triangle Football Club won in the New Jersey State League by the score of 1 goal to 0. The only goal was scored by Zehnbauer in the second half.

Robins Dry Dock met with stern opposition in the U. S. F. A. Cup tie game at Todd's Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, but emerged winner over Bridgeport by the score of 2 goals to 1. Garside, taking the ball right through the defense, shot the first goal, and Hayes, off a cross by Crann, put the Robins two up before half time. Shaw, with a great drive from thirty yards out, scored Bridgeport's goal in the second half.

After a hard fight for supremacy the Federal Shipbuilding Football Club defeated the Merchants' Shipbuilding Team B by 2 goals to 1 in the second round of the cup tie series of the United States Football Association at Clark's Field in Newark. With five minutes to go, Fisher of the Federals banged through the deciding tally.

The morning soccer game at Clark's Field proved to be a one-sided triumph by 6 goals to 0 for the veteran Scottish-Americans over the Tietjan & Lang eleven in the second round of the U. S. F. A. Cup tie competition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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We want a capable and experienced accessories stock man to assume charge of our accessories stock. Apply—Wednesday morning, December 4.

H. V. NEVILLE,
General Accessories Manager
Packard Motor Car Co. of New York
Broadway at 61st Street

THREE GUNNERS TIE AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Culver, Murphy, and Spotts Break 92 Each for High Scratch Laurels of Day.

Twenty-four gunners, the largest field that has turned out for a Sunday shoot this season at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club, were on the firing line yesterday. The day was not particularly good for the sport. A high wind that has been blowing for the last two days whirled the little bluerocks into impossible shooting angles. As a result, not a single straight string of twenty-five targets was made, notwithstanding the fact that the tie field contained some of the best nimrods in the club.

Legs on the various cups were scored by the gunners who had full cards. In the Red Cross event, they were F. A. Siebert, F. J. Ham, G. H. Martin, Dr. Culver, A. B. Hubbell, and R. M. Owen.

After a shootoff, H. Murphy won a special shoot at 25 targets. The high scratch gunners were Dr. Culver, M. Murphy, and R. L. Spotts. All had 92 out of a possible 100 targets, excellent scores when the wind and weather conditions are remembered.

The scores:

	P.C. Cup.	T'm't Cup.	Byr'l Cup.	Scr.&Hcp	Cups.
M. Murphy	1 23	1 24	2 49	92	8—100
F. A. Siebert	4 25	4 22	8 50	85	15—100
J. H. Vanderveer	2 22	2 23	4 50	87	10— 97
F. J. Ham	3 25	3 25	6 50	89	12—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	1 22	1 22	2 50	80	8— 98
W. Bauer	4 24	4 24	8 48	80	18— 98
G. H. Martin	1 25	1 24	2 46	91	8— 99
J. N. McLaughlin	2 22	2 22	4 50	86	8— 94
G. J. Corbett	1 23	1 24	2 45	88	8— 96
Dr. Culver	1 25	1 25	2 48	92	8—100
W. R. Delahanty	5 23	0 23	10 48	70	20— 99
A. P. Walker	6 23	6 22	12 44	65	28— 93
Dr. Thielmann	0 23	0 22	0 46	91	0— 91
H. Reatz	0 18	0 21	0 33	72	0— 72
W. D. Pollock	0 19	0 16	0 29	74	0— 74
B. A. Callingham	0 21	0 17	0 40	88	0— 88
W. S. Creevey	7 23	7 21	14 40	56	35— 91
A. B. Hubbell	4 25	4 24	8 49	86	16— 98
R. B. Cole	3 20	3 25	6 47	80	12— 92
R. L. Spotts	1 23	1 25	2 48	92	6— 98
R. L. M. Owen	3 25	3 23	6 50	90	10—100
R. R. Owen	4 24	4 24	8 48	80	20—100
D. C. McMahon	1 22	1 19	2 41	78	8— 86
J. C. Taylor	6 23	6 24	12 39	62	32— 95

WINNERS.

Legs on the Red Cross and Tournament Cups scored by gunners with full cards of 25 targets. Legs on the Byrnel Cup scored by gunners with full cards of 50 targets. M. Murphy won a special at 25 targets.

UPTON OFFICERS INJURED.

Two Suffer Broken Bones in Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Dec. 1.—Two officers, members of Camp Upton's football team, were so seriously injured in the game against Camp Dix at Newark, Saturday, they had to be left in a Newark hospital. They are Lieutenant Bart Carroll, a former Colgate star, and Lieutenant James McMullen, formerly of Bates. Lieutenant Carroll's right ankle was broken, and Lieutenant McMullen broke his right leg.

DEVANEY OUT OF SERVICE.

Local Runner Mustered Out of Naval Aviation Corps.

Mike A. Devaney, former Millrose A. A. runner, who won several local championships for running indoors and outdoors, is one of the first local athletes to be mustered out of Uncle Sam's service. Devaney, when war was declared, entered the navy and was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment at Cambridge, Mass.

STOKELEY AGAIN IN FRONT.

Colored Runner Wins Eighth Straight Harlem Road Race.

William Stokeley of the St. Christopher Club won his eighth successive road running victory yesterday in the Morningside A. C. series, and in doing so created a new record for the four and one-half mile Harlem course. The colored harrier, after his hardest race since the series opened, covered the course in 24:20, eclipsing his old mark of 24:25, made a week ago.

In the early stages of the race Stokeley set a fast pace and gradually opened up considerable ground on the remainder of the field. Entering the last mile Adolph Larson of the Logan Square A. C., Chicago, set out after the colored leader. Larson quickly gained on his rival, but Stokeley had something in reserve, and, despite the Chicagoan's pace Stokeley managed to win handily.

The order of finish follows:

W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, 24:20; A. Larson, Logan Square A. C., Chicago, 24:28; W. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, 25:06; F. Masterson, Mohawk A. C., 27:28; G. Thompson, High School of Commerce, 27:30; P. Kallivas, Morningside A. C., 28:35; J. Jeszeck, Morningside A. C., 28:38; J. Winnick, Kings County A. A., 29:45.

COLLUSION CHARGED IN DEFEAT OF PITT

Athletc Director Asserts Officials Gave Game to Cleveland Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1.—Intense indignation prevails in Pitt football circles over the treatment accorded them by Umpire Durfee and Referee Ray in the game at Cleveland yesterday, where the Blue and Gold was defeated, 10 to 9. Director of Athletics Charles S. Miller said tonight:

"It was barefaced robbery, nothing less, and it seemed to me that Ray and Durfee, especially the former, were either grossly incompetent or their actions bordered so near the questionable that they should be investigated. When they informed us that the timekeeper's watch was broken we had Jim Marks of Kiski time the periods, and his watch recorded 9 minutes and 45 seconds of the 15-minute period when Ray suddenly blew his whistle just as Pitt was about to score a touchdown from the one-yard line. And in the last period, when the Pitt players were exhausted, the referee made them play 26 minutes of actual playing time in order to give the sailors a chance to make their touchdown.

"These are only two reasons why I think we were robbed. Here's another reason why I think the officials were working in the interests of outsiders: Ray Chapman, shortstop of the Cleveland Americans, who had no business on the sidelines, was a consistent menace to Linesman Merriman and attempted to stop him from calling a Cleveland offside, using language unfit to repeat."

Coach Warner says:

"There is no question but that the Naval Reserves are a good team, but my team is better and should have been awarded the victory, but it was impossible for anybody to win with those officials. The only man I could get on the list of officials was Merriman of Geneva, and Manager Gardner of the sailors agreed to him, yet wired him yesterday morning at his home in Beaver Falls not to come to Cleveland. He smelled a rat, too, and went anyway.

"I knew the time of the second period was cut short, without looking at my watch, and when Jim Marks gave me his figures I was all the more sure that we had been tricked by either incompetent or worse officials. But the last period was a disgrace. The crowd knew we were playing overtime just to let Cleveland score.

"The rawest decision was in giving the ball to the Reserves when Ducote fumbled and Davies recovered the ball. Every man on the sidelines saw who had the ball, and even the Cleveland substitutes were astonished at the action of the referee."

This evening the athletic council of the University of Pittsburgh sent a challenge to the Naval Reserve team at Cleveland for a game here next Saturday under the same financial arrangements as yesterday's game, with the proviso that the officials be selected by Walter Camp.

BASEBALL PLAYERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Sixty-four Per Cent. of National Leaguers in Either Army or Navy Divisions.

The part that the ball players of the National League played in the war has been set forth in a statement by John A. Heydler, the acting President, which shows that 64 per cent. of the players were in actual service in the army and navy. There were 103 ball players in both branches of the service, while more than 100 more, who were in deferred classes, went to essential occupations.

The Brooklyn club had eighteen men in the army and navy. These were Cadore, Durning, Fitzsimmons, Grimes, Hickman, Heitman, Krueger, Kelleher, Miljus, C. R. Mitchell, Marquard, Malone, Pfeffer, Russell, Schmandt, Smith, Sheridan, and Ward. Of these men five were in the draft army, three in the volunteer army, eight were volunteers in the navy, and two were volunteers in aviation.

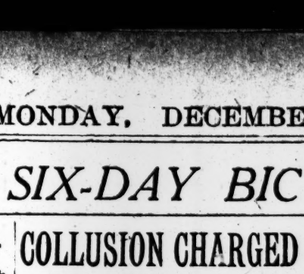
The Giants had eleven men in the service. These were Anderson, Barnes, Benton, Baird, Kauff, Kelly, Royce, Sicking, Stryker, Winters, and Captain Eddie Grant. Of these players seven were in the draft army, two volunteered in the army, two volunteered in the navy, and one in the Aviation Corps.

Two National League men were killed on duty. The first was Marcus Milligan, a young pitcher obtained by the Pittsburgh Club from Birmingham. He was killed in an airplane accident. The other was Captain Eddie Grant, who, while Acting Major, fell at the head of his battalion in the Argonne. Grant was carried on the voluntary retired list of the Giants.

Several players have been wounded. Pitcher Ponder of the Pirates was decorated with the French Cross for valor. Hank Gowdy was the first major league player to volunteer. Christy Mathewson, Manager of the Reds; Percy Haughton, President of the Boston Braves, and Branch Rickey, President of the St. Louis Cardinals, were commissioned in the Gas and Chemical Division.

The following is a resume of the service roster of the league and shows the number of players who joined the colors from the eight clubs and the branches of service with which they were connected:

	Club	Drafted	Volunteer		
		Totals.	Army.	Army.	Navy.	Aviation.
Boston	14	4	1	0	0
Brooklyn	18	5	3	8	2
Chicago	11	7	0	4	0
Cincinnati	6	4	2	0	0
New York	12	7	2	2	1
Philadelphia	8	0	6	2	0
Pittsburgh	18	7	4	4	3
St Louis	16	8	4	3	1
Total	103	42	22	32	7



A division of opinion leads to a multiplication of argument. Why argue?

Our job's to please—to make good clothing—or make good if the clothing doesn't.

We make the clothes, so have only ourselves to blame if anything goes wrong.

It's seldom any man or boy wants his *moneyback*, but it's nice to know it's here if he does!

While our furnishings, hats and shoes are not of our own manufacture they conform to our idea of quality and are worthy of our name.

Ever make comparisons? Wish you'd try it with the silk plated lisle socks we're selling for 50c.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Nothing Provincial Left in the World

THE war has made us all cosmopolites.

* *

We know France and England and Italy—all of Europe—as never before.

* *

So all of America has come to know New York better—and appreciate New York styles.

* *

This house is the great men's specialist in New York styles, ready to wear.

* *

And that means the world's styles—the best from all countries.

Never have we been better prepared with suits and overcoats justifying our reputation.

Suits, $28 to $65; overcoats, $28 to $100.

Imported Overcoats and Ulsters from the Leading London Makers—Besides Our Own

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

PEACE BATTALIONS

Now ready for early delivery. The same redoubtable MACK trucks that served our Military Engineers abroad are at your service.

These trucks were officially adopted as the standard equipment of the United States Engineers and whole fleets of MACK dreadnaughts literally paved the way for democracy. Their selection by West Point Engineers for the greatest contracting job on earth, was but a natural endorsement of the opinions generally expressed by thousands of MACK users the world over.

Formidable in appearance—Powerful in action—Flexible in control—MACK trucks represent the nearest approach to satisfactory truck attainment. Sizes—1 to 7½ tons.

International Motor Co.,
New York

When Hotel Pennsylvania Opens

The largest hotel in the world (2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths) opens in New York next month—and will be *operated by the Statler Company*.

That fact is good evidence (isn't it?) that you'll make no mistake in *choosing the Statler Hotel* whenever you're in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit or St. Louis.

HOTELS STATLER

You will also be pleased with

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
(Opens in January)

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railway Terminal, on Seventh Avenue, Hotel Pennsylvania is nearing completion. It will be opened about January first.

It is the largest hotel in the world—in number of rooms, ground space, cubical contents, or by any other standard of measurement. It has 2,200 guest rooms, each with private bath.

In appointments, service and character *Hotel Pennsylvania* will be worthy in every way of America's first city, her greatest railway system and her most prominent hotel chain.

NEW YORK
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
OPENS IN JANUARY
2200 Rooms 2200 Baths

Turning Air Into Bread

With the coming of peace, the most vital, by far the most gripping subject is the matter of food. In the December Electrical Experimenter you read how the wonders of science are increasing the supply of food and actually drawing from the air the nitrates which are being transformed, through natural processes, into wheat. A marvelous demonstration of man's tightening control over Nature. Supplementing this article is one showing how X-Rays are being used to preserve food and prevent waste at this time when every scrap will count.

3,000,000 Fish an Hour Without a Hook

If the war has taught us one thing more than another in the arts of peace it is no less the need of increased food producton than food conservation; so here's the story of electricity making the fish literally come to man to be caught alive by the million, without hook, line or sinker. A marvelous use of the electric current, fascinatingly described and illustrated in this same wonderful December Electrical Experimenter.

To or From Europe in 31 Hours

on a 10,000 ton flier—in comfort, luxury, with less than 20 pounds of hand baggage. Regular flying schedule for 85 passengers now ready. Better read about this amazing experience—to be realized before you're aware of it—as illustrated and described in this remarkable December issue of the Electrical Experimenter.

Electrical Toys and Gifts for Christmas

A whole page and a half of suggestions for our young electricians—what splendid things can now be turned out by the amateurs for the young hopefuls' Christmas excitement and pleasure! This page is alone worth many times the 20 cents it will cost you to go to the nearest newsstand for a copy of the December Electrical Experimentar.

Six Remarkable Pictures of the Sun's Total Eclipse on June 8th

If you weren't somewhere near Green River, Wyoming, you probably couldn't get anything like the wonderful pictures taken by the Yerkes Observatory Expedition at that place. Reproduced by special arrangement and, strange to relate, Isabel M. Lewis' great account of this great eclipse appears in this December issue simultaneously with Latimer J. Wilson's story of

How to Make a 7-Inch Reflecting Telescope

If you've ever had an ambition to see things, here's the chance to gratify it. Clear, minute, illuminating pictures, charts and directions. Whether you build one of these wonderful instruments or only read about how to do it, you're in for a real treat in this splendid article.

On the Newsstands Now—Everywhere

20c the copy
$2.00 the year

A Real ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER SCIENCE AND INVENTION Man's Magazine

BUILDERS SEEKING PRICE STABILITY

Trades Employers Trying to Reassure Investors as to Labor Conditions Here.

MUST CONTROL COSTS

Material Manufacturers and Dealers to Meet to Understand Motives This Week.

It is becoming daily more apparent in building material and construction markets that the building investor is seeking more assurance of stability of price and basic cost of construction before releasing enterprises.

In consequence of the general recognition of this tendency trade meetings are to be held in this city, at Atlantic City, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and, in fact, all parts of the country this week and next, and the keynote of all will be how to insure price stability and uniform construction costs.

The Building Trades Employers' Association of New York took a forward step last week to insure the stability of the labor situation when the Board of Governors adopted a resolution to the effect that "all trade agreements expiring at the end of 1918 may be renewed for a time not exceeding one year, and that trade associations shall not agree to pay a wage in excess of that now being paid, as set forth in a schedule, in any new agreement made for the year 1919. This schedule fixed the per diem rate of wages for carpenters, $5.50; same for shops, $5, (in all boroughs); composition roofers and waterproofers, $4.25, (Jan. 1, 1919, $4.75); concrete workers, laborers, $3.60, (Jan. 1, 1919, $4); elevator constructors, $5.52; elevator constructors' helpers, $3.25; house shorers, $4.50; painters, $5.50; plasterers, $6.50; plasterers' laborers, $4.50; stonecutters, $6; woodworkers, $22 per week, minimum.

This schedule included the resolution that "the rates of wages now being paid shall be strictly adhered to by all members of the association until the expiration of the existing trade agreement, except in the case of those existing agreements which provide for additional increases." The schedule includes: Asbestos workers, $5.50; helpers for same, $4; bricklayers, $7; laborers for same, $4; cement masons, $5.60; dock builders, $5; electricians, $6; helpers for same, $3; engineers, $6.50; housesmiths, (structural,) $7; housesmiths, (finishers,) $6.40; marble cutters and setters, $6; marble carvers, $6.50; marble polishers, bed rubbers, sawyers, $5.30; mosaic workers, (helpers,) $4; plumbers, $6; slate and tile roofers, $6.40, (Jan. 1, 1919, $6.50); steamfitters, $6; helpers for same, $3.40, ($4 when working eight hours or less); roofers and sheet metal workers, $5.60, (July 1, 1919, $5.80); stone setters, $7; tile layers, $6; helpers for same, $3.65.

The window glass situation is typical of practically every other basic building commodity at present, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Stocks were never so low. Jobbers' stocks are sufficient for any moderate demand, but since manufacturing interests had laid their plans for a very much restricted output during the season just starting it will be impossible for them to produce glass in the quantities that probably will be called for. Therefore the strain upon current jobbers' stocks is beginning to be felt.

The present season was to have started on Dec. 8, but because of the desire of manufacturers to conform to the wishes of the War Service Committee no repairs to plants had been made during the idle period, and with two years' depreciation it is impossible to throw in anything like plant capacity at present. Some will be able to start, but architects and contractors will not be able to figure on anything like adequate stocks until well into the close of the present season. There will be little or no glass at hand to replenish stocks until the middle of January. This alone would affect prices, but the skilled artisans of the glass industries have had up for some time a wage increase proposition which probably will be partially granted. This fact positively assures a still further advance in price, but it is upon that point that conferences at Pittsburgh and elsewhere are being called so that every possible influence can be exerted to keep prices from skyrocketing and thus chill the enthusiasm of the prospective builder to immediately start his building program. In the meantime local glass distributers report a notable increase in the number of plans they have been asked to figure, and taking this as a basis it may be accepted as a fact that a good building movement can be made a reality if present construction costs are not further inflated by reason of arbitrary price advances in building materials or labor.

In the common brick department there is a very definite effort being made upon the part of both manufacturer and distributer to keep the market from running away. In almost every department there are individual manufacturers of many building commodities who are finding it difficult to pass by the temptation to sell at a sacrifice to obtain ready funds, and there is also an inclination upon the part of some distributers to restrain the impulse to buy so as to crowd the market down as low as possible.

There is, in consequence a wide margin of prices quoted. As low as $13.50 has been bid for "off load" brick and yet there are cases where the best grades are being held at $15 a thousand. The dealer knows that the manufacturer is trying to get as much brick into the Fifty-second Street docks as possible before navigation closes. That means covering charges which adds a dollar a thousand per month to the cost of brick.

The manufacturer, on the other hand, knows that if he does not get his brick here it will do him little good and, counting upon the great activity developing in architect's offices which are getting their organizations together on a scale preparatory for perhaps the biggest demand for building material in history, he is taking no chances on having his stocks tied up until Spring. Behind the whole problem, is the basic fact that the demand is here, the supply is extremely moderate to say the least and navigation will close within a fortnight, with the dealers of New York still unstocked for Winter.

The cement interests are plainly planning to launch themselves upon an international market for the first time. The mills of the country have a capacity for barely normal domestic demand, but they are trying to offset this by rushing manufacture at full speed so as to have stock on hand when the export movement begins. Lumber is the only commodity that shows signs of price recessions, but that is only true of certain departments.

Building material manufacturers are told plainly by architects and owners that the use of the peacetime building movement is entirely within their hands. If they make the cost attractive owners will build. They are working toward this end.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
Nov. 25	5½	5½	5½	5½
Nov. 26	6	5	5	6
Nov. 27	5½	5	5	6
Nov. 28	Holiday.			5½
Nov. 29	5	5	5	5
Nov. 30	5	5	5	5

Week's range—

High	6
Low	5
Same week last year—	
High	6
Low	2¾
Year to date—	
High	6
Low	2¾
Same period last year—	
High	10
Low	2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 25	6	6	6
Nov. 26	6	6	6
Nov. 27	6	6	6
Nov. 28	Holiday.		
Nov. 29	6	6	6
Nov. 30	6	6	6

Week's range—

High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5½	5¾	5¾
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5¼	5¼
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2¼	2¾	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....8

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4½	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, as approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Inc. Mem. Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5	4	4½
Richmond	5½	4	4½
Atlanta	6	4	4½
Chicago	5	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Where ever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Nov. 25	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Nov. 26	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Nov. 27	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Nov. 28	Holiday.			
Nov. 29	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Nov. 30	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par

*Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
Nov. 25	5½	5½	5¾	25f 98c
Nov. 26	5	5½	5¾	25f 98c
Nov. 27	5	5½	5¾	25f 98c
Nov. 28	5	5½	5¾	25f 98c
Nov. 29	5	5½	5¾	25f 98c
Nov. 30	5	5½	5¾	25f 98c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British Rentes.	Paris Rentes.
Nov. 25	46½	99¾	62f 90c
Nov. 26	60½	99¼	62f 90c
Nov. 27	60½	99¼	62f 90c
Nov. 28	60¼	99¼	62f 90c
Nov. 29	60¼	99¼	62f 90c
Nov. 30	59½	99¼	62f 90c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 25	48⅝d	$1.01⅛
Nov. 26	48⅝d	1.01⅛
Nov. 27	48⅝d	1.01⅛
Nov. 28	48⅝d	1.01⅛
Nov. 29	48⅝d	1.01⅛
Nov. 30	48⅝d	1.01⅛

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M. Fridays. Phone 4675-Franklin.

Central Hudson Line

TROY EVENING LINE.
Navigation suspended, with thanks to our patrons for the business with which the line has been favored during the season.

SHAPES PLAN TO END BIG WAR CONTRACTS

Munitions Director Crowell Explains That It Will Be Done Through District Boards.

LOCAL EXPERTS TO HELP

Ordnance Chiefs to be Assisted by Business Men in Every Centre Where Plants Are Situated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Benedict Crowell, as Director of Munitions in the War Department, explained today the method of procedure that has been adopted by the Government with respect to war contract adjustment.

"The armistice," said Mr. Crowell, "came when American industry was reaching the peak of its production. There are, therefore, thousands of contracts outstanding on which commitments for raw material for the future have been made, on which much raw material has been received, on which there is a large amount of work in various stages of completion on its way through the shops.

"The department has first to determine as to each of these contracts whether it is to be carried through, whether the rate of amount of production is to be so reduced that the manufacturer can gradually taper off and get into his accustomed civilian work, or whether the contract is to be terminated at once. These questions have to be decided with due regard to the conditions of the particular industry and the importance of preserving the continuous employment of labor. When decided there remains a very serious problem of how to arrive at a just and prompt determination of what is due from contractor as a result of such reduction or termination of the contract. Promptness of this adjustment is exceedingly important. If all the steps for the determination of the amount due contractors under these widely scattered contracts had to be centralized in Washington, no matter how large and expert the force, it would take undue time and impose serious burdens on the contractors."

How this situation is proposed to be met was outlined by Director Crowell in detail.

"The contractor will make an inventory of the raw material on hand, work in progress, and finished articles ready for delivery, and any other items of costs, with figures on the various elements of cost which have entered into the getting ready for production, such as new buildings and machinery not otherwise taken care of," he said. "This will be checked by accountants of the War Department. These statements, in the majority of cases, will then be presented to district boards organized in many of the larger cities which are the centres of production, such as Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and elsewhere.

"A board to deal with ordnance contracts at each of these places will be presided over by the District Ordnance Chief, who in every case is a civilian and a prominent business man of the community, frequently, prior to the war, having been connected with industries along similar lines to those now engaged in war work. Another member of the board will generally be the Regional Advisor of the War Industries Board.

"Such advisers are prominent business men, often selected for the position by the local Chamber of Commerce, and in intimate touch with the problem of adjustment presented by reason of their experience with the industries in their localities in getting ready for war production.

"Another member will be of legal training, another a cost accountant, and the fifth a man versed in technical production. The latter three members are generally already available on the staff of the Ordnance District Chief. With a board so constituted the public, the Government, and the industries will feel assured that a just and prompt settlement may be arrived at. Boards will also be established for the settlement of contracts for more standard articles of merchandise, such as clothing, leather goods, &c.

"The Department recognizes that it is highly important to make provision for cases where contractors have such a considerable part of their working capital tied up in expenditures for labor and other disbursements on unfinished work, that without a speedy repayment to the contractors of at least a part of this sum, they cannot make that prompt return of the plants to commercial work essential to prevent a break in their continuous operation and employment of labor. In many such cases, while it is practicable to determine readily a minimum sum which will be within the figure of ultimate settlement, it will frequently be difficult to fix with exactness the ultimate sum without a delay which will loose to the Government and the country the advantage of a speedy return of such plants to commercial work.

"Where this situation exists, and to meet it, it will be the policy of the department to stand ready to enter into supplementary contracts with such contractors, by which a sum not to exceed 75 per cent. of the amount which it is certain will ultimately be paid by the Government on the agreed basis of adjustment, will be paid immediately to the contractor upon his consent to a termination of the original contract and a release to the Government of its obligations thereunder, the department agreeing to pay subsequently such additional sum as it may determine will complete payment to the contractor on the agreed basis of adjustment. The machinery outlined above will be availed of in arriving at the terms of final settlement.

"This plan will make it practicable for contractors to secure almost immediately a very substantial part of their working capacity for use in switching back to commercial work, even where the circumstances are such that the final determination of the compensation to be paid cannot be so speedily arrived at."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	Feb. High.	Low.
CORN.						
Nov. 25	1.28¾	1.21¾	1.28¼	1.22⅝	1.28¾	1.23⅛
Nov. 26	1.25½	1.20¾	1.25¾	1.21⅜	1.27⅛	1.22⅝
Nov. 27	1.26¾	1.23⅝	1.27¼	1.24⅛	1.27¼	1.22⅝
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	1.28	1.24¼	1.28⅜	1.24⅝	1.28⅜	1.25⅜
Nov. 30	1.28	1.24¼	1.28⅜	1.24⅝	1.29⅛	1.25⅜
W'k's r'e	1.28	1.21	1.28⅜	1.21⅜	1.29⅛	1.22½

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	Feb. High.	Low.
OATS.						
Nov. 25	73¼	72⅝	70	69¾	70¼	69¾
Nov. 26	72	70	73¼	69¾	72	70
Nov. 27	72¼	71	72¾	69¾	72	70
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	73	72¼	70¾	72¼	70¾	
Nov. 30	73¼	72¼	70¾	72¼	71¼	
Week's range	73¼	70	73	69¾	73¼	70

Provisions.

	Nov. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
LARD.				
Nov. 25	26.75	26.65	26.27	26.07
Nov. 26	..	..	26.10	25.85
Nov. 27	Holiday.		26.10	25.85
Nov. 28	Holiday.			
Nov. 29	26.75	26.65	26.07	25.85
Nov. 30			26.12	26.02
Week's range	26.75	26.65	26.27	25.85

	High.	Low.
RIBS.		
Nov. 25	24.85	24.52
Nov. 26	24.75	24.47
Nov. 27	24.77	24.50
Nov. 28	Holiday.	
Nov. 29	24.80	24.62
Nov. 30	24.82	24.70
Week's range	24.85	24.47

	Jan. High.	Low.
PORK.		
Nov. 25	46.87	45.90
Nov. 26	46.65	46.00
Nov. 27	46.65	46.25
Nov. 28	Holiday.	
Nov. 29	46.45	46.35
Nov. 30	46.60	46.55
Week's range	46.87	45.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.
Nov. 25	28.90	28.20	28.25	27.15	27.35	26.75
Nov. 26	28.60	28.00	27.75	27.15	27.08	26.41
Nov. 27	28.42	28.00	27.48	27.00	26.67	26.15
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	28.56	27.50	27.65	26.80	26.62	25.88
Nov. 30	27.40	26.50	26.25	25.30	25.40	24.45
W'k's range	28.90	26.50	28.25	25.30	27.53	24.45

	May— High.	Low.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
Nov. 25	27.11	26.39	26.84	26.00	25.50	25.00
Nov. 26	26.70	26.05	26.34	25.50	25.00	25.00
Nov. 27	26.30	25.85	26.00	25.53	24.33	24.20
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	26.18	25.00	25.90	24.75	24.20	22.90
Nov. 30	25.00	24.05	24.70	23.75	25.00	22.90
W'k's range	27.11	24.05	26.84	23.75	25.00	22.90

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Investment Bankers' Association announces that among the speakers at the annual convention, beginning Dec. 9 at St. Louis, will be Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., George E. Roberts of the National City Bank; R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Professor J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago.

The First National Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering $2,100,000, State of California, at prices to net the buyer about 4¾ per cent.

Frederick Gade, formerly with H. A. Kahler & Co., has joined the bond department of Britton, Rollins & Co.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 25	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 26	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Nov. 27	4.75¼	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Nov. 30	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 25	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45	5.45	5.45
Nov. 26	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45	5.45	5.45
Nov. 27	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45	5.45	5.45
Nov. 30	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45	5.45	5.45
Week's range— High			5.45			5.45
Low			5.45¾			5.45
Same week last year— High			5.74¾			5.71¾
Low			5.74⅜			5.72½
Year to date— High			5.38			5.37
Low			5.73⅞			5.71¾
Same period last year— High			5.08¼			5.67¼
Low			5.85¾			5.84¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 25	4.08	4.96	41.875	42.25	6.36	6.35
Nov. 26	4.04	4.92	41.875	42.25	6.36	6.35
Nov. 27	4.04	4.92	41.875	42.25	6.36	6.35
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	4.92	4.90	42.25	42.625	6.35¾	6.35
Nov. 30	4.91	4.89	42.25	42.625	6.35¾	6.35
Week's range— High	4.91	4.89	42.25	42.625	6.35¾	6.35
Low	4.08	4.96	41.875	42.25	6.36	6.35
Same week last year— High	4.32	4.29	44.25	44.75	8.06	8.05
Low	4.27	4.25	44.00	44.50	8.70	8.69
Year to date— High	3.89	3.85	52.375	52.8125	6.85¾	6.35
Low	4.07	4.05	41.25	41.50	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year— High	4.32	4.29	45.50	45.75	6.85¾	6.87¾
Low	5.11⅛	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	8.97	8.96

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 25	26.80	26.85	27.70	28.10	27.20	27.60
Nov. 26	26.60	26.85	28.00	28.30	27.30	27.60
Nov. 27	26.60	26.90	28.00	28.30	27.50	27.75
Nov. 28	Holiday.					
Nov. 29	26.60	26.90	28.25	28.55	27.40	27.75
Nov. 30	26.60	26.90	28.30	28.60	27.50	27.80
Week's range— High	26.60	26.90	28.30	28.60	27.50	27.80
Low	26.60	26.85	27.70	28.10	27.20	27.60
Same week last year— High	33.50	34.00	37.00	37.50	34.00	34.50
Low	32.50	33.00	36.25	36.75	33.00	33.50
Year to date— High	31.50	32.00	36.00	36.40	32.75	33.25
Low	26.25	26.60	27.20	27.50	26.60	26.90
Same period last year— High	36.80	37.10	46.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.00	27.35	29.00	29.00	27.25	27.625

Greece.

	Rubles, 100. Dem. Cables.	Bid.	Ask.
Nov. 25	19.40	20.55	20.80
Nov. 26	19.40	19.45	20.50
Nov. 27	19.40	19.45	18.70
Nov. 28	Holiday.		
Nov. 29	19.40	19.45	19.60
Nov. 30	19.40	19.45	19.60
Week's range— High	19.40	19.45	20.55
Low	19.40	19.45	18.70
Same week last year— High	19.40	19.40	19.43
Low	19.40	19.40	19.45
Year to date— High	19.45	19.50	24.90
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00
Same period last year— High	20.05	20.65	29.90
Low	19.40	19.45	11.75

Hongkong. Peking. Shanghai.

	Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.
Week's range— High	79.00	79.25	130.50
Low	78.00	78.25	129.50
Same week last year— High	71.00	71.25	107.00
Low	71.00	71.25	107.00
Year to date— High	91.50	91.75	145.50
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50
Same period last year— High	82.00	82.25	129.00
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50

	Bombay. Dem.Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range— High	35.43	35.78	35.43
Low	35.43	35.78	35.43
Same week last year— High	34.50	34.75	34.50
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50
Year to date— High	36.75	37.00	36.75
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00
Same period last year— High	40.00	40.00	40.00
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75

	Kobe. Dem.Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.Cables.
Week's range— High	20.10	20.10
Low	19.95	20.02
Same week last year— High	28.65	23.72
Low	23.60	23.68
Year to date— High	28.40	28.625
Low	19.80	19.90
Same period last year— High	23.00	24.90
Low	21.90	50.75

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	44.875	45.125	26.60	27.75
Low	44.60	44.75	25.35	25.50
Same week last year— High	47.01	47.11	26.22	26.32
Low	46.71	46.81	25.67	25.77
Year to date— High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year— High	47.01	47.11	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.76	42.86	23.50	23.60

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of
MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Sinking Fund Notes.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article 17 of the mortgage of the Mexican Northern Railway Company to the Central Trust Company, dated December 1, 1890, that proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. Friday, December 6, 1918, for the sale to it as trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered not exceeding 105 and accrued interest of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $13,815.35, delivery to be made December 9th, 1918.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Offers of Mexican Northern Bonds for the Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
November 15, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% 10-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of HARTLAND COLLIERY COMPANY, Dated August 1st, 1916:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred Seventy-seven Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents ($3,677.87) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York, on or before Tuesday, December 10th, 1918, 12 o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 11th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated New York, November 26th, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of 6% 2-Year Gold Notes of HARTLAND COLLIERY COMPANY, Dated July 1, 1917:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Indenture given to secure the above described issue of notes, desires under authority of said Indenture to expend the sum of One Thousand Fifty-seven Dollars and Thirty-five Cents ($1,057.35) for the purchase of notes of said issue, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said notes may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York, on or before Tuesday, December 10th, 1918, 12 o'clock noon.

Notes accepted must be delivered on December 11th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated New York, November 26, 1918.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 30, 1918:

STOCKS,	(SHARES.) 1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	964,725	441,126	1,278,553
Tuesday	635,029	524,003	1,164,558
Wednesday	728,932	392,137	1,171,977
Thursday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Friday	653,437	357,603	1,057,106
Saturday	268,608	137,125	684,244
T'l week.	3,251,631	1,852,056	5,856,436
Yr to date	181,399,854	171,948,818	205,552,502

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$18,703,000	$3,483,000	$5,856,500
Tuesday	14,241,000	4,433,000	4,793,500
Wnesday	10,138,000	3,239,500	5,401,000
Thursday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Friday	11,286,500	4,147,500	4,715,500
Saturday	6,850,000	1,807,500	3,657,000
T'l week.	$56,308,500	$17,140,500	$24,423,500
Yr. to da.	1,706,618,000	$41,361,950	1,063,282,800

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

	Nov. 30, '18	Dec. 1, '17.	Change.
RR. & mis.	$9,051,000	$6,139,000	+ $3,912,000
Govt.	47,159,500	11,028,500	+ 35,231,000
State	36,000		+ 36,000
City	62,000	73,000	+ 11,000
Total	$56,308,500	$17,140,500	+$39,168,000

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of
MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Sinking Fund Notes.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article 17 of the mortgage of the Mexican Northern Railway Company to the Central Trust Company, dated December 1, 1890, that proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. Friday, December 6, 1918, for the sale to it as trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered not exceeding 105 and accrued interest of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $13,815.35, delivery to be made December 9th, 1918.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Offers of Mexican Northern Bonds for the Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
November 15, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

International Traction Co.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Bonds of INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above mentioned bonds, will act as a Committee for the protection of all holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same with them under an agreement now in preparation.

The serious difficulties in which both the Traction Company and the International Railway Company already find themselves, together with the further troubles which threaten them, sufficiently prove the need of immediate and united action on the part of the Traction Company's bondholders for the protection of their interest.

Notice will be given of the completion of the Protective Agreement and of the terms of deposit thereunder. Meantime, holders of bonds are requested to communicate with the undersigned through their counsel named below.

October 18, 1918.

T. DE WITT CUYLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.
ELLIOTT C. McDOUGAL,
President of Bank of Buffalo,
Buffalo, N. Y.
T. E. MITTEN,
President of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
President Cornell University,
Committee.

Counsel:
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT,
62 Cedar Street, New York.
JOSEPH G. DUDLEY,
Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Republic of Bolivia

EXTERNAL SIX PER CENT.
STERLING LOAN OF £500,000

Notice is hereby given that on July 2, 1918, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the presence of Senor Adolfo Ballivan, a representative duly designated by the Republic of Bolivia for the drawing herein referred to, Mr. Wm. Pierson Hamilton, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Edward S. Pegram, a Notary Public of the County and State of New York, pursuant to Article 4 of said bonds, a drawing was conducted for the purposes of said Article 4, and that bonds of said series numbered as follows:

47	378	981	1174	1418	1797	1986

HIGH-GRADE UNDERLYING RAILROAD BOND

To Yield About 5 5/8%

A closed mortgage on important mileage of a large railroad, all of the stock of which is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds which are reserved to retire this issue are guaranteed both as to principal and interest by endorsement by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Write for Circular 1222 Describing These Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

To Yield 5.70%

Salmon River Power Co.

1st Mtge. Gold 5s

DUE 1963

Closed Mortgage

Well secured both by property and earnings. Large annual sinking fund.

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

A Present Day Opportunity

Investment opportunities now existing may not occur again.

Bonds, conservatively issued and of proven merit, purchased now yield ½% annually more than obtainable in normal times. Added to this

Municipal Bonds

are free from all Federal Income Taxes and offer an opportunity for profitable investment which should be immediately taken advantage of.

Write for offerings of Municipal Bonds

Yielding 5% to 6%

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

We execute orders in:
Swift & Co.
Cudahy Packing
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Ware & Leland
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
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15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Montgomery. Jersey City, N. J.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.

Electric Bond & Share Co.
(Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $21,000,000)
71 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
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Weekly Letter on Request.
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Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange.
Equitable Bldg., New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Looking Ahead to Demands on Credit.

Through Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's announcement last week that a large Government bond issue could be looked for early next Spring the nation was able to visualize something of the large burden which must still be shouldered in clearing away the details of the war. It has been indicated that the Fifth Loan would be $5,000,000,000. Estimates supplied by the Treasury Department previously, and also the estimates of bankers, had made it clearly evident before these definite figures appeared that vast sums remained to be gathered together from the savings of the people, but it was the presentation of round numbers which emphasized the future national demand for credit. The quotations for outstanding war bonds reflected the sentimental weight of the forthcoming issue by scoring substantial declines during the week, the average recession for all the issues being close to a point. The banks will need to prepare for subscriptions within the next ten days to a total between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness in advance of the loan and thereafter fortnightly offerings will continue to absorb bank resources.

The recitation of these facts is necessary before making reference to the current credit situation, which is a moot subject of discussion and study in all departments of the financial markets. The supply of loanable funds increased considerably last week, rates for call money softened from 6 to 5 per cent., with a recovery to 5½ per cent., and more extensive accommodation for the established periods was offered at 6 per cent. than in several months. In normal times an expansion of funds in the market would enable brokers engaged in buying and selling stocks to increase their loans and make easy the course of speculation for the rise if the proper incentives were found in business and industry. This, however, is exactly what brokers are unable to do at present, and one needs but to glance at the probable total of the April Government bond issue to detect a reason why loans for stock market purposes are not permitted to grow. It may be that the complaint heard in some quarters of the financial district to the effect that the Money Committee is too cautious and too much inclined to act with an iron hand has a basis of truth. At the same time, attention needs to be paid the fact that the committee, acting in co-operation with the Federal authorities, has other credit-absorbing business to consider besides that entailed in Government borrowing and in the stock market. The country is entering a period when industry and trade are to be manoeuvred from war to peace activities. If the change is to come with a minimum of disturbance to mill operation, to the distribution of goods and to the state of labor's employment, the industries of peace must be stimulated as rapidly as possible and this will involve the use of increasing amounts of credit as progress is made. The current easement of money rates and the expansion of the supply apparently are the product, in part, of rapid contraction in the making of certain war goods, a process which is releasing working capital among corporations and enabling some of them to turn portions of their inventories into cash. The extent to which the movement will go is, of course, problematical, dependent upon the speed with which commercial manufacturing extends its scope. It stands to reason that the bankers in charge of the use of credit are fully cognizant of the present tendency toward easier money and an increasing supply, but from what could be determined from last week's developments they have small intention of loosening the reins in respect to stock market loans, seeking instead to conserve credit against the time when Government demands will come heavily upon the banks and the people and when manufacturing and new construction undertakings call for the wherewithal to facilitate their progress.

Considered broadly, the Money Committee's consent last Friday to the increase of loans to Stock Exchange members when used for the purchase and resale of bonds and notes had as its purpose the stimulation of peace undertakings. Government leaders have recommended that municipalities take steps as rapidly as possible to forward new street and building construction in order that labor released from war industries may find employment. The Capital Issues Committee has eased some of its former rigidity in respect to new corporation loans, with the intention, presumably, of assisting industrial work. The most essential war needs having been met, the natural step would be to encourage what has only recently been considered operations of secondary importance, and in raising requisite capital the help of bond and note distributing organizations is highly necessary.

The War Industries Board has discontinued its practice of alloting steel among consumers and the industry is turning to consider a factor which may be of primary importance in the next few weeks. This is the matter of prices. Trade reports last week noted that certain sales of steel for export had been made at prices slightly higher than the established minimum for the lines concerned, but these transactions were hardly considered as straws showing the direction of the wind in the immediate future. If influential steel makers had not believed a fortnight ago that an unrestricted market would probably bring a fall of quotations, they would not have asked the Government to continue its control until the end of the year. The manufacturers desired a little time for consumers to acquire a fresh viewpoint under peace conditions. Before Dec. 31 they believe that considerable progress will have been made, the cancellation of many war orders will have been completed and the disposition of purchasers will be more clearly defined. It is known that certain of the Government experts on steel and other metals are inclined to eliminate all control of prices at the end of the year, but their final action will depend upon the attitude of both producers and manufacturers. The situation of labor and wages will quite naturally have vital influence on whatever decision is made, for neither producers nor the Government officials have any intention of doing anything to disrupt labor conditions at a time when all efforts are essential to keep workers employed at good wages.

The problems entailed in the liquidation of unfinished war contracts contain possibilities of much interest both to the tax payer and the holder of such Government orders. Under the pressure of necessity for quick action, many contracts were arranged by telephone or telegraph and in the absence of written documents the adjustment process promises to contain details of the sort to promote delay. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a few days ago noted that the policy of prompt liquidation of contracts would considerably increase the Government's outlay in November, and it is to be expected that this phase of Government expenditure will be prominent for some time to come. For the manufacturer of war materials, the question of early or late liquidation is of great importance inasmuch as his working capital is affected, with a consequent influence on his credit in future activities in the business of peace.

RAILROAD ADVANCES UP TO $515,690,060

Of This Sum Lent Since Government Took Control $316,206,536 Came from Revolving Fund.

ALL LOANS AT 6 PER CENT.

Advances for Standardized Rolling Stock Total $87,715,125—November Loans $94,139,461.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Director General McAdoo today authorized the statement that since April 1, 1918, the Government had advanced $515,690,060 to the railroad and other transportation properties under Government control. Of this sum the amount obtained from the $500,000,000 revolving fund was $316,206,536.

The balance of $199,483,524 was obtained from the surplus earnings of certain roads and from the American Railway Express Company. Of the $500,000,000 revolving fund, the amount remaining after deducting the above advances to the railroads was $183,793,464. Of the $199,483,524 deposited with the Director General from time to time by various railroad lines from their surplus eanings, Mr. McAdoo said, very much the larger portion was returned to the railroads which had temporarily made the deposits, and the only railroads which had turned over, in individual cases, surplus earnings to the Director General up to Dec. 1, of as much as $1,000,000 in excess of the amount advanced to them, were:

L. & N. and A. C. L.	$12,855,168
A. T. & S. F.	11,200,000
Duluth, Misabe & Northern	10,400,000
Union Pacific System	7,300,000
Northern Pacific	6,777,983
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	6,000,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	4,000,000
C., B. & Q. R. R.	3,950,000
Duluth & Iron Range	3,400,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	3,270,000
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2,500,000
Pere Marquette	1,920,000
Pullman Car Lines	1,800,000
Rich., Fred. & Pot.	1,540,000
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,500,000
Atlantic S. S. Lines	1,500,000

The largest aggregate sums advanced to the transportation systems from April 1 to Dec. 1, 1918, were:

Penn. R. R. Lines	$77,670,000
N. Y. C. Lines	59,870,000
N. Y., N. H. & H.	50,450,000
B. & O.	24,075,000
C., M. & St. P.	21,675,000
Illinois Central	16,225,000
Erie R. R.	13,900,000
Southern Pacific Lines	12,500,000
Southern R. R. Lines	10,542,650

The payments on account of standardized engines and cars aggregated $87,715,125.

In the following list are shown the amounts of over $1,000,000 advanced by the Director General to various railroads during November:

Penn. R. R. Lines	$21,050,000
Southern Pacific	5,000,000
C., M. & St. P.	4,750,000
N. Y. Central Lines	4,550,000
Southern Ry. Lines	3,294,650
Delaware & Hudson	2,000,000
B. & M. R. R.	1,892,000
B. & O. R. R.	1,525,000
L. & N. R. R.	1,500,000
M., K. & T. Ry.	1,350,000
Pullman Car Lines	1,200,000
Maine Central	1,000,000
Erie R. R.	1,000,000
C., St. P., M. & O. R. R.	1,000,000

The payments on account of standardized locomotives and cars in November amounted to $29,281,496.

The total amount of advances to all railroads in the month of November, including payments made on account of new rolling stock for various companies, aggregated $94,139,461.53.

The total amount received during November from seventy railroads on account of surplus earnings and including $10,402,968 from American Railway Express Company, was $47,646,069.

The excess of advances to railroads for the month of November over and above amounts received for the same period was $46,493,391. Mr. McAdoo said that all loans to railroad companies had been made at the uniform rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 30, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,251,631	131,399,854
Same period a year ago	1,852,056	171,948,813

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	74.17	71.96	80.16	64.12
Same period a year ago	65.96	63.40	90.46	60.42

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	61	59⅝	59⅝	— 5⅛
4,300	Advance Rumely	24⅜	22	23⅜	+ ⅞
3,800	Advance Rumely pf	59⅛	55½	59⅛	+ 2⅞
8,000	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
7,500	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	Albany & Susquehanna	185	185	185	..
7,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	24¼	26½	+ ⅝
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	81½	79¾	81½	+ ⅞
2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	101	100	101	+ 1
150	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	98	98	98	+ 2
18,100	Am. Beet Sugar	55	48	52	— 1¼
29,500	Am. Can	42⅞	40¼	⅞	— ⅝
300	Am. Can pf	96½	95	95½	— 1⅛
14,400	Am. Car & Foundry	83½	79⅝	83½	+ 2½
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf	107	107	107	— 1
1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅛	38½	39¼	— ⅝
3,200	Am. Hide & Leather	15	13½	14	— 1
12,600	Am. Hide & Leather pf	78	69½	72½	— 6
3,900	Am. Ice	41	37	40⅝	+ 1⅝
2,400	Am. Ice pf	55	51	55	+ 1
8,100	Am. International	57⅜	52	56	+ 2⅝
8,700	Am. Linseed	40⅜	39	40	+ ⅛
1,000	Am. Linseed pf	81⅞	81	81	+ ⅝
8,200	Am. Locomotive	63¼	59⅝	61¼	— 1⅝
100	Am. Locomotive pf	100½	100½	100½	..
600	Am. Malting	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
54,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83⅞	79⅜	*81⅞	— ⅛
250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108⅜	107	108⅜	+ 2¾
37	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
200	Am. Snuff	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ 4⅞
8,300	Am. Steel Foundries	91	87	90	— 1
6,000	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	100½	112½	+ 2½
698	Am. Sugar Refining pf	114	112¾	113½	+ 1⅛
13,200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	105	100½	104	— ¼
600	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	87¼	85	85½	— 3⅜
8,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅛	103	103⅜	— 1⅝
900	Am. Tobacco	190	185½	185½	— 7⅝
610	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99¼	98¾	98⅞	— 1
5,500	Am. Woolen	51⅜	49	51¾	+ 1¼
300	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅞	94½	94⅝	— 1⅜
1,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	30	29¼	30	— ½
1,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	12¾	13	— ½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	45	45	45	— 1½
47,800	Anaconda Copper	65⅞	63½	65	— ¼
300	Assets Realization	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
200	Associated Dry Goods	13	13	13	— 1
300	Associated Oil	68	66½	66½	— 2¼
7,600	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	94½	90¼	94	+ 1
300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	— ⅛
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
250	Atlantic Coast Line	105	104⅝	105	..
11,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	110¼	103	108½	+ 2⅜
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
112,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	75⅝	70½	72	— 4
18,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅝	51½	54¼	— ⅝
2,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57½	56½	56⅝	— 1⅝
1,200	Barrett Co.	101	100	101	— ⅝
100	Barrett Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ 1
1,800	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
400	Bethlehem Steel	64⅛	62	62½	— 1⅛
46,300	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	64¼	61¾	63½	..
1,200	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	105½	104⅞	105	— ⅝
1,700	Booth Fisheries	23½	22⅞	23¼	— ½
4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39⅝	36⅝	39	+ 2½
600	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	8	8	8	..
1,300	Burns Brothers	148¼	145½	146½	— 1½
3,000	Butte Copper	8½	8	8	— ⅝
1,600	Butte & Superior	20¼	18⅝	20	+ 1⅝
200	Butterick Co.	17	17	17	— 1½
3,000	CALIFORNIA PACK.	49⅝	48¼	*49	+ 1½
3,200	California Petroleum	20⅞	18¼	18⅞	— 1⅝
300	California Petroleum pf.	63	62½	63	..
100	Calumet & Arizona	66	66	66	— 2½
14,700	Canadian Pacific	162⅛	155¾	*161	+ 1⅛
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	89	89	89	— 1⅛
100	Central Foundry	18	18	18	..
19,000	Central Leather Co.	61¼	56¼	57¾	— 3⅞
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	104⅞	104½	104½	— 3⅞
4,920	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	35	32¾	35	..
1,500	Chandler Motor	100⅝	98⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
8,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	55¾	58½	+ 1
300	Chicago & Alton	8¼	8	8	— 2
1,300	Chicago Great Western	9	8	9	+ ⅛
3,600	Chicago Great West. pf.	28⅝	25½	28⅜	+ 2⅜
10,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	47	44	46	— 1⅛
5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	81½	78	81	+ ¾
2,800	Chi. & Northwestern	101	96⅞	101	+ 1
16,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	27¼	25	27	— ⅛
5,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	82⅞	78½	82⅞	+ 1⅝
5,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	70	65	70	+ 2
100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	75	75	75	— 3
12,300	Chile Copper	20⅝	18½	20¼	+ ¾
3,400	Chino Copper	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
200	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	38	35½	38	+ 1
100	Cluett-Peabody	61½	61½	61½	— ½
3,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅞	35¼	37¼	+ ⅝
200	Colorado Southern	23¼	23	23¼	— 3½
3,700	Columbia Gas & Elec.	39	36⅞	38	+ ½
4,200	Consolidated Gas	102	98	100⅝	+ 1⅝
800	Con. Interstate Cal Min.	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
300	Continental Can	70	69	70	..
100	Continental Insurance	56	56	56	— 1
89,800	Corn Products Refining	47½	45⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	102	102	102	— ½
31,400	Crucible Steel	57¼	53½	54⅝	— 1⅝
19,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	28¼	29⅝	— ½
1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80¾	79	80¾	— ¼
200	DEL. & HUDSON	112	112	112	— 2½
100	Del., Lack. & West.	175	175	175	— 5
300	Denver & Rio Grande	6	6	6	— 1
3,100	Denver & Rio Grande pf	10⅞	9⅝	10⅜	— ¼
10,800	Distillers' Securities	47¼	44¾	46⅞	+ ⅞
9,600	Dome Mines	13	12	12⅝	— 1
300	ELK HORN COAL	31	30⅝	31	..
100	Elk Horn Coal pf.	43½	43½	43½	+ 6½
25,500	Erie	19	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
7,200	Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	29¼	31⅞	+ ⅞
300	Erie 2d pf.	22	20¾	22	— 1
100	FEDERAL MIN. & SM.	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf. x d.	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
3,600	GASTON, W. & W.	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ½
42	General Chemical pf.	102½	101	102½	..
845	General Cigar	44½	43¾	44½	— ½
2,514	General Electric	153	147	153	+ 3⅝
9,700	General Motors	128	122	125½	— ⅞
600	General Motors pf.	83¾	82⅝	82⅝	— ½
5,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	55	51	54¼	— ¾
1,100	Granby Con.	78¼	76	78¼	— ⅛
15,800	Great Northern pf.	98⅜	94⅝	97⅛	+ ⅝
10,000	Great Nor. ctfs. for ore p	33½	31	*31½	+ ⅝
4,200	Greene-Cananea Cop.	47⅝	44½	47⅜	—
1,400	Gulf States Steel	68¼	63	68¼	—
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½	— 4
300	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅞
4,100	HASKELL & BARKER	48¾	46	47	— ¼
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99½	98½	99	— 1⅛
21,000	Inspiration Copper	49	46	47¾	— ¼
600	Interborough Con.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
200	Interborough Con. pf.	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
900	Internat. Agricultural	13	12	12	— ½
1,300	Internat. Agricul. pf.	53½	51¼	51¼	+ 1
1,900	Internat. Harv., new	112	108¾	112	..
200	Internat. Harv. pf., new	114½	114	114¼	+ ¼
55,400	Internat. Mer. Mar.	29⅜	27½	28	+ 2⅛
383,200	Internat. M. M. pf.	119½	99	116⅝	+ 9⅝
6,400	Internat. Nickel	31¾	30⅝	31¼	— ½
2,200	Internat. Paper	31	29½	30¼	— 1⅛
300	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	63¾	62½	62½	— ¾
100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	— ½
800	JEWEL TEA	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	— 3⅝
2,700	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	20⅜	19¼	20⅛	+ ⅝
400	Kan. City South. pf.	54½	54⅜	54⅜	— 3⅝
900	Kelly Springfield Tire	60¼	58	59	— 2
28,400	Kennecott Copper	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	..
10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	100	100	100	..

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL	72	68⅜	68⅜	— 3⅝
100	Laclede Gas	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ 1
900	Lake Erie & Western	11	10½	10½	— ½
900	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅝
15,800	Lehigh Valley	60⅞	59¾	60	..
100	Liggett & Myers	187	187	187	— 2½
700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37	35¾	37	+ ¾
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	91	91	91	— 1
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	152	152	152	— 4
500	Louisville & Nashville	117	116	117	..
200	MACKAY COS.	75	75	75	— 2
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	..
120	Manhattan Elevated	100	100	100	— ⅛
300	Marlin Rockwell	82	81	82	+ 2
8,200	Maxwell Motors	27½	25⅝	27½	+ 1⅝
4,420	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	53¼	50½	51¼	— ½
2,100	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20¾	19	19⅜	— ¾
115,500	Mexican Petroleum	162	152	156¾	— 4
5,000	Miami Copper	25½	24¼	25	+ ¼
21,400	Midvale Steel	44	42⅝	44	+ 1
1,000	Minn. & St. Louis, new	12⅜	11½	12⅜	..
1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	11½	11½	11½	— ½
28,900	Mo. Pacific	26⅜	24½	26½	+ ½
2,100	Mo. Pacific pf.	58¼	55½	58	+ 1½
300	Montana Power	73	73⅜	76	+ 1
200	NATIONAL ACME	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅝
300	National Biscuit pf.	106⅜	105⅞	106¼	— ⅛
5,050	National Cond. & Cable	15	13	15	+ 1½
3,000	National Enam. & S.	43	40½	42⅞	— ⅛
2,400	National Lead	63	61	62⅝	+ 1⅝
5,400	Nevada Con. Copper	18¼	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
400	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	32¼	32	32	— ⅝
800	New York Air Brake	107	104	107	+ 1⅞
21,160	New York Central	78½	75	78½	+ 1⅝
800	New York, Chi. & St. L.	31½	28	31½	+ 1½
1,600	New York Dock	24	22	24	+ 3⅝
30,350	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37¼	33¼	35	— 2
900	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	20½	21	— ⅝
4,600	Norfolk & West	107½	103	*106¾	+ ¼
200	North American	55½	54½	54½	— 1⅝
14,400	Northern Pacific	96⅝	92	96⅝	+ 1
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	59	59	59	+ 3⅝
24,200	OHIO CITIES GAS	42⅜	39¼	41½	— ⅝
200	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	— 1
1,100	Ontario Mining	7½	7	7⅜	— ⅛
1,400	Owens Bottle Machine	55½	54	55	— 2
400	PACIFIC MAIL	34	32¾	34	+ 1¼
8,700	Pan Am. P. & T.	66⅜	64	65⅝	— ½
1,000	Pan Am. P. & T. pf.	115½	112	113½	— 1½
6,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	47¼	46¼	46⅞	— ⅝
4,700	People's Gas, Chicago	52⅜	48	51½	— 1
100	Peoria & Eastern	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2,800	Pere Marquette	16⅞	15¼	16⅜	— ¼
200	Pere Marquette prior pf.	60	60	60	— 3½
1,000	Pere Marquette pf.	44	43	43½	— 1
1,600	Philadelphia Co.	31½	30⅜	31¼	— 1⅝
10,100	Pierce-Arrow	44¼	40½	42⅜	— ¼
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	102	102	102	— ½
9,000	Pierce Oil	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
3,500	Pittsburgh Coal	46¼	44⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	84¼	83	84¼	+ 1¼
5	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	125½	125½	125½	..
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	53	53	53	— 5½
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ½
11,600	Pitts. & West Va.	36¼	33½	35⅝	— ½
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	78¾	77	78¾	+ ¼
100	Pond Creek Coal.	15	15	15	— 1
1,800	Pressed Steel Car	60⅞	55½	59	— 3
500	Pullman Co.	126⅞	125½	126	— ¼
22,100	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	72¼	65¼	71⅝	+ 4½
4,900	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
96,300	Reading	86⅝	81	83⅜	— 2½
300	Reading 1st pf.	38	37	*37	— ½
300	Reading 2d pf.	38⅝	38	38⅝	— ½
16,000	Republic Iron & Steel	77	73	74⅜	— 1⅝
200	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	99¾	99¼	99¾	..
4,300	Royal Dutch tr. rcts.	103	98¾	100	— 1
1,500	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	14	13⅛	13¾	— ¼
100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	30	30	30	..
200	St. Louis Southwestern	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
100	Savage Arms	59	59	*59	..
5,200	Saxon Motor	10	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9	9¾	— ⅛
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	19½	21	..
800	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	150½	158	150½	— ½
600	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ⅛
8,500	Sinclair Oil Refining	34½	32½	34	— ¼
2,000	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	47	45	45¾	— 2¼
259,300	Southern Pacific	103¼	97	*102⅜	+ 1½
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	135	135	135	— 5
57,510	Southern Railway	30⅜	27⅝	30	+ ½
4,000	Southern Railway pf.	69½	65⅝	69	— ⅝
200	Standard Milling	116½	116½	116½	— 1
145,100	Studebaker Co.	56	47⅞	49⅝	— 6⅜
2,500	Stutz Motor	45½	43	43½	+ 1½
1,600	Superior Steel	36⅝	34⅞	36	— ¾
50	Superior Steel 1st pf.	95	95	95	..
4,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	14½	13¾	14	— ½
11,800	Texas Co.	184	178	183	— 1½
3,400	Texas & Pacific	23	20	22⅝	— ⅝
1,000	Third Avenue	16⅛	15	15	..
25,700	Tobacco Products	77¼	74½	77	— ¾
100	Transue & Williams	37½	37⅛	37⅛	..
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	109½	109¼	109¼	— ½
100	Union Bag & Paper	73½	73¼	73½	— 2
46,300	Union Pacific	132⅜	126¼	131⅞	+ 1⅝
800	Union Pacific pf.	74	72¾	74	+ 1
2,200	United Alloy Steel	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ¼
7,300	United Cigar Stores	103½	101⅝	103¼	— ⅛
100	United Drug	79	79	79	+ 1
300	United Drug 2d pf.	84	84	84	..
500	United Fruit	144	143	144	+ 1½
400	United Kys. Investment	9½	9	9	— ⅛
400	United Kys. Invest. pf.	16¾	15	15	— 1¼
400	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	14	13	14	..
300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	20	19⅞	20	..
14,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	102¼	98¼	100	— 2
15,200	U. S. Rubber	74	65	74	+ 6⅝
1,125	U. S. Rubber 1

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, 1946
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Telephone Rector 5413.

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8th Avenue at 38th Street
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1918:

DECEMBER 1ST, 1918.
American Cotton Oil Co. Preferred Stock Dividend 8%.
American Cotton Oil Co. Common Stock Dividend 1%.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 7s.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Regular Guaranteed Stock Dividend quarterly 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Special Guarantee Betterment Stock Div., quarterly 1%.
Marion County, Indiana, 3½% Refunding Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Sewer & Street Improvement Bonds.
Randolph County, Indiana, Sinking Fund.
DECEMBER 3RD, 1918.
Marion County, Indiana, Funding 3½s.
DECEMBER 10TH, 1918.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.
DECEMBER 20TH, 1918.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.
DECEMBER 30TH, 1918.
Indianapolis, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

To the Holders of 7% Gold Notes, Series B, C, D and E, of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Dated May 1, 1918.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Indenture given to secure the above described issue of notes, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the terms of the said indenture, Seventy-seven thousand eight hundred thirty-three dollars and four cents ($77,833.04) has been deposited with it to the credit of the sinking fund under said indenture, and said Trustee intends to apply such funds so far as the amount thereof will permit to the purchase of said notes at the lowest prices offered.

Sealed offers of said notes at a price not exceeding 103% of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest will be received by the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notes accepted must be delivered on December 10th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 15, 1918.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO SELL ITS SHIPS

Robert Dollar Points Out Way to Meet Competition of World.

LONDON TO FIX THE PRICES

Wages, He Adds, Must Be Equalized by Government Paying the Difference to American Shipowners.

Robert Dollar of California, speaking for the big shipping men in the United States who have approved his course, has issued a statement demanding the necessary legislation and regulation to put the merchant marine of this country on an exact equality with the merchant fleets of other nations. He refers to the folly of past legislation in this country, which he charges with the choking off of our merchant marine, suggests that in the period immediately following the war and indefinitely thereafter America must prepare to meet the competition of the world for foreign trade, points out the sections in the Seaman's bill which prohibit that competition and offers a solution of the shipping problem of America. His statement, which is issued as a signed article, reads in part:

"How are we going to operate our ships after the war? Seeing that in normal times our present laws and regulations make it a financial impracticability, we must not get carried away with the present abnormal conditions and rates of freight, which make it quite possible for any one to make a profit, no matter how inexperienced. So all the figures and considerations in this article are based on normal conditions, which are sure to come after the war."

Mr. Dollar then presents a table showing the percentage of American goods carried in American vessels since 1789. In that year it was 23.8 per cent. In 1795 this had grown to 90 per cent., and in 1810 reached its peak, 91.5. In these years and until 1830 the American ship owner had the advantage of preferential duties. But from 1840 until 1914 the percentage steadily decreased. In the early part of 1914 only 97 per cent. of American goods were carried in American vessels. Continuing, Mr. Dollar says:

"On the Pacific the keen competition that Americans have to meet is from the Japanese, and after the war this competition will be felt in the Atlantic. The Japanese shipowners have made enormous profits during the war; therefore, that competition in the future will be backed up by plenty of money, by having subsidies for shipbuilding and for carrying the mails and other advantages that the American shipowner must combat. There is some talk of our Government chartering its ships to individuals after the war and not selling them. This will be a fatal mistake. The men who in the past developed American and British foreign trade were the shipowners. Ship charterers, having no money invested, will operate the ships only as long as they can make a profit. Responsible shipowners will keep up the business even at a loss, and stay with it until times get better, thereby keeping up the foreign trade of our country.

"I suggest that, instead of Government ownership, the ships should be sold at prices to meet competition and on reasonable terms of payment, to encourage the ownership of ships by men of moderate means. For example, Government ships should be sold at the current price of similar ships prevailing in London, one quarter cash, one quarter in one, two and three years, with interest at 4 per cent., and when the various payments fall due the amount to be paid shall be the prevailing price in London, thereby putting our shipowner on an exact equality with our foreign competitors as to the first cost of the ship. In other words, keeping the cost of the ships so bought equal to foreign ships, while the owner is paying for them. The difference in cost to the Government and the amount sold for to be charged up to the cost of the war, the same as ammunition, &c."

Under the heading of "Wages" Mr. Dollar states that the American crew wage cannot be leveled down to the foreign competition any more than the wage of the foreigner can be raised up to the American wage. He suggests as a solution of this problem that the difference of the wage paid to the American crew and the wage paid to a foreign crew be paid by the Government to American shipowners on proper certification by the Shipping Commission of the amounts paid. Continuing, he says:

"Outside of the payment by the Government to equalize the wages of the men and the proper payment for service rendered in carrying the mail I claim that to maintain our American ships on the ocean no Government financial assistance is required. But our laws and regulations must be radically changed, not in a way to give our shipowners any advantage over their competitors, but to put our ships on an exact equality with those of all other nations; and to do this it will not cost our country a cent, except to equalize the wages."

Mr. Dollar suggests a change in the measurement of ships to conform with the measurement laws of other nations, so that American vessels may pay an equal charge in port charges, pilotage, drydocking, &c. He also suggests that inspections be regulated through legislation so that they will be more equal to the inspection of foreign vessels. In closing Mr. Dollar says:

"More foreign trade is conceded to be an absolute necessity after the war; therefore it is well to remind the people of these United States that our foreign trade is so linked with our merchant marine that they cannot be separated. This is also true of our manufacturing plants, banks, merchants, and farmers. The ramifications of this subject are so great that directly or indirectly they affect every American citizen.

"We certainly want to get some ordinary common sense injected into our laws. Surely our Government will see to it that useless oppressive laws and regulations will be changed, in view of the fact that when the reconstruction period is over we will have nearly as big a merchant marine as Great Britain. If this is not done, we will see it melt away as shown in the diagram from 1810 to 1914."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.01
Con. Virginia	.12	Union Con	.14
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.06	Goldfield Cons.	.13
Gold Zone	.07	Goldfield Merger	.23
Halifax	.13	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.04	Jumbo Exten.	.14
McNamara	.23	Kewanna	.07
Midway	.12	Lone Star	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.09
Monarch Pitts.	.03	Spearhead	.17
Montana	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.07	Manhattan Cons.	.03
Rescue	.08	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.37½	Packard	.35
Tonopah Exten.	1.75	Rochester	.30
Round Mtn.	1.20	Round Mountain	.21
West Tonopah	.12	United Eastern	4.25
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.14
Atlanta	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	7¼	8¼
Dr. Ppot	4¾	5	McKinney	10	10¼
El Paso	20	40	Portland	103	105
Golden C.	175	177	U. Gold M.	15¾	16
Granite	27½	30	Vindicator	37	43
Elkton	7¾	8	Rose Nicol.	10¾	11

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

DECEMBER 1, 1918.
Alexandria, Ind.
Albuquerque, N. M., School.
Bannock Co., Ida.
Bloomington, Ill., School and Roads.
Cook Co., Ill., School.
Connersville, Ind., Electric Light.
East Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co.
Isanti County, Minn., Ditch.
La Crosse, Wis., School.
Marshall County, Minn., Ditch.
Meade Co., S. Dak., School Dist. No. 75.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Multnomah Co., Ore., School.
New Carlisle, Ind., Electric Light.
Northfield, Vt.
Peoria Township, Ill.
Snohomish Co., Wash.
Spokane Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 15.
Sycamore Co., Wash., Public Improvement.
Vinita, Ind. Ter., Water Works & Sewer.
Virginia Power Co.
Wallington, N. J.
Wyandotte, Mich., Sewer.
DECEMBER 15, 1918.
Union County, Ore.
DECEMBER 20, 1918.
Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY of Allegany County (New Jersey). No. 1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 2, 1918.

The Annual Election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's Office, No. 53 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 26th of December, 1918, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M. The transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM B. WOODS, Secretary.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 30, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$56,308,500	$1,706,618,000
Same period last year	17,140,500	941,361,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	80.91	80.69	82.36	75.65
Same period a year ago.	77.44	77.09	89.48	76.72

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39	18	9	ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	33	32	33	+ 2
36	18	9	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	32½	30	32½	+ ½
77⅛	71	9	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	77½	77½	77½	..
106	97	66	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101⅝	101	101¼	— ⅜
101	98¼	25	Am. H. & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
93	83¾	16	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	92⅝	91¾	91¾	— 1
88	77	10	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85⅝	85½	85½	— ⅛
105	93	318½	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	103	101⅞	103	+ 1
97½	96	47	Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	94⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
92	82	62	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	92½	91⅞	92	+ 1⅜
89½	79	17	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	87	85½	87	+ 1⅝
89	81½	6	Armour & Co. 4½s	87½	87	87½	+ ⅛
90	79	33⅓	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	87½	86	87¼	+ ⅛
85¼	80	1	A., T. & S.F.g.4s,reg.	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
85½	74⅜	5	A.,T.& S.F.Tr.,S.L.4s	85½	83	85½	+ 2¼
82½	70	2	A.,T. & S. F.a.4s,sta.	79½	79½	79⅛	— 1¼
89¼	77	12	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	87	87	87	— 2¼
81⅛	69¼	1	A.C.L.,L. & N. col.4s	79½	79½	79⅛	— ¼
75	73	1	Atlanta & Birm. 4s	74	74	74	— 1
87	73½	38	BALT. & O. g. 4s	85	82⅞	84	+ ⅛
93⅝	75⅝	29	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	89	87	88	— 2
92⅜	85⅝	88	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91⅝	90½	91⅜	+ ⅛
87½	75⅝	36	B. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅝	84½	84½	— 1⅜
83	72	1	B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	80	80	80	— ½
68	57½	2	B. & O., Tol. & C. 4s	68	68	68	+ 1½
99	92	2	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96½	93½	96½	+ 1½
87½	78¼	12	Beth. S. pr. mon. 5s	85⅛	85	85½	..
93¼	86	7	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89⅛	89	89	— ⅛
96	89½	173	Braden Cop. 6s	96	96	96	..
88	78	1	B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	88	88	88	..
96¾	94⅜	108	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	96⅝	96	95½	..
87½	79⅝	12	B'klyn Un. El. 5s	85	85	85	— 1½
83	79	2	Bush Terminal 4s	80	80	80	— 2½
84¼	74	3	Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	83	83	83	— 2
95⅞	86⅜	7	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	96⅞	96⅜	95⅜	+ 1⅜
100	85	3	Canada So. 5s	99⅜	96⅜	99⅜	— 1¼
69	60	1	Cent. N. E. 4s	66	66	66	..
84½	80	1	Cent. Foundry 6s	82	82	82	..
97¼	68	23	Central Leather 5s	96¼	96⅛	95⅞	— ⅛
106⅛	100	6	Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	— 2¼
94⅜	85	1	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	93½	93½	93⅜	+ ½
86	75	1	Cent. Pacific 4s	84½	84½	84½	..
88	85	11	Cent. Pac. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	..
78	71	2	Cent.P.,Thro.,St.L.4s	76	76	76	— 2
101	94	8	Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	101	101	101	+ ⅜
90⅜	76	220	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	87½	86½	87⅛	..
85½	67⅛	32	C. & O. conv. 4½s	82	81	82	..
85½	73	8	C. & O. gen. 4½s	82½	82	82	— 1
47⅛	35¼	8	Chi. & Alton 3½s	41⅛	40	41⅛	+ ⅛
89	78	28	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	87	86⅝	87	..
96½	93	201	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¾	96	95⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	71½	9	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	97⅜	1	C.,B. & Q. D. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
96¾	89⅛	1	C.,B. & Q.Neb.Ext.4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ 1¼
30¼	26	50	C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
60	54	53	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	64½	63½	64	— 1
101	98	4	C., I. & L. ref. 6s	101	101	101	..
94	75	16	C.,M. & St.P. cv.5s B	88⅝	88	88½	— ⅛
88	77½	1	C. & St. P. gen. 4½s	87	87	87	— ⅛
82⅝	70¾	5	C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	79½	79¼	79½	— ⅛
81	64¾	38	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	77	76	76¾	— ⅜
89	71¼	40	C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	84½	82⅞	81⅝	— 1⅝
100½	96½	15	C.,M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s	99	98⅝	99	— 1½
74	67½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	73	73	73	— 1
88	82½	21	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	87	87	87	..
58	50½	17	Chi. Railways 5s	57½	57⅛	57½	— ⅛
80¾	62½	114	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75½	74	75½	— ⅛
84½	72	3	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81⅛	81	81	— ½
91	85	15	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	90	90	90	+ 1¾
70	62¾	12	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	67¾	66	66	— 2
118½	102½	38	Chile Copper 7s	112⅝	111	112⅜	..
89½	77	94	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	86½	85	86	— 1¼
89½	73	97	Chile Copper cv. 6s	87	85¾	85½	— ¾
106	106	8	C.,C.,C. & I. gen. 6s	106	106	106	— 1½
76	63	1	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	76	76	76	+ 1
90	85	3	Clev. & St. L. 4½s	90	89¾	90	+ 2
76	73	5	Col. Industrial 5s	75⅝	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
82¾	63	48	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	81	79	81	+ ½
82	76	1	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	82	82	82	..
85	78½	1	Comu.-Tab. Rec. 6s	84	84	84	+ 2
108	99	33	Con. Gas cv. 6s	104¾	103	104¼	— ¾
100	95	5	Corn P. ref.s.f.5s	99½	99½	99½	..
101	95	3	Corn P. ref.s.f.5s	101	101	101	+ 1⅝
94½	93¼	2	DEL. & H. l. eq. 4½s	94½	94½	94¾	+ 1
97⅝	86	3	Del. & H. cv. 5s	96½	96½	96⅝	— ½
88⅝	79	7	D. & H. 1st ref. 4s	87½	87¾	87½	+ ½
77	63	11	D. & R. G. con. 4s	73½	73	73½	— 1
93½	91¾	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s	93½	93½	93¾	+ 2
83⅝	73	11	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
80	62	6	Det. United 4½s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
88½	75	20	Dist. Secur. 5s	88	87	87⅜	— ⅝
97½	91¼	1	E.T.,V.A.& G.cons.5s	95	95	95	+ ⅞
79	65	5	Erie 1st con. 4s	74¾	74	74	+ 1
64½	49½	67	Erie gen. 4s	59½	58¾	59¼	— ⅝
58	42	23	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	52½	51⅞	52⅜	— 1⅛
59	42½	23	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	53½	52¾	52¾	— 1¼
62	45⅝	58	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	58	54¾	57	— 1
101½	100	1	Erie 1st cons. 7s	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅜
81⅝	75¼	3	Erie Penn. col. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	..
102	98	2	Erie & Jersey 6s	102	101⅜	102	..
101⅞	94⅞	6	GEN. EL. deb. 5s	101⅝	101¾	101⅞	+ 1⅜
92½	85	5	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
86	74	1	HOCK. VAL. 4½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	..
69¾	48⅞	33	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	63¼	60	63	+ ⅝
25	14⅛	199	H. & N. n. adj. 5s	19	17¼	18½	— ½
98⅛	87	8	ILL. CENT. 4s, '51	89¼	89⅛	89¼	— 2
83½	81	1	Illinois Steel 4½s	85½	85½	85½	— ½
98	92	1	Indiana Steel 5s	96	96	96	+ 1⅜
58⅝	48	79	Inter.-Met. 4½s	54	51	53	— 2
95½	90	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95½	95½	95½	+ 1½
85	77⅝	192	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	81	80	80½	— ½
77½	63½	21	Int. Agricul. 5s	75¾	74⅞	75	..
104⅞	96	852	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	104⅜	98⅜	103	+ 3¾
82	75¾	3	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	82	81⅝	81⅝	+ 3⅜
52	40½	35	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49¼	47	48	— ⅛
103	99⅝	10	K. C.,Ft. S. & M. 6s	103	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
77	62	77	K. C.,Ft. S. & M. 4s	75	73½	75	— 2
91½	73¾	5	Kan. City So. 5s	84½	84	84½	..
65	58	1	Ken. City So. 3s	65	65	65	+ 1
83½	71⅛	13	Kan. City Ter. 4s	81¼	81	81¼	— ⅛
70	57	1	Keok. & D. 1st 5s	66	66	66	— 2
72	66	1	Kings Co. El. 4s	72	72	72	+ 2
96½	86	2	LACK. STEEL 5s, '50	87	87	87	+ ½
75⅞	70	3	Lake Shore 3½s	74	74	74	..
88	78	2	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	88	88	88	..
99	97⅜	5	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99	98½	99	..
103½	97⅜	59	L. V. col. 6s, t. cfs.	102½	102¼	102½	— ¾
95	86	11	Liggett & Myers 5s	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
117	108	3	Liggett & Myers 7s	111½	111	111	— ½
79½	71½	1	Long Island gen. 4s	78	78	78	— 1½
78	71	1	Long Island uni. 4s	78	78	78	+ 6⅞
78½	70	4	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	78½	77½	77½	— 1
96	91⅝	1	Long Island con. 5s	96	96	96	+ 3
84	72½	10	Long Island ref. 4s	80	80	80	— 4
115	107	11	Lorillard 7s	110⅜	110⅜	110¾	— 1¼
96	83	8	Lorillard 5s	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
90	81	22	Lou. & Nash. unl. 4s	88½	88⅛	88⅛	— 1
84½	74½	5	M.AN.CON.4s, tax ex.	83½	83	83½	+ 3⅛
86	72⅜	8	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86	85	85	— ⅛
91	83½	1	Mich. St. Tel. 5s	91	91	91	..
88⅞	85	17	Mil. & N. 1st 4½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	+ 3⅝
88⅞	81½	20	Mil. & N. con. 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅞	+ 7⅝
92	86¾	19	Midvale Steel 5s	90	88	89	— ⅝
53¼	49	13	M. & St.L. 1st & r. 4s	51⅞	48¾	50	— 3
90	80	11	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.c.4s	88½	88⅛	88½	— ⅜
74	60½	10	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	72½	72¼	72½	— 1½
37	28	9	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	36	36	36	— 1
73¾	60	2	Mo., K. & Ok. 1st 5s	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+11⅛
67¾	55½	314	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	68	62	65	+ 1½
100	98	2	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅞
95⅛	89⅜	1	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1923	94¼	94½	94½	..
89⅜	70	41	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1965	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	85½	45	Montana Power 5s	91⅞	91	91⅝	— ⅛
98	95	6	NAT. EN. & ST. 5s	95½	95	95½	— 2½
97½	93	5	Nat. Tube 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
70	60	1	New Or. Term. 4s	68	68	68	..
97½	92	2	N. O., T. & M. 6s	97⅜	97	97	— ⅛
57½	40	2	N. O., T. & M.inc.5s	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅝
103¼	91½	278	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	101	100	100¼	— 1
87⅝	77	8	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	86	85	85	— ⅛
76	60	20	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	76	75	76	+ 1
89½	74⅜	10	N.Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	87	87	87	— 2
71	61	5	N.Y. Cent., L.S.c.3½s	71	69½	71	+ 2⅛
69¼	62½	3	N.Y.Cent., M.C.c.3½s	69¼	69½	69½	+ 6½
74½	61	2	N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	73½	72¼	72½	+ ½
97¼	86	7	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	97	96	96½	+ ⅝
61	55	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. noncv. deb. 4s, '56	59½	59½	59½	..
95	82	11	N.Y.,N.H.& H.deb.6s	94½	93⅞	93⅞	— 1¼
60	51	1	N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	55	55	55	— ¾
73	68½	6	N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	70⅞	70	70	..
54	41	21	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	44	41	44	— 1
24½	17	42	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19¼	18	19¼	+ ½
81	74	1	N.Y., S.& W.ref.5s	78	78	78	..
92	84	3	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	90	87⅝	87⅝	— 3⅛
65½	45	4	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	61	60⅞	60⅝	— 2⅜
99½	90¼	1	Niagara F. P.1st 5s	94¼	94¾	94¼	— 1¾
68¼	67	5	Norf. S. 1st ref. 5s	68	67	67	— 1½
85¼	71	1	Norf. & W. div'l 4s	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
88½	79	3	Norf. & W. con. 4s	87⅜	87	87⅜	— ⅝
80½	79⅝	75	Northern Pacific 4s	87¼	86¼	87¼	+ ¼
64¼	56⅝	19	Northern Pacific 3s	62½	62	62	— ¼
90¼	82⅞	1	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
97½	94½	1	ORE. SH. L. con.5s	97	97	97	+ 1
104	99⅞	5	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	101	101	101	— 1¼
90½	80⅝	8	Ore. Sh. Line gtd. 4s	86¼	85¼	85½	— ⅝
80½	70	8	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	79¾	78½	78¾	+ ¼
88	77	7	PAC. GAS & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	..
97⅝	87	18	Pac. T. & T. 5s	96¼	96	96	— ⅛
99⅜	92⅞	1	Penn. cons. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
90¾	84	1	Penn. 4s, 1943	90½	90¼	90¾	+ 6¾
96⅛	85⅞	75	Penn. gen. 4½s	93⅜	92¾	93	..
99⅝	96¼	2	Penn. grd. 4½s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
90	70	9	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	89	87⅝	89	+ ¼
78½	62½	5	Pere Marq. 1st 4s	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	+ 1¼
92	78	53	Philа. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92	91¼	92	+ ½
101½	95¾	8	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20	100¾	100	100	..
90½	83

OKLAHOMA PROD. & REF. COMPANY

The proposed increase in capitalization and its purpose discussed; details of new production in Texas given in our

WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 828

Other issues treated are:

General Asphalt | Cosden & Co.
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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual: A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	73
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '39....	6	May & Nov.	82	87
Ashcv. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	79	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42.....	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33..	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32.	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	79	85
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	96	98
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29.	5	Jan. & July	96	97½
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	93
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	115	119
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	96
Colo. Power 1st, '53..	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec., 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Conn. Pr. ist & Con., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	87	89
Do unstamped, '51...	4½	Jan. & July	87	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	98	101
Cons. Gas, Elec. L. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	85	86
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	98
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22....	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42.	5	May & Nov.	82	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	June & Dec.	92	100
El Paso Elec. coll., '32.	5	Jan. & July	82	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54.	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '40....	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32.	5	Jan. & July	55	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39.	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23..	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May & Nov.	91	94
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	70	..
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	84	85½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	85	87
Knoxville Trac., '38..	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	100
Middle West Util., '25..	6	Jan. & July	87	92¾
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	74	..
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	98
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	62	70
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	89	94
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	93½	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	61	..
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '48	5	June & Dec.	80	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004...	4	Jan. & July	67	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
N. Ont. & W. 1st, '61	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	78	83
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49...	5	May & Nov.	93	96
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21.....	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	94
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	79	83
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29.	5	June & Dec.	95	..
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Riverside T., '60.....	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	84	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52..	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87¼
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	82½	90
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	86	91
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	88
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	84	87½
Stand. Gas & El., '30..	6	Apr. & Oct.	79	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	74	82
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	71	75½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	87	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	87	91
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
United El. of N. J., '49	5	June & Dec.	72	..
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Do deb., '28.....	6	May & Nov.	86	92
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	78	79
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	57	58
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	88	94
United Util. conv., '43.	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Washington Gas, '90....	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	71	72
W. States G. & E., '27..	6	June & Dec.	85	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	88

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32..	6	May & Nov.	95	100
Monon Coal 1st, '36....	5	June & Dec.	60	70
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86½	91
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40.....	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	Q	Oct 1, 18	65	67
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	103	106
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	42	44
Do pf. ($50).....	75c	Q	Nov 1, 18	232	234
Am. Light & Trac.....	†5	Q	Nov 1, 18	100	102
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	55	60
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Dec 2, 18	74	76
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	74	76

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do. pf.....	a1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	38	41
Am. W. Wks. & Elec..	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	68	71
Do participating pf...	..	..	.....	14	16
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 2, 18	70	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Sep 30,18	102	104
Cal. Electric Gen. pf...	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	80	85
Capital Traction.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	87½	88¾
Car. Power & Light....	..	..	.....	30	35
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	90	95
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	.....	42	46
Cities Service.....	*½	M	Dec 1, 18	293	296
Do. pf.....	*½	M	Dec 1, 18	81½	81¾
Colorado Power.....	¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	26½	29
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15,18	92	96
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 15, 18	73	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 17	22	24
Do. pf.....	a1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	49	51
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 2, 18	73	77
Con. Trac. of N. J.....	2	S	Jul 15, 18	60	64
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	50	54
Do. pf.....	3	S	Jul 1, 18	73	77
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	92	95
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	78	80
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac	..	..	.....	9	11
Do. pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Sep 14,18	63	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	.....	15	25
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf....	3	S	J. & J.	38	42
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 18	58	65
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
Niagara Falls Power..	†5	Q	Oct 1, 18	187	190
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	11	15
Do. pf.....	3	S	Jul 15, 18	50	55
No States Power.....	1¾	..	Jan 20,18	63	65
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 21, 18	86	88
Nor. Texas Electric...	2	Q	Dec 2, 18	60	65
Do. pf.....	3	S	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	38¾	39
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	85	87
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 18	85	95
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	..	Jul 15, 18	17	19
Do. pf.....	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	58	60
Southern Cal. Edison..	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	79	82
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	94	98
So Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	95	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	10	12
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	32	34
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	98½	102¼
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	3	4
Do. pf.....	..	..	.....	16	18
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	84	87
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	Oct 1, 18	38	41
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	72	74
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Oct 15, 18	20½	21½
United Utilities.....	..	..	.....	15	25
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas.....	90c	Q	Nov 1, 18	54	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	60	..
Do. pf.....	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	69	71
Western Power.....	1	Q	Oct 15, 18	59	62
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,18	20	30
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	70	80
Wisconsin Edison.....	$1½	..	Dec 30,17	31	36

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jul 1, 18	495	505
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	220	230
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 9, 18	170	180
Bk. of Cuba.	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 18	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	Jul 1, 18	190	200
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 18	400	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	160	170
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	.....	125	175
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	19	23
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 18	395	410
Ch.P. Nat....	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	238	242
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	115	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 18	397	402
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	215	223
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	440	450
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	220	..
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Sep 30,18	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	..	Jul 1, 18	158	..
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	190	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	..
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	198	202
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	100	110
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 18	325	335
E.R Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 10	20	25
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av....	200,000	12½	Q	Oct 1, 18	1800	2200
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	200	220
First Nat....	10,000,000	¶5	Q	Oct 1, 18	910	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,18	170	185
Gotham Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	200	215
Greenwich....	500,000	4	Q	Sep 30,18	330	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 18	680	700
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 6, 18	245	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 18	508	518
Irving Nat...	4,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	‡1270	276
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 18	395	415
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	250	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡82½	Q	Oct 1, 18	175	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 18	320	330
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jul 1, 18	120	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	167	175
Mutual.....	200,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 18	280	400
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	430	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	130	140
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 15, 18	210	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 18	135	..
Public	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,18	215	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 18	515	525
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jul 1, 18	130	140
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	450	470
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	..	125
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	110	..
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	150	155
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Sep 30,18	275	325

*And 55% special. †Incl. 4% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr..	11,250,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 18	435	445
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 18	500	510
Cent.-Union..	12,500,000	5½	Q	Oct 1, 18	410	415
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 30,18	307	313
Commercial...	500,000	..	..	.....	88	100
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30,18	295	305
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,18	363	368
Far. L. & T..	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	385	395
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,18	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,18	220	230
Fulton	500,000	7	S	Jul 1, 18	240	260
Guaranty ...	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,18	365	368
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	135	143
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co. ..	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.....	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 18	95	98
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 18	102	..
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	160	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,18	345	..
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,18	595	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 10,18	..	875
People's Tr..	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30,18	280	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,18	270	305
Transatlan....	700,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	170
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 2, 18	900	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,18	408	415

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 18	210	220
Am.Sur'y($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Sep 30,18	58	62
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	205	215
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	Jul 1, 18	90	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	$2	S	Jul 10, 18	54	57
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	350	360
Globe & Rut.	700,000	†10	Q	Oct 31,18	850	..
Great Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	310	330
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 18	75	85
Home Fire ..	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	440	450
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	90	100
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,18	85	90
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety..	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 18	220	225
N.Y.T. & M..	2,125,000	1¾	S	Oct 1, 18	75	175
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	165	173
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	39	42
Pacific ($25)..	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	30	35
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($10)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	250c	Q	Nov 1, 18	32½	34

*And 1% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 10c extra. §And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F'y	$900,000	¾	S	Jul 1, 18	21½	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	100	125
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 18	12¾	14
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 18	85	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 18	90	120
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Nov 15,18	207	211
American Chicle.....	1½	..	Jan 20,16	52	53
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	71	73
Amer. Typefounders...	1	Q	Oct 15,18	36	39
Atlas Powder.....	d5	Q	Sep 10,18	162	165
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	87½	88
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Oct 3, 18	109½	111½
Bord. Cond. Milk.....	4	S	Aug 15,18	97	98½
Do. pf.....	1¼	Q	Sep 14,18	98	101
By Products Coke.....	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	120	122
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 30,18	135	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	163	166
Central Coal & Coke..	1½	Q	Oct 15,18	60	64
Certainteed Products..	$4	..	Jan 28,18	37	40
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	86	88
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	75	80
Chi. Ry. Equipment...	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	101	103
Chiids	½	Q	Sep 10,18	39	43
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 10,18	90	93
Columbia Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	86	89
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	85	88
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Oct 15,18	94	98
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15,18	97	102
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	$1½	Q	Oct 15, 18	165	169
Eastman Kodak.....	a2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	505	525
Fajardo Sugar..

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 453, Post Office Building.—Motions.

Reichert<North Star. Mosher<US.
Herman<Chem Prod. General calendar:
Fell<McCabe.
Hamilton<SS Lexington.
Rudolf<US.
Pompeian Co< 88 Arpiliao.
Chiarello<C RR, N J.
Michigan Cent RR< Elliott.
Napier<Greenzweig.
Chat & Phenix Bank< Guaranty Trust Co.
Herman<Chem Prod.
Lehigh Val Co<Kline.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Benjamin F Stevens
Acme Hat Co.
Alex McCohen.
Emma Ackenbach
Harris, Rutter & Hirschhorn.
Robert A Winter, Jr
Berthot & Stieglitz
Clarmas & Levitt
Vernon Hull.
Henry M De Meyer
Nick J Schatzel
Abraham Halpern
Adjourned cases:
Abraham Gold.
Jacob Feder.
Maurice Astnof
Oswald C Stackhouse.
Rea L Lemowitz.
Involuntary case:
Petition<Kemmer Matthes & Co.

Motions:
Reliance Novelty Co.
Morton Atwater et al
Isidor G Becker
Nick Shahyr
Essco Cap Co.
Barn Bros.
C M Burnham
Smith Blankbook Co. (2.)
R E King Mfg Co.
Elias Resnek, (2.)
Augusta Gay
Lexington Leather Goods Co.
Albert Munderff.
Clarence Payne.
Capital Elec Lt Co.
Columbia Woolen Co.
Jacob Desmond
Abdallah Maroon
S Salomon & Co.
Rose Brick Co.
John B Rose Co.,
Harold S Leterman.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<O'Rourke.
Same<Platt & Kevitz.
Same<Lambert.
Same<Greenbaum.
Same<Burry & Wren.
Same<Riggio.
Same<Swift & Russell, (2.)
Same<Ashford.
Same<Galbraith.
Same<Craven.
Same<Strong Mach.
Same<Winkler.

Same<Keogh.
Same<Turner.
Same<Clameh.
Same<J Levine & Clemon.
Pleadings:
US<Karshinsky.
Same<Hoffman.
Same<Owens, Mulhall & Sweeney.
Same<Lockwood.
Same<Hock.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Bottomley<Fred F. French Co.A
Pratt, Read Player Action Co<Brand.
Lane Bryant, Inc< Leilia, Hoses & Co.
Kohn<Elmer.

Same<Elizabeth Woods.
Same<B. Weintraub and S. Gourtow.
Same<J. Tucker and Same<L. Reich and S. Blowstein.
Same<Gransalke.
Same<Ascarelli. (2.)
Same<Kapper et al.
Same<Kelly, (2.)
Same<J. Kelly and Frank Ascarelli.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Smith<Susquehanna, (on trial.)
Same<Schuylkill, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Cranford<E R I Co.
Beatty<Guggenheim Explor Co et al.
Noah<Bowery Savings Bank.
Ra-
Lauzenthal & Co<Radow et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Delehanty JJ.—At 10 A. M. For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Barlow<Marlin-Rockwell Co.
Am Iron Prod Co< Robert Dollar Co.
Barlow<Barlow.
David Stevenson Brew Co<Wernock
Alpern<Alpern
B. S. Moss & Co< Lynch.
Ablett<Gen Elec Co.
Cole<Warm r Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Savage Arms Co<Stevenson.
Lusk<Lusk, (2.)
Hurst<L. R. Hartung Co.
Siegman<Siegman.
Deutsch<Randolph Furniture Works.
N Y Business Bldg Co<Creed & Barton Co.
Ross<Rose.
Khouri<Nat Surety Co
Kupferberg<Burnal Worsted Co.
Haley-Hammond Co< Kingsport Extract Co.
Rosenthal<McKeeport Tin Plate Co.
Abel<Greenspan.
De Brigard<Carrizosa
Re Irving Fire Ins Co.
Spedden<Filbach Rty Cole<Fornia.
Met Life Ins Co<Kirwan.
Karsch<302 West 58d St Co.
Buckley<Stern.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR. (2.)
Grandonico<Grandonico.
Thurston<Hope.
Kodrovsky<Archbishop and Consistory of Russian, &c.
Korch<Bridge Cafe, Inc.
Sisson<North American Accident Ins Co.
Rothman<Stringer.
Goodman<Prog Realty & Imp Co.
Kelly<General Baking Co.
Oklahoma Prod, &c, Co<Cassidy & Co.
Hoey<Kraus.
Hunston<Costigan.
Burke<CNY.
Androsko<Grome.
Kraus<Pitcher. (2.)
Breslow<Weinberg.
Re Ogden.
McPartland<Ward's Sons Co.
Branhall Deane Co< Thatcher & Son.
Ettinger<Jackson.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Sanitary Bag Cleaning Co<Godfre
Jackman<Sil (2.)
Moore<Harris.
O'Meara<Betjeman.
Hyman<Exp't Mg. Co.
Adobe<Potter Tile & Trust Co.
People ex rel NY Tel< St Bd of Tax Comrs.
De Cano<Brodsky.
Durant<Crowley.
People ex rel West Side Mfg Co<Leo.
Hellinger<CNY.
Bratton<Bratton.
Smith<Wagner.
Metcalf<Billboard Pub Co.
Bowery Sav Bank< Ward.
Re Smith, (Paris.)
Sessler<Sessler.
Brookfield Const Co< Cordley.
Fink<D'Onofrio.
Crane<Grohs Sons, Inc.
Emanue<Moth & Gropper Co.
Demurrers:
Universal Film Mfg Co<Horsley.
Moore<Harris.
Union Ferry of NY & Bklyn<Fairchild (2.)
Preferred causes:
Trowbridge<Richter.
State Bank<Bittner.
Marcus Con Co<CNY General calendar.
Lint, Butscher & Ross <Kraft.
Quaid<Ratowsky.
Galligan<White Co.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Parsons Trading Co< Hoffman.
Silver King of Ariz Mining Co<Mason.
Haas<Haas.
Weinberg<Ott.
Liebert<Cohen.
Wiechers<Wiechers.
Fell<Fell.
Loeb<Rapf.
Thompson<Thompson
Wax<Wax.
Ball<Ball.
Hasbrouck<Hasbrouck
Holstein<Holstein.
Miller<Miller.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—10:30 A. M. Cleared.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Not in session.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mendelsohn<Feinberg.
Lipps<Kirsch.
Gibney<Polak Tire & Rubber Co.
Weinrichter<Incorporated Land Co.
Parker<Prescott Woolen Mills, Inc.
Coxe & Dixon<Jacobs.
Whitcomb<Cox.
Griffin<Submarine Elim Co.
Dryfoos<Silverstein.
Zimmerman<Weinrib.
Levinson<Bethlehem Export Co.
Hartcorn<Bondini.
London Mills Corp< Sipkin.
Weinrib<Price.
Gudebrod Bros Silk Co<Siegel.
Notre Powder Co< Agency Can Car Co.
Pratt<Broder.
Schnur<Weissman.
T A Edison, Inc<Lincoln & Parker Film.
Madaloni Olive Oil Co, Inc<Aquino.
Blum<Turck.
NY Cent RR<Richard Carve Co.
Salomon<Lowenstein.
Greenhut Co<Garrett-Cooper Co.
Same<Cooper.
Calder<Stern.

PART III.—Newburger, Deyo & Hadden, J.—At 10 A. M.
Posner<B R T.
Krauss<US Realty & Imp Co.
Goldsmith<Cox, (2.)
Niland<Moor, (2.)
Newfield<Schleisser (2.)
Christensen<Hannan.
Hogan<Fried.
Rappaport<Third Av RR.
Grossman<Rosenberg.
Bernstein<Grand Columbia Ice Cream.
Simon<Meier.
Stansky<same. (2.)
Kaplan<Un Dressed Beef Co.
Kohn<Kohn.
Levinson<Bethlehem & N E RR.
Berger<Bristol Auto Service Co. (2.)
McLaughlin<Compagnie Gen'l Trans.
Drillich<C I & Bklyn RR
Pasford<Taylor.
Adelman<Third Av RR.
Dougherty<Sterner.
Steuer<Int R T.
Cohen<Goodman & Son.
Fuchs<Hinigin, Jr
Napier<same
Freedman<Tuchman.
Bills<NY Tel.
Robb<NY Rys.
Crossman<Yonkers RR.
Bell<Int R T Co.
O'Brien<Brock.
Mossberg<NY Con RR.
Lens<C I & Bklyn RR.
Stewart<Int R T Co.
Pankin<Kramer.
Loch<Int R T Co.
Evans<NY Rys.
Pankin<Kramer.
Sherman<NY Rys.
Floyd<NY Rys.
Darr<Cohn.
Jalick<Mitchell Motor Car Co of NY.
C Mandelbaum<Lippok Realty Co.
L Mendelsohn<same.
Marasco<Metropolitan Distributors, Inc.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hatch<Frontier & Western RR.
Same<Buffalo & Frontier RR.
Inq—Volz<Holden.
Inq—Berthat<Shubert Cotton Co.
Hearn Con Co<Rembrandt Realty Co.
Int Battery Co<Westfelch.
Silber<Grand Tool, &c, Wor
Lurie<De Witt.
Golden Hill Bldg Co< Gen Acc. &c. Assn.
Mullaney Kent & Steel Co
De Graff<Talbot & Co.
Siff<Davis.
Doe<Gallert.
Oscar Daniels Co< C NY.
Gordon<Bevins.
Brody<Gats.
Import & Trad Nat Bk<O'Connor.
Titus, Jr<McCrea, (3.)
Assets & Liab Assn< NY Title & Mtge Co.
Robinson<Wilson Co
Wachtel<Trow Direct Print. &c. Co.
Zobel<Zobel.
Werner<Marson.
Creighton<North Dom Min. &c. Co.
Mischin<Thelhein.
Cohan<Cohan.
Saphian<Fid & Dep Co of Md.
Minoff<Cazzazo.
Smith<Hunter & Max Isaac, Inc<NY Steam Co. (2.)
Hoffin<Halperin.
Cohen<Wood Preserving Co.
Boker<Hirschorn.
Gilberson<NY Iron, &c. Co
CNY<NY Rys.
J Aron & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Rosenfeld<Michnoff.
Hyman<Coviello.
East Boston Coal Co< A McNeill & Sons Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grieco<3d Av RR, (2.)

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Federal N Y Cons Ry. Parent<St Nic Ice R'k
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Roth<Strauss, (2.)

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bisogne<N Y Rys.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Geller<Sacks.

PART IX.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cudahy Packing Co< Zimmerman.
PART X.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Storey<Taylor.
PART XI—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grajewski<Post & Mc-Cord.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew Walter<CNY.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sisman<Leonard & Co.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Merritt & Chapman, &c, Co<Terry & Tench.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farkas<Farkas.
PART XVIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
I. Goldman Co.<Canton Mag Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Albert H Karutz. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Jacob Bertschmann, Elizabeth C Gregory, Agnes Plehn, Charles Weller,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Thomas Gilmoy, Henry Kulle, Eugenia V D Burley, Peter J McCoy, Annie J Fallon, Catherine Taylor, Laura Cecelia Decker, James Holdsworth, Timothy Hurley,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Powers-Weighman-Rosengarten Co< Coff-Garrod Co.
Lichtenstein<Walker.
Topol<Lawden Co, Inc.
Dauber<NY Rys.
Talan<Bd'way Local Express Co.
Hagan<Buchsbaum.
De Kalliades<Tri Cloak & Suit Co.
Hicks<Arch Eng Co.
Stolz<Kelly.
Maclean<Coleman.
A & K Fireproof St Warehouse Co, Inc< O'Shaughnessy.
Lebovitz<Lorraine Corset Co, Inc.
Royal Typewriter Co< Lash.
Harer<Lesser.
Miller-Shapiro Candy Mfg. Co. (2.)
Haims<Sanders.
Mashalsky<Frank Gems & Co. (2.)
Horowitz<Dunn.
Haesler<Gibson.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Moser<I T R.
Carlton Garage<Rosengarten<Ratkowsky.
Teitel<U S Grand Lodge Order B'rith Abraham.
Goodstone<Washington Mfg Co.
Ribach<Zimmerman.
Reeder<I R T.
Smolinsky<Lorbermann.
Ehrenberg<I R T.
Levi<Klipper.
Lappach<Isaac.
Homsy<French.
Moschiades<Montagnino.
Lowe<Manges.
Doyne<Foley.
Thomas<Healy.
Aaronstern<I R T.
Smith<Melko Rlty.
Przewosna<N Y Rys.
Pine<De Stefano.
Gitenstein<Norton.
Stern<Weinbrot, (2.)
Rachfeld<United Fruit Co.
State Bank<Schiff.
Ciccolella<Bruno.
Garber<Kalbach.
Pollack<same.
Weltzenheime.
Landau<Dublin, (2.)
Rohde<Adler.
Ringel<Gross.
Gudinsky<J Liebner & Co.
Rich<Hyman.
Randall<N Y Rys.
Zapata<same.
Cavellaro<same.
McCue<same.
Landy<same.
Tolman<Gingold.
Kossoy<Kossoy.
Sullivan<Finelli.
Sandora<Sandora.
Hafner<Hafner.
Caspe<Murphy.
Kues<Koran Fdy & Mach Co.
Smith<Hunts Point Garage, Inc.
Schott<Marowske.
Franke<Franke.
Stein<Edwards.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Veeldoran<Union Ry.
Neuberger<Luchesi.
Ford<Ford.
Palitz<Duempleman.
Lubarsky<Weingarten.
Goldfarb<Winnie Rty & Con et al, (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank< McMillan.
Leiner<Dotty-Demos.
Leiber<Leiber.
Hoetzel<NY Rys.
Jacobson<Brody.
Mouganaro<Samuels.
Moore<Sanguinetto.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2048.

The following cases will be added to the ready calendar as required:
Metcalfe<Int R T.
White<Welgle.
Hanger<Union Ry.
White<NY Rys.
Parker<Pfister.
Strunsky<Seligman.
Ryan<CNY.
Finkelstein<Int R T.
Rockman<Union Ry.
Perlstein<So Bvd RR.
Gross<NYC Int Ry.
Schlike<Wuertz, (2.)
Siddons<CNY.
Stella<Garibaldi Rty & Con Co, (2.)
Nicolette<Union Ry.
Ryan<Remington A-U M C Co.
Coller<Baff.
Malkin<Rubin.
Packard Mot Car Co< Longacre Rent'g Co.
Pathephone Sales Co< Miller Candy Co.
Coastwise Lumber & S Co<Chevrolet Mot Co of N Y.
Garokof<Diamond.
Geltman<Boylston.
Birch R Carvel Const Co.
Greenberg<Kaplan.
Fisher<McKenna.
Smith<Citizens Inv.
Rubin<Rubinstein.
Harer<Leser, (2.)
M A Gunst Costume Co<Chenak.
Eagle<Goetz.
Solomon<Gold.
Rosen<Blaumer.
Schulman<Gelfond.
Armour & Co<Hart.
Rubin<Mosler Safe.
Kutner<Kutner.
Walker<Rockower.
Green<Modern Cloak and Suit House, Inc.
Collins<N Y & Q Elec Light & Pow Co.
Reichman<Korsower and another.
Catalanotto<Schwartz & ano, &c.
Samoe<and ano, &c<De Lisser Engineering Corp.

Motion calendar:
Feldman, &c<NY, NH

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hanes<Hanes.
Title G & T Co<Denton.
Karleson<Hesse.
Re J. W. Johnson Lumber Co.
Fischer<Fischer.
Vanhove<Goldstein.
Gordon<Gordon.
Rehkugler<Rehkugler.
Rehman<Rehman.
Cohn<R. Findlay Mfg Co
Powell<Carter & Wrecker Stev Co.
Perrone<Shea.
McFadden<Karp.
Re Stewart Av,(Schellen).
Sweetman<Sweetman.
London<Nas Elec RR.
Greenson<N Y Cons R R Co.
Tyrell<C I & B RR Co
Hayden<Farrell.
Hansbreicht<Hansbreicht.
Re Jersey St.
Hughes<Hiscox, (2.)
Gerndt<Abrams.
Re Costello.
Wilshore<Weinberg.
Perz<Nas E RR Co.
Braunstein<same.
Nicholson<same.
R. Strosenaky<same.
O. Strosensky<same.
MacDonald<same.
Bailey<C I & B RR Co.
Mural<B H RR Co.
Boylan<N Y Cons RR.
Cohen<Oleck.
Voeckel<B, Q Co & S RR Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baxter<Baxter.
Bleir<Reolnson.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Wels<Wels.
Waldeck<CNY.
Dion<same. (3.)
Friedland<Friedland.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Zeltz<Goldstein.

RESERVED CALENDAR.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Schweitzer<Spitzer.
Hildebrandt<Hildebrandt.
Smith<CNY.
Kanens<same.
Berube<Castle.
Sperber<Polimer.
Lovine<Westmore Rty

Highest number reached on regular call, 1199.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VII., Lazansky, J.

Heyman<Coney.
Arnold.
Maley<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Beck<Bernstein.
Hansen<Nassau RR.
Maggio<Interstate Auto Trolley Co.
Coughlin<Atlantic Coast Fruit Co.
Kovac<Nassau RR.
Robrecht<CNY.
Cioffi<Suffolk Gas & Elec Light Co.
Liecht<CNY.
Diamond<Strober.
Lott<West Light Co & ano.
De Feo<Mail & Express Co & ano.
Sievern<Seeley's Sons.
Bucearis<B H RR.
Chirichella<Mason Hanger-McArthur Co & ano.
Goldsmith<Levy.
Cannella<Salzino.
Rollo<Ames Contg Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon Farrell<Fire Ins Salvage Corps.
Baumann<B H RR.
Blinn<Franklin Paper Box Co.
Pizzimenti<Clark & Son.
Gardner<Belford.
Doliner<Schiff.
Mulqueen<Mulqueen.
Siegel<Eagle Amuse Co & ano.
Loeff<Manges.
Ryan<Hyler.
Halper<Nassau RR.
Arlan<Mark Realty.
Bond<Kings Co Trust Co et al.
Balbo<Cohen & ano.
Kesselman<Orlof.
Affront<Della Monica
Kirahner<Raffa.
Lipari<Bush Term.
Grover<NY Cons RR.
Collins<Int R T.
Pollock<Nassau RR.
Rosenthal<NY Rys.
Reiff<Parlaghy.
Mitchell & ano<Highest number reached on regular call, 6225.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Andrew Swelni,
Thomas Topping,
Walter Siebrecht,
Arthur Opp,
Mary Galvin,
Dora Gundacker,
John Ernst,
John Spiess,
John Kessenberth,
Margaret Chatfield.

Contested wills of:
Rosalie Stamm,
John Quail
Henry Smith,
Martha Middelbrook,
Estelle Butts,
Deongi Lauro,
Louis Leibe,
Eliza Venus,
Claudine Eckert.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell J.—At 10 A. M.
Jennings<Nassau RR.
Gralnick<same.
Berkowitz<Roth.
Johanson<Nassau RR.
Hoey<Sunzo.
Davidson<C I & B RR
Digenzio<Allen
Bidelberg<Cranford Co
Decterow<Austin, Nichols & Co.
Cannon<Bklyn Fire Brick Works.
Horowitz<Furst.
Fitzgerald<C I & B RR.
Cherlin<Nassau RR.
Roche Harris,
John Branagan
John Byers,
Josephine Smith,
Joseph Foltrauer,
Frederick Heitman,
Anne Pinkney,
Sarah Perritt,
Emilie Goepfonch,
Elizabeth Roaman.

County Court.

PART V.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Rand<Bernstein.
Sohn<Nassau El RR.
Phillips<B H RR.
Leavy & ano<Ernst.
Manfrin<Liptrott.
Teichman<Beltchman.
Yablonor<Kessler.
Wesley<Kolkebeck.
Finkelstein<Rosenblatt.
Ramus<Nassau RR.
Schneider<NY Con RR
Weber<Rose & Co
Dye Works.
Hayes<Goldbloom.
Savina<B H RR.
Lang<Cooper.

Highest number reached on call, 518.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Von Kamp<Bralmer.
Leary<Geller, (5.)
Farmers' Loan & Tr Co<Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Kelly<Sengens.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hughes<Hughes.
Coyne<Town of Greenburgh.
Eickemeyer<Eickemeyer.
Boyle<Wallace.
Clark, Lee, Tibbetts Co<Ford.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sternbach<Sternbach.
Buell<Honk Mfg Co.
Westchester Co Brewing Co<Riverside Coal Co.
Rodrique<Bailey.
Gescheldt & Toomey<Russell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Harris<Locw Amusement Co.
Smith<N Y C RR Co.
Wolff<same.
Naughton<West Elec RR Co.
Madarash<Jakabouski
Kirchoff<Dickerson.
Murphy<Yonkers RR Co.
Longacre<same. (3.)
Schulman<City of Yonkers.
Bitsch<McCann.
Barridge<City of Mt. Vernon.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Miller<Stern Bros.
Farley<Yonkers RR.
Blenecstone<Syme.
Kobrick<N Y & B'klyn Casket Co.
Smith<Penn. RR Co.
Myers<Kaufman.
Watt<Van Cott. (2.)
Brown<N Y C RR Co.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co.
Koch<Berardelli.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Rafferty<Indep Salt.
Gooley<West Elec RR
Russell<same.
Flannery<N Y Ry Co.

Highest number reached on call, 518.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Mulwitz<Hirshon.
Koster<Alexander.
Burchatta<Banker.
Denuit<Reilly.
Sherman<Burger.
Wojcik<City of Yonkers.
Hupfel's Sons<Weber.
Sloat<Gold.
Walsh<City of Yonkers.
Sharts<May
Swartwout<Peekskill Hotel Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Masienka<Brady. (2.)
Hendrickson<City of White Plains.
Kloppenburg<Union Ry Co.
Greenfield<Yonkers R R Co.
Levine<Wulp.
Ericson<Rock.
Van Sustendael<Schneider, (2.)
Frey<Schaf.
Rowland<Nonno.
Pierbi<Bedard.
Griffen<Merian.
Luppinacci<Tripodi.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
Randall<L. M. Blumstein, Inc.
Gravesano, an infant< Grayer.
Fullgraf<Brett Lithographing Co.
Taylor<Manning.
Short<L I Elec Ry Co et al.
Scholz<McCray Refrigerator Co.
Furniture<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day on this call:
People ex rel McCahill<Cantor et al.
Brownell<Paino.
Carlson, an infant< Long Island Gent Co.
Campbell<Taylor.
McIlwaine<N Y Cons Rys Co.
Lefkowitz<Kyne.
Daniel<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Lipke<Teigel.
Barnier<Seaman.
Gibbons<L I RR Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2308.

Traynor, an infant<N Y & Q Ry Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Hubbs<Waller.
Lynch<Ruderman.
Rinnick, as admx< Rinnick & Dodge Rep Co et al.
Clark, an infant< Lotz.
James<Aetna Life Ins

Opperson<Penn RR Co
Elden, an infant<L I RR Co et al.
Flynn<N Y Cons RR Co, (2.)
Campbell<Schumacher
Rourke<N Y Cons RR.
Vogel<Reich.
Boyd<Richmond Lt & RR Co.
Zeltmann<Blattner.
Hebenstreit<Wittenberger and ano.

McCutcheon<N Y C R R Co.
Kilbanow<West St R R Co.
Dunn<N Y C RR Co.
Ward<Union Ry Co, (2.)
Carroll<City of Yonkers.
Grant<N Y C RR Co.
Sir<Lynch & Larkin, Co. (2.)
Maxon<Bardenn.
Scherer<Ward.
Wolff<N Y C RR Co.

WANTED

Building or Buildings

Containing 100,000 square feet on water front by large corporation. Will lease for term of years or might purchase.

BOX B 653 TIMES DOWNTOWN

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Send for list of Handsome 7-room Brick Houses, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn Subway, 30 minutes from Times Square; easy terms. Few for rent.
Silsby, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island.
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
New Houses of Distinction
Edgeworth Smith, Sales Manager.
1 W. 34th St. Greeley 6350.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Remodelled Colonial Homestead at Hempstead, near Garden City.
"The Maples," with many unusual features; all large rooms—a living room 49 ft. long with sun parlor adjoining; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; 2-story plastered garage; large plot. Write or phone Worth 4657 for price and terms. Owner, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SHOWROOMS. OFFICES. FLOOR
33 Union Square West B'way, Bet. 16 & 17 Sts.
We have a few choice spaces available in this high class, absolutely fire proof loft and office building at prices as low as $30 per month; unexcelled service is assured.
SPEAR & CO. 840 BROADWAY Stuyvesant 687.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ORANGE, N. J.
FACTORY, 31X140; THREE STORIES; BRICK; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES; ONE MINUTE FROM D., L. & W. R.R AND ONE MINUTE FROM MAIN ST. TROLLEY LINE; SUITABLE FOR OFFICE OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; THE BEST BARGAIN IN ESSEX COUNTY. EDWARD W. WOODMAN, AGENT, 48 SNYDER ST., ORANGE, N. J., OR 252 MAIN ST., ORANGE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TOP FLOOR LOFT, 56x110.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL LOFT. 120 5TH AV.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

509 5th Av., at 42d St.—3,000 sq. ft., suitable for showrooms and offices; immediate possession. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

Room for rent in well-equipped suite; responsible business man desired; $35. Room 1626, 111 Broadway.

Furnished private office, $32.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Private furnished office, near City Hall, facing Broadway. Room 101, 309 Broadway.

Offices, showrooms, $20 up; 12-story building. 110 West 34th, one door from Broadway.

Desk with desk room to let. Room Twenty, 206 Broadway. B 710 Times Downtown.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1308.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse wanted, five to ten thousand square feet, with railroad siding. New York City or Brooklyn; office facilities, either public or private. Address F. W. Retter, 3,704 Woolworth Bldg., New York City; immediate possession wanted.

Factory Space Wanted—From 20,000 to 40,000 square feet; light; within 50 miles of New York; brick or concrete preferred; steam heat, electric power; good shipping facilities; 50 to 100 employes; rental only. B 124 Times.

Wanted for business purposes, 40,000 sq. ft. for light manufacturing; very light, clean building; accessible to labor; preferably Bronx; possession Feb. 1. Address R 792 Times Downtown.

Furnished private office, with service, wanted downtown by reputable broker; rent about $25 monthly. L 402 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

12TH, 132 EAST.—AN APARTMENT OF QUALITY, 3 ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED IN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE, LIVING ROOM, 21x28; OPEN FIRE, MAID SERVICE, LIGHT, PHONE, LINEN; $225 PER MONTH; REFERENCE ESSENTIAL. MR. BOHANAN, GRAMERCY 478.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity. Plaza 5120.

77TH, 30 EAST.—Entire floor private dwelling, comprising two beautifully furnished rooms with bath; every modern improvement; breakfast optional; will divide. Telephone Plaza 5433.

APARTMENTS OF THE BEST TYPE.
Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill 8300

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 126.—Two-room, bath, cook apartment; very desirable. Madison Square 2314.

MADISON AV., 518.—Two rooms; private roof garden; most attractive in city; references necessary. Call Wallace.

Furnished—West Side.

14TH, 344 WEST, (In Greenwich Village.)—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; modern conveniences. Phone Baxter, Chelsea 3079 for appointment.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath, fireplaces, non-housekeeping, mahogany chintz, restaurant; yearly or monthly.

52D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; period furniture; service. Steigman.

45TH, 841 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

503, NEAR 8TH AV.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath; $185 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; electricity; steam heat.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

49TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new west end.)—Two-room apartment, $70-$75; latest improvements; completely furnished.

708 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven large rooms, bath, piano; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D.—Five rooms, bath, artistically furnished, $175. Murray Hill 3730.

503, NEAR DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 119 WEST.—High class large room, private bathroom; apartment; gentlemen.

85TH, 209 WEST.
Three rooms, elegantly furnished.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Charmingly furnished 6-room apartment, two baths; new building; very light; sunny; owner leaving; rent season or year. Telephone Columbus 3974.

89TH ST., 17 WEST.—Beautiful large room with bath, parquet floor, electricity; bachelor or business people; very exclusive.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; maid service; $65.

91ST ST., 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

93D ST., 253 WEST.—Handsome three-room apartment with bath; also bed, sitting room with dressing room.

93D, 137 WEST.—Remodeled dwelling; non-housekeeping 2 and 3 room suites, baths, latest improvements, $600 to $1,200.

110TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway,) upstairs, CRESCENT CO.—Private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights; various terms. Cathedral 3774.

150TH ST., 530 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, $75; sublet 6 months from Dec. 1; references. Phone before 11 A. M., Audubon 9162, Apartment 43.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to, 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments, Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartments rented monthly.
1 Room with kitchenette & bath from $35 up.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $65 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired.
Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BEST ROOMS AND APARTMENTS AT MODERATE RATES FOR HIGH CLASS ACCOMODATIONS BY DAY, WEEK, OR YEAR; SINGLE ROOMS, PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH; ALSO LARG

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housekeepers; excellent cooks; investigated references; seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 22 West 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Gentile, thoroughly experienced, at present holding executive position with large organization, desires to make a change; I have no object; highest references. K 483 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, desires position with first class firm of public accountants, American, Christian, educated and can meet high class clients. B 720 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., high-grade executive, practical, experienced, seeks position as controller, auditor, or other corporation executive. W 451 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Columbia graduate and M. A., (28,) with legal training; now directing cost analysis end of survey of major industry; salary required $75. W 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires position in an accountant's office or in large commercial house; experienced and recommended. K 442 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent to fill any office position, desires same; moderate salary; references. A 4 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 26; 8 years' experience, general ledger, customers' ledger; knowledge control accounts, trial balance; $30. A 6 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) seven years' experience accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, N. Y. U. graduate, now employed, seeks position offering better future. R 167 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS, books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly. Apert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trained export, import, banking; understands Spanish; salary $3,500 yearly. W 61 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (20,) experienced, desires connection with firm of accountants. W 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, graduate N. Y. U. Accounting, seeks permanent position with C. P. A. firm. K 447 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—New York University student, junior with C. P. A. firm. G 763 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; corporation, legal investigations; clean, successful record; salary $2,000. W 463 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, audited; part time bookkeeping; moderate. Kahn, Farragut 4290.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, desires position with C. P. A. R 102 Times.

ADVERTISING—YOUNG MAN, Is there an opportunity in some advertising department for an ambitious, dependable, young man, 20 years old, a high school graduate? One year's experience in an advertising department, one year in general office work. A 19 Times.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN seeks connection as European representative; 11 years' experience complete building supply business; excellent references as to ability, personality, honesty, integrity. Y 290 Times Annex.

AM 25 years old, married, at present with the Ordnance Dept. Feel myself capable of supervising of manufactures, attend to shipping, and also selling; will do my best to make good at either end. B., 3,764 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK desires permanent connection with commercial enterprise where satisfactory results of effort and accuracy bring advancement; excellent knowledge office routine; best references. K 479 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—General utility man, (45,) competent, experienced; able to take full charge, or assistant to executive. S 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, fully experienced, wants to keep books in spare time; reasonable terms. Phone Spring 8250. F. L. G., 22 West 70th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, Christian, five years' experience; first-class references; $25. B 612 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of accountancy, thoroughly experienced, capable, seeks connection. B 715 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, desires position, double entry, statements, trial balances, reference. K 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, (26.)—Expert; start moderately. Chelsky, 47 East 3d St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 23, 6 years with ladies' neckwear house, with accountant, Roseman, 814 East 163d.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, 4 years' experience double entry, capable; highest credentials. G 352 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 19, commercial school graduate; one year's experience; references C 817 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position, factory, wholesaler, accountant, hotel; permanent. 114 East 87th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced accounting student, double entry, control accounts, trial balance. H 940 Times Harlem.

BRANCH MANAGER SALESMAN, truck-tires, high-caliber man, well known to trade, open for engagement Jan. 1; no objection going abroad. Reply, Produce, K 538 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS MAN will assist management, &c., eleven years' business experience. S 304 Times.

BUTLER - VALET. — Gentleman closing his country house wishes to place his butler and valet (Italian) whom he recommends highly. Call C. J. Housman, Rector 4247.

BUTLER or valet, young Spaniard, 25, wishes position in private family; best references. K 94 Times.

BUTCHER, 19, strong, wishes to learn butcher trade. Riedl, 945 Washington Av.

BUYER, 35, Christian, wishes position with concern dealing in printing, stationery in large quantities; A1 references. L 444 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, &c.—Young Frenchman, speaking a little English, but with thorough knowledge of Spanish and Italian, wishes employment as a cashier or any other responsible and confidential opening with first-class hotel; can furnish from $1,000 to $3,000 security if required. Address M. P. Leon, H 920 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR AND COOK, (couple,) Bohemian, man expert chauffeur on Packard, Peerless, Winton, &c., wife experienced good cook, seek place, city or country; where dependable, good help is appreciated; A1 references. Witte Couple, 143 E. 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 5 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34, married, wishes position; eleven years last two places; no objection to country. Dowling, 390 Mott Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, aged 35, wishes position with private family, 7 years' experience; careful driver. R 212 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American; seven years' experience, desires private position; $28. Newtown 3185.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 15 years' experience high grade cars. Scheiblin, 528 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; 12 years' experience. William Ashforth, 315 West 68th St.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 35, eight years as an instructor; country preferred; private family. Dean, 150 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, six years' experience; good city references. G., 150 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 10 years' experience, wishes private position; good references. Address Box 84, 2,121 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (38,) married, 18 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; $35 per week. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1880J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 26, single; sober, neat; references; location immaterial. Williams, Prospect 7338.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, single, 15 years' experience all high-grade cars; best references; $25. E. Grace, 438 West 124th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 33, wishes private position; five years' experience; best references. Brennan, 154 East 66th. Plaza 2954.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced general analytical work and analysis of dyestuff intermediates; just released from war work. H 938 Times Harlem.

CHEMIST.—23; plant, laboratory experience; accept position immediately. W 205 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, 25, business training, experienced, office or field work. W 121 Times.

COLORED MAN; care for invalids or valet; references. Harris, 137 West 143d.

DESIGNING DRAFTSMAN, 20 years' experience on automatic machinery and machine tools, is open to engagement. C 813 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with 18 years' experience as designer and checker, open for engagement; location New York City. R 143 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, all around builder and architect; capable, energetic; references if desired. Box 142, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, honorable army discharge, high school and some evening technical school education; 3½ years' general experience. K 43 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced electrical and mechanical, takes work home; any kind of drawing made. Box 36, 1,515 3d Av.

DRAFTSMAN, (19,) seeks position as mechanical tracer with advancement. S 255 Times.

EXECUTIVE, production, 29, formerly superintendent staff of 100 employes, seeks opportunity; efficient and modern systems resulting to employment and supervision; welfare organization. K 451 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, tool and die maker, 18 years' experience, would like a position up-to-date machine shop or make an up-to-date one. K 44 Times.

HARVARD graduate; business experience; capable and energetic; age 56. K 480 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

Restaurant man of first class house desires change; references to ability and character available Dec. 15. Y 397 Times Annex.

MARGIN CLERK, bookkeeper, Wall St. experience, seeks good opportunity; $24. H 941 Times Harlem.

OFFICER occupying prominent executive position in Army Supply Division, thoroughly familiar with correspondence, finance, transportation, warehousing, about to resign, desires to hear from prominent industrial firms interested in availing themselves of his services. G 216 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENCE OR SALES ENGINEER desires position with progressive company selling steel products; factory and selling experience; familiar with gas engines, &c.; age 32; college; will be able to leave present position about January. Y 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (20) wishes position; 3 years' experience in jewelry line. D 105 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN desires position with reputable firm, preferably printing concern. B 637 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, married, desires an opportunity either inside or outside. W 76 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and manager, 31, married wants position; best references. S 296 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 34, college education, employed, desires opportunity permanent connection. L 443 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious youth, desires position; reference; salary $12. S 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; A1 references; salary $17. George Jenrich, 165 East 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, some knowledge bookkeeping, can furnish references. S 231 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH, COMPETENT; REFERENCES. K 42 TIMES.

STEWARD and wife, manage small club, country preferred; experienced; references. H 906 Times Harlem.

STEWARD OR MANAGER, 15 years' experience, desires hotel or club connection; highest references. R 219 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Prepared to give you the benefit of technical knowledge and over 20 years' practical experience in solving railroad and industrial transportation problems involving the preparation of shipments for transportation, routing, and methods of tracing lost shipments; thorough knowledge of services offered by carriers, such as demurrage, pooling of cars, reciprocal switching, ferry car service, lighterage, &c.; computation of transportation charges on shipments between territories and points in the United States and to foreign ports; application of principles governing reasonableness of rates, discrimination, &c.; preparation and general handling of loss, damage, and overcharge claims, together with the establishment of systems and records for managing claim work in an efficient manner and full knowledge of numerous other features entering into the efficient performance of traffic work, which means a saving or loss to shippers and receivers of freight; salary commensurate with duties imposed; references. G 768 Times Downtown.

WELL EDUCATED MAN, 29 years old, for last nine years in Government employ, desires position where abilities and willingness to work are appreciated. K. M., P. O. Box 2, Station T.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, tall, neat appearance, 3 years' assistant managing experience, wishes to connect with an exporting and importing house where conscientiousness, intelligence, and ability will merit advancement. S. L., 602 W. 180th.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, neat appearing, competent, highest credentials, zealous worker, wants position with prospects; initial salary secondary consideration. L 446 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college education, experienced statistics, payrolls, schedules, and office routine, executive ability, desires position. B 709 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, production shop and purchasing clerk, factory or machine shop; consider outside position; credentials. L 422 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, clerical experience with executive ability, desires position with reliable concern. L 442 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, 3 years' business experience, desires connection with mercantile concern; highest credentials. C 816 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, tall, with knowledge of stenography, seeks position where good work offers advancement. Frank Neubert, 1,806 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) educated, with clerical and stock experience in mercantile line, seeks reliable position. B 719 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' experience as bookkeeper, typist, and general office work, seeks new connection; references. B 721 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, clerical experience, with executive ability, desires position with reliable firm. L 442 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) conservative appearance, capable of fulfilling responsible position, desires to connect with reliable firm. K 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes position as clerk; some knowledge stenography and typewriting; experienced. L 423 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2 years clerical experience, desires position where he can be connected with advertising. G 713 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge Spanish desires position with reliable firm; willing worker. Adolph Sunshine, 90 State St., Bklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires learn photography; little experience; well recommended. A 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 5 years' experience as salesman, purchasing agent and manager; best of references. H 915 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN.—Evening work is desired by young man, 22, residing in Times Square district. R 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, general office experience; good penman; well recommended. G 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes position; good penman; references. B 598 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires clerical position; experienced. B 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 3 years' experience, floor salesman, flowers, feathers, familiar with trade. Altman, 161 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, educated, wishes position at anything assuring advancement. G 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) educated, experienced, aggressive, stenographer or clerical position. R 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, business experience, desires clerical position. Max Friedlander, 51 East 97th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clerical experience and typist; executive ability. L 439 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Good penmen earn from $12 to $15 weekly. Boyd's, 19 Beekman.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by insurance brokerage office; excellent chance for advancement. Apply B. N. Exton & Co., Inc., 64 Wall St.

ATTENDANT.—For insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 4 P. M.

BILL CLERKS WANTED, $12.

Those who qualify are in line of promotion to take charge of ledgers. Ability counts for this position.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Spring and Macdougal Sts. Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent taking complete charge of office; excellent opportunity for advancement to efficient party; state education, experience, salary to start. W 464 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (experienced. American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

CLERK.—Desirable opening for experienced ledger clerk. K 50 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, with experience. Apply Nollman & Co., Inc., 141 Reade St.

DESIGNER.

Ladies' high-grade silk underwear; excellent opportunity. L. H., 804 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, experienced assistant; salary $12; advancement. P 116 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, no washing, two in family, white girl, with good reference, $50 per month. Apply 6 to 8 P. M. Mrs. G. F. Herriman, 31 West 12th St.

GIRLS, (15-21,)

for office and clerical work; public, parochial or high school graduates preferred; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS.—Young salesgirls, wholesale and retail novelty store; no night work; pleasant, steady employment. Shackman's, 906 Broadway.

GIRL

with some experience in general office work and typewriting; liberal salary. D. R., 375 Times.

GIRLS wanted for mail order department; hours 8:45 to 5:15. United Profit Sharing Corp., 6th floor, 44 West 18th St.

GIRLS to fold and enclose circulars, $9 weekly; also pieceworkers. Review of Reviews Co., 434 Lafayette St.

GIRLS wanted for clerical work. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—One who understands marcel waving. Madam Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, between 76th and 77th Sts.

HOUSEWORKER in American family of 3; maid assists, also laundress by day; separate bedroom provided; permanent situation at suitable wage to desirable applicant; knowledge of plain cooking is requisite. For interview telephone 2607 Columbus, Apartment 10 West, between 8 and 10 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER, couple; wife's services in exchange rent, gas, and heat; good wages. 133 West 76th.

KINDERGARTNER.—Experienced, for kindergarten in settlement house; hours 8:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.; state salary expected. B 146 Times.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young woman to take charge of girls' lunchroom in large concern; should have domestic science training or practical experience; permanent position; salary to start $14. B 700 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, ON HIGH-CLASS MODEL HATS; PIECE WORK; MUST BE SPEEDY TO EARN FROM $20 UPWARD. SCHWALBE, 31 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS — ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. OLIVER A. OLSON CO., BROOKLYN, 7TH AND 70TH ST.

MILLINERY PREPARERS, EXPERIENCED, ACCUSTOMED HIGH-CLASS PATTERN HATS. SCHWALBE, 31 WEST 38TH.

MODEL, PERFECT 18,

FOR HIGH-CLASS GOWNS.

MUST BE ATTRACTIVE.

HECLA GOWN CO., 38 EAST 32d ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Capable woman to assist with housework and children; hours 8:30 to 6:30; $10 week. Anderson, 16 West 30th, top floor.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced; permanent; $15 to start; advancement. Call Monday, 8:30, William Gray, 13 Park Row.

NURSE.—Experienced sanitarium nurse to take care of young married melancholy woman, steady position, board, lodging and liberal salary to right party. B 213 Times.

NURSE.—To take charge of infant; good references required; good home and salary to right party. I. Berger, 2,100 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two small children; hours 9 till 6, or permanent position; references. Schwartz, 16 West 51st St.

PACKERS.

Large mail order house requires young ladies to pack wearing apparel for parcel post; quick advancement; previous experience unnecessary; 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

SALESLADIES

for suits, coats, dresses, blouses. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID. Permanent position to competent, experienced saleswomen. Apply to Mr. Zeitz, Supt. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES.

Experienced in corsets only need apply; salary $18 to $25 weekly. I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADY, experienced coats and suits store; experienced only need apply. A. Tishman, 101 Division St.

SALESWOMEN

AT WANAMAKER'S,

With experience in selling

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

TOYS,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

TOILET GOODS,

LEATHER GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN, clever, convincing talker, not necessarily experienced, good salary to one possessing real salesmanship. Apply 9-12. Wilke's Retail Pipe Store, 287 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.

Wanted immediately several experienced saleswomen; coats, suits, and gowns; those accustomed to specialty stores preferred. William Davies & Co., 353 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by manufacturing company in Long Island City; must be good typist, have neat handwriting, accurate at figures, and be thoroughly reliable. Address by letter, stating age, experience, references, and salary wanted. L. I. C., Room 600, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—General secretarial and office assistant in publishing house; educated, refined; state experience, if any, religion, and salary expected; exceptional opportunity. K 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or typist, for some special work not interfering with regular position; must have fair knowledge of Spanish, and be of good appearance; give age and telephone number. S 303 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

experienced, to work in advertising office of manufacturing house.

MAX KURZROK, INC., 11 EAST 26TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, good opportunity for competent stenographer, preferably one living east side. Hammond Typewriter Co., 537 E. 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER, French; must be competent in French and English; experienced; write full details, references; salary to start, not over $25. A 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in wholesale house; salary $15. W 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST for large corporation; state age, education, experience, salary. B 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced; mercantile house; call 10 o'clock. Reinhard, 213 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, interested in stenography; good health and education; $23. K 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with good penmanship. Geuertz Mfg. Co., 31 West 31st.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, wanted. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

TYPIST.

Large mail order house requires young lady as typist; steady position; good opportunity for beginner; 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPISTS.—Piece work; experienced operators can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Geyers, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST.—Addressing, filling in letters; must be experienced; $2 daily. Call Monday, 8:30, William Gray, 13 Park Row.

WAITRESSES for lunch room; call at once ready for work. Reisenweber's Sea Grill, West 58th St., cor. 8th Av.

WAITRESSES for leading Florida Winter resort hotel. Apply 305 5th Av., Room 1402.

WOMAN to help part of day with general work in an apartment. Apply at 230 Madison Av., basement door, between 11 and 12, Monday.

YOUNG GIRL, wholesale notion house, cares their different departments. R 776 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL IN LACE STOCK ROOM. ROSENTHAL BROS. CO., 44 WEST 28TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; must have some knowledge of [illegible] typewriting; reference required; state experience and salary expected; excellent position, with good chance for advancement. B 212 Times.

YOUNG LADY, bright, 20-25, as assistant and typist in accounting department of large corporation; pleasant working conditions; hours 9-5; excellent chance for advancement, and average salary to start. B 137 Times.

YOUNG LADY, beginner, who has had a course in bookkeeping wanted for downtown office; state salary, age, &c. Y 304 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, talented, for drawing, wishes an opportunity to learn fashion illustrating. Ideal Fashion Studios, 432 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in nose, throat specialist's office; references. 138 W. 86th.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Splendid opportunity offered those who wish to train as nurses. Apply Superintendent of Nurses, Beth David Hospital, 113th St. and Lexington Av.

YOUNG WOMEN to train as nurses for babies and small children; diploma and pin awarded at completion of course, which is 9 months. Apply Supervisor of Nurses, 100 West Kingsbridge Road.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of large group of girls on settlement; experience necessary; hours 2-6 P. M., Saturday mornings. B 145 Times.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y.; and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.

Big demand in business houses for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Salaries $12 to $30 per week. We prepare you thoroughly and promptly for these positions and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Apply today. Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, The Shaw-Walker Company, 60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

FILING—INDEXING.

Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training. Day and Evening Classes. Visitors welcome any time. Over three thousand graduates. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

ATTENTION—GIRLS—LADIES.

Learn filing course, $10. Telephone operating, Elevator operating, Typewriting, Dictaphone, Stenography, Comptometer. City and Government positions. CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 112 East 23D.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training need. Packard Business School, 253 Lenox Av., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 18 years old; advanced registration and references required.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join out Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2724.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU ST. CALL 9-5:30. Stenographer-secretary, $22-$25; stenographers, clerks, typists, bookkeepers, office girls; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerical, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &c.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 95 Nassau St.

Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical; excellent permanent positions. Call immediately.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF AUDITING AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN WORCESTER, MASS.; GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD PREFERRED; PLEASE STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 391 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT.—Manufacturing corporation in Long Island City, twenty minutes from Grand Central Station on subway and elevated, offers permanent position to accountant who has had experience in executive, accounting, and cost work; to such a man who can qualify this offers an opportunity for the future; give full details in your answers, which will be treated confidential. Address Accountant, Box 48, Long Island City.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in manufacturing costs, to take charge of cost department of large manufacturing plant, suburb of New York; good position, salary, and living conditions; state age, experience, and other details fully for interview. B 207 Times.

ACME,

GRIDLEY,

CLEVELAND,

COMMERCIAL WORK.

SET UP MEN—ALL BLUEPRINT WORK.

THESE POSITIONS ARE ALL PERMANENT TO COMPETENT MEN. GOOD HOURS, WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS. IF UNABLE TO CALL IN PERSON, APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING TYPES OF MACHINES AND CLASS OF WORK ACCUSTOMED TO; AGE AND WAGES EXPECTED. WHY NOT GET ABOARD SOMETHING PERMANENT?

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS,

BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen, earn from $12 to $15 weekly. Boyd's, 19 Beekman.

A UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PLANT

NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary; men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Apply in person or by mail.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., AGENT,

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO

representatives at

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,

142 Bowery, New York City.

211 Bowery, New York City.

240 West 23d St., New York City.

BAKER, pastry and cake; salary $35 and up. 1,701 Pitkin Av., New Rockaway, near Brownville.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN WANTED; OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CHRISTIAN FIRM; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE; SALARY $18 START. [illegible] 5 TIMES.

BOOKBINDERS.—A book finisher wanted on printed work, steady position to the right man. 1,520 Equitable Trust Building, 347 Madison Av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Rapid, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, experience, salary desired. B 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hotel, accounts payable and disbursement clerk, capable of handling large ledger; salary $90. S 301 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for piano concern; exceptional opportunity for right man. B 209 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, stenography, typewriting. P. Adjson, 10 Cooper Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good bookkeeper for general market. 673 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS WANTED.

Exceptional opportunity for several bright, active boys of American parentage for general work in bank; only boys willing to work hard need apply; bank experience unnecessary; references required; write fully regarding qualifications. O 426 Times Downtown.

BOY TO ASSIST IN ORDER DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 61 TIMES.

BOY by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOY to run errands and assist in shipping department in wholesale glove house; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, salary desired, and reference. B 59 Times.

BOY about 16, strong, willing, for general office work with Christian firm; this is an unusual chance for the right kind of boy to get a good business training with steady advancement; $9 to start. McKinley, Stone & Mackenzie, 30 Irving Place.

BOY, ABOUT 16.

Does an intelligent, refined boy want a position where his future is assured? Experience unnecessary; honest and steady. Apply Tiffany Studios, 45th St. and Madison Av.

BOYS wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity for bright boys between 16-17 years old; experience not necessary. B 602 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER'S OFFICE. APPLY POST BOX 1228, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY,

with some experience in general office work and typewriting; liberal salary. P. G., 380 Times.

BOY.—Law office; one with slight knowledge of stenography preferred. B 716 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office, $11 per week; write, stating age, education and references. O 469 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15, all-around helpers, shipping room, wholesale house. R 774 Times Downtown.

BOY for office. Columbia University, 118th St. and Amsterdam Av.

BOY, bright, in export office; opportunity to learn the business; good chance for advancement. B. Souto Co., 108 Greenwich St.

BOYS, 15, errands, also useful around house departments. R 775 Times Downtown.

CANDY MAKER for Manila, Philippine Islands; one familiar with chocolate, gums, hard candies, &c.; a knowledge of Spanish is desirable, but not essential; a permanent connection with an old-established house and a liberal salary are offered to the right man; state age, experience and reference in order to insure interview. O 441 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Bill and ledger, quick and accurate at figures; good handwriting; young man between 16-20 years old. Position with chance of advancement. Apply with hand written application. George B. Herzig Co., Inc., 41 W. 29th St.

CLERK in auditing department of large manufacturing concern; chance for advancement; must be experience, and salary expected. Y 389 Times Annex.

CLERK, billing machine man, understands running machine; state experience. R 778 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.

Only those with installment experience will be considered; must be thoroughly acquainted with New Jersey territory. Apply Main Office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

COST ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, competent; manufacturing. S. A. 92 Times.

CYLINDER FEEDERS (CROSS OPERATORS) WANTED.

Steady position at union scale for competent men. Apply in person or by letter, with references.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York. Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St. U. S. E. S. Permit No. 6.

DRESSES.—THE MOST EXPERIENCED DRESS MAN IN NEW YORK WANTED FOR A PERMANENT POSITION THAT WILL PAY $25,000; TO GET AN INTERVIEW STATE YOUR PAST FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; NO INVESTMENT. ADDRESS R 188 TIMES.

EXPORT ORDER CLERK.—Experienced. Hammond Typewriter Co., 537 East 60th.

HOTEL NIGHT CLERK.—Man thoroughly experienced, with references; salary $20 a week. Hotel Empire, corner 63d and B'way.

MANAGER.—Rare opening with opportunity for advancement as manager, growing sales business; prefer young man with sales ideas; some mechanical knowledge advantageous. Full particulars letter only, 159 Metropolitan Tower.

GAUGE MAKERS

first-class men only, for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant; five minutes from West 50th St. dock, New York; steamers leave dock half hourly. American Can Co.

ORDERLY wanted in Jewish sanitarium for pulmonary consumption at Liberty, N. Y. Apply Sanitarium Committee, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway.

PACKERS.

Large mail order house requires toy and silverware packers; also young men to pack wearing apparel for parcel post; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

MACHINISTS.

First-class, all-around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; 5 minutes from West 50th St. Dock, N. Y.; steamers leave dock half hourly. American Can Co.

MANAGER to take charge of waist and underwear specialty shop; unusual opportunity for right party. Apply Liberman Bros., 130 West 125th St.

MAN WANTED BY LARGE FINANCIAL HOUSE, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS SALES CORRESPONDENT; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FINANCIAL WORK NOT NECESSARY; POSITION PERMANENT AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. O 451 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN wanted, experienced, to take entire charge of iron and steel departments of prominent export house; state qualifications, previous experience, and salary required. R 217 Time.

MAN to assist in shipping room; splendid opportunity for advancement; must be quick and active. B 712 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

SALESMAN

Wanted, experienced men's neckwear salesman to cover the South. Our present representative is retiring, and we will turn over a large established trade to proper man. Only those who have represented large men's neckwear house in this territory need apply. Salary and commission.

I. ISAAC & CO., 880 BROADWAY.

MEN.—One of the foremost automobile manufacturers will consider the applications of a number of men for important positions; they must have ripe selling experience, (not necessarily automobile,) agreeable personality, exemplary habits, the ability to manage salesmen; these positions call for those who have more than ordinary ability to accomplish any task given them; only men who can show clean records and who are able to do big things will be considered; applications will be held strictly confidential. B 201 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, permanent; $15 to start; advancement. Call Monday, 8:30, Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

OFFICE BOYS.

A large export house requires two office boys for service that will lead to promotion; state age and give references to insure interview. Y 280 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted, age 16 to 18. Apply with reference to Room 1004, 220 B'way.

PACKER.—Man understands packing dry goods; state age. R 777 Times Downtown.

PENCIL MAKER.

Wanted, foreman for lead pencil factory in prominent city of foreign country; 3 years' contract; must be fully conversant with all details of manufacturing lead pencils and able to advise regarding purchase of materials, machinery, &c.; unusual opportunity for a sober, industrious American. Y 319 Times Annex.

PRESSMAN wanted; one first-class halftone job printing pressman; steady position. Inquire Box Y 275 Times Annex.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT.

A position is open in a factory employing about 2,500 persons for a young man as assistant purchasing agent. The nature of the work makes it imperative that applicants be thoroughly versed in purchasing department routine, details of follow-up work, and he must have executive ability, as he will be required to supervise an office force of from ten to fifteen clerks of both sexes. Above all however, he must

THE BUSINESS WORLD

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Ontario disturbance of Saturday night has disappeared and another from the extreme Northwest is central over Eastern Wisconsin.

There were also light local snows from New England westward through the lake regions and rains and snows in the upper Mississippi and lower Mississippi Valleys, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Montana. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably colder in New York and New England and somewhat colder in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere temperatures changed but little.

There will be snow Monday in the lake region, extending Monday night and Tuesday into New England, and there will also be rain or snow to the southward, followed by fair weather Tuesday in the South Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes except the extreme south portions of Michigan and Huron, also on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Delaware Breakwater.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

North Atlantic—North to east winds, increasing by Monday night; fair Monday; snow at night or Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Monday, snow by night; warmer west portion; Tuesday snow or rain.

Western New York—Snow and warmer Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably local snows near the lakes.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, snow by night, Tuesday probably snow.

Northern New England—Fair Monday except increasing cloudiness in Vermont, slightly warmer New Hampshire and Vermont, snow at night or Tuesday.

New Jersey—Cloudy, Monday, snow or rain by night and probably on Tuesday, somewhat colder Tuesday interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow north, rain or snow south portion Monday or Monday night and probably Tuesday, somewhat colder Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.		1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	43	35	4 P. M.	44	30
6 A. M.	42	32	6 P. M.	42	28
9 A. M.	40	29	9 P. M.	39	27
12 M.	44	31	11 P. M.	38	27

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperatures yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature 35 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum 27 degrees at 7:20 P. M. Humidity 43 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
1:55—170 W. 136 St.; P. Perrett...Not given	
5:05—417 E. 12 St.; J. Calacia.....Slight	
7:15—220 W. 64 St.; Mrs. Wilkins....Slight	
9:25—544 E. 142 St.; E. Laakman....Slight	
10:05—92 Attorney St.; S. Perlstein....Slight	
11:00—23 Lawrence St.; W. Moran....Slight	
P.M.	
12:35—494 E. 138 St.; J. Endlebuth....Slight	
12:50—1,083 Fox St., Bronx; H. Kolb...Slight	
1:10—2 W. 133 St.; H. Meyers.....Slight	
2:10—242 Madison St.; H. Hymowich..Slight	
4:00—860 Dawson St., Bronx; Celta. Blumenthal .....Slight	
4:40—179 St. & Belmont Av., Bronx; not given.....Slight	
4:50—667 Intervale Av., Bronx; J. Segel..Slight	
4:50—7 Sheriff St.; P. Singuer.....Slight	
5:00—Pier 33, North River; dump....Slight	
7:40—33 Audubon Av.; not given.....Slight	
8:10—302 8th Av.; Anna Hauser.....Slight	
8:45—10 W. 25 St.; E. Johnson.....Slight	
9:45—121 Columbia St.; J. Jurevaok. Not given	
9:50—311 Pleasant Av.; R. Russo....Slight	
11:15—130 W. 113 St.; A. Goodman....Slight	

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....4:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:52	6:56	0:19	1:05
Governors Island	6:58	7:02	0:53	1:37
Hell Gate	8:48	9:22	3:09	3:47

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 1.

SS Talabot, Bergen.
SS Mentor, Liverpool.
SS Liege, Rotterdam.
SS Olivant, Almeria.
SS Port Augusta.
SS Edinburgh Castle.
SS Graafskc.
SS Guardia Nacionale, Buenos Aires, Oct. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Minnekalda	Liverpool	Nov. 23
St Rhondo	Galveston	Nov. 23
Cristobal	Colon	Nov. 24
Maraval	Trinidad	Nov. 26
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Orca	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Westward Ho	St. Nazaire	Nov. 20
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Nov. 22
Republic of Argentina	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Stavangesfjord	Bergen	Nov. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Nansemond	St. Nazaire	Nov. 21
Tarchelling	Amsterdam	Nov. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Balmoral Castle, Liverpool	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

G. Washington, Brest		3:00 P.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen		12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Bassam, Monrovia	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mazaro, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Mayaguez	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Eastern Chief, at La Pallice, Nov. 26.
SS Western Chief, at La Pallice, Nov. 26.
SS Linfield, at Calais, Nov. 26.
SS West Point, at Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
SS Orsego, at Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
SS Axel Johnson, at Buenos Aires, Nov. 27.
SS Skinfaxe, at Rotterdam, Nov. 21.

Sailed.

SS Escaut, from Plymouth, Nov. 29.
SS Kanawha, from Portsmouth, Nov. 27.
SS Yellowstone, from St. Nazaire, Nov. 26.
SS Yosemite, from St. Nazaire, Nov. 27.
SS Lancastrian, from Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
SS Oceanic, from Gibraltar, Nov. 26.

Transpacific Mails.

The connecting mails close at the General Post Office and City Hall Post Office Station, New York, as follows:

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 5:30 P. M. Dec. 4.

Hawaii and Guam, close 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SULLIVAN against AMERICAN PLAYER ACTION COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated November 21st, 1918, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, temporary receiver of said American Player Action Company, that

1. All creditors of and claimants against said defendant American Player Action Company who have filed claims, with due proof thereof, may appear before this Court at a Session thereof to be held in Room 227 of the United States Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said temporary receiver should not be authorized and instructed to accept the bid of William G. Besler of $25,000 for the entire assets of the defendant, American Player Action Company, and have such other relief as may be proper.

2. Any person or persons, Company, Association or Corporation on the said return day of said order may make in open Court any further, different, or additional offer for the property of the defendant, American Player Action Company.

Dated, New York, November 22nd, 1918.

MARTIN R. MUSSER,
Temporary Receiver, American Player Action Company, 717 East 140th Street, New York City.

WILLIAM H. WURTS, Solicitor for Temporary Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.

JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON P. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TOOLS AND PATTERNS. HAS BEEN OUT OF OPERATION ONLY TWO WEEKS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATION. LOCATED IN A CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CITY OF 55,000 POPULATION. PROPERTY COVERS ACRE ON TWO RAILROADS. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRESSIVE MEN TO TAKE OVER AND CONTINUE AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

MACHINERY UTILITIES CO.,
VANDERBILT 2752. 501 5TH AVENUE.

A 5,000 acre cattle and hog ranch proposition located along Atlantic seaboard in Georgia is desirous of securing additional capital for the purpose of increasing their herd of cattle and hogs we have now on our property and in order to meet the demand now being made on this country to supply the greater part of Europe with beef and pork.

This ranch is managed and operated by experienced live stock men, not theorists or dreamers. The property is fully equipped and ready to do business on a large scale.

To party who can furnish the capital needed will be amply secured and given position with ranch. Full description of property and details given on interview only. C 819 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MACHINE PLANT OWNERS OR INVESTORS; manufacturer of adding machine wants to connect with a capable party who can take over the manufacture of a well-protected adding, subtracting, and listing machine adapted to all currency; can be produced at very low price; terms to suit. C 42 Times Downtown.

MACHINE SHOP.

An exceptionally well equipped machine shop now employing 100 men, manufacturing tools, gauges, dies, fixtures, and small production work, desires to make production work a specialty.

Financially capable of entertaining any large proposition requiring additional equipment and backing. F. P., 805 Times Downtown.

Live, well-established firm near Wall St., catering to the export trade and shipping direct, also doing a domestic business, is open to represent manufacturers of hosiery, underwear, notions, novelties, wearing apparel, and general merchandise; member of firm intends going to Latin-American countries shortly; have capital and best references. O 418 Times Downtown.

Navy man, or partners, familiar with navy, with $40,000 investment may acquire principal ownership successful corporation; can earn $20,000 yearly; fair business capability and personal attention essential; genuine opportunity; fullest investigation invited. Scott & Scott, Inc., Navy Advertising Agency, 144 East 32d St. Telephone 2742 Madison Sq.

A growing up-to-date paper box and printing plant, on account of illness proprietor, desires to sell one-half interest to an honest and reliable party who can take full charge; will consider selling the entire plant; capital required about $50,000; only principal need answer. K B 806 Times Downtown.

Prominent manufacturing concern having large, up-to-date machine shop, fully equipped, and with sufficient capital, desires to connect with persons having meritorious patented devices which can be manufactured and sold in large quantities. Y 392 Times Annex.

Young man with good business wants honest partner who would like a future; estimated profit $10,000 annually; capital required to invest, $3,000 for one-half interest; no financiers; only straightforward answers will be considered. K 41 Times.

Business men, first-class, to establish branch office in various States, also agents for foreign countries, to sell Barco metal, heat and acid resisting, laboratory utensils, and electric furnaces. Barlo Metal Corporation, 167 West 18th St.

Manufacturing plant for sale, whole or in parts, containing Cameron cutting machine; 33 Singer sewing machines, 4,413, and 4 No. 2,456; 1, 2 and 3 horsepower motors; cutting tables, etc. Phone Farr. 4770.

APARTMENT HOTEL

Well located, thoroughly modern, fully furnished and rented; showing large net income. FRANK L. FISHER, 30 East 42d Street.

Business man, 35 years of age, business executive; experienced; willing to invest money in some proposition that can stand the closest investigation; no brokers. B O 119 Times.

Electrical instrument manufacturing corporation with well equipped plant desires patented articles to manufacture and sell; state full particulars. Y 381 Times Annex.

Party wanted with $15,000 to buy half interest in well-established manufacturing concern making $12,000 net profit yearly. Address K. D., 148 8th Av.

Entire machine plant and snap-fastener machine, in perfect condition, new type, latest model, at big sacrifice. Simplex Machine and Tool Shop, 515 East 71st.

Cap manufacturing plant, consisting of two floors, for sale. Segelbaum Espis, 24 West 4th.

A young man with $5,000 to $10,000 and services, desires investing in legitimate business; no brokers. Y 374 Times Annex.

Cloaks and Suits.—Young man, inside and outside experience, will invest $7,000 with manufacturer or jobber. L 359 Times.

Active partner wanted with $3,000 in an essential, established business. A 40 Times.

Business Notices.

MR. JACOB ROSENBLUM HAS WITHdrawn from the New Button Co., 225 5th Av. All obligations have been assumed by Mr. Harry Greenspan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EMployes interested in Government ownership are requested to send for free leaflets regarding wages due public employes. George Hiram Mann, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BATAVIA RUBBER COMPANY and THE SIMPLEX RUBBER COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., and All Other Persons Interested therein:

Notice is hereby given of the following order to show cause made by The Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1918, in the case of CONNECTICUT COTTONS COMPANY, Complainant, against THE BATAVIA RUBBER COMPANY and THE SIMPLEX RUBBER COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., Defendants.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

On reading and filing the petition of the defendants, verified the 22nd day of October, 1918, and the report of the said Receiver dated November 1st, 1918, and sufficient cause appearing therefor.

Let the defendants, the creditors and stockholders of the defendants, and all other persons interested, show cause at a term of this Court, to be held at Room No. 227, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1918, at four o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why a final decree should not be entered in the above entitled cause on the first Monday of February, 1919, directing the sale of all the property and assets of the above named defendants and such other and further relief in the premises as the nature and circumstances of the case may require and as may be just and proper; and

Let publication of a copy of this order to show cause in two issues of The New York Times and one issue of The New York Sun, and mailing by the Receiver of a copy of this order to show cause on or before Wednesday, December 4th, 1918, to all creditors who have filed their claims with the Receiver and to all creditors who appear upon the books of the defendants who have not filed claims, and to all stockholders of the defendants, at the addresses shown upon the proofs of claims, or upon the books of the defendants, be due, sufficient and timely notice of this order to show cause.

And the Court will, at the time and place named, receive and consider any and all proposals or plans in respect to the reorganization of the above named defendants or the ultimate disposition of their property and assets. JULIUS M. MAYER, D. J.

BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Solicitors of Receiver, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, as owner of the steamship City of Athens, and William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, have filed their petition for limitation of liability for loss, damage, injury or destruction from collision between French Cruiser "LA GLORIE" and said vessel on May 1, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight fixed at $1,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, injury or destruction must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1919, or be defaulted.

Dated, October 25, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that JOSEPH P. KEAN, owner of the barge "M. A. HAMMOND," has filed his petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on or about January 3, 1918. Value of vessel and freight $5,007. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Esq., at his office, Room 264, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February, 1919, or be defaulted.

Dated, November 18, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Cheap beaver at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

BEAVER Wanted.—Chases & Blumenthal's velour, tricotines, poplins, spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open for Blumenthal's Furmose beaver. Mr. Finkelstein, Spring 9030.

CAPES AND COATS Wanted.—Better grade. 158 W. 29th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; stout and regular; call with samples. 137 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers ready to place immediate stock orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' coats and suits of the better kind. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Spring garments, including juniors; call with samples all week. 11 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, and Caps Wanted.—Jobber is placing Spring orders. Call all week with samples. 8-10 West 19th St., 8th floor.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at high and medium priced Spring samples. Call, 6 W. 18th St., tenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples misses', juniors', children's, also ladies', juniors' suits. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look all week from 1 to 5 at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. 126 West 22d, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing sample orders on better make garments. Ulius, 37 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Fourth floor, 45-51 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS AND CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples; call all week. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1004.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 E. 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better-class placing orders. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats, capes and suits. Fourth floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring numbers. Call all week, 104 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at girls' Spring coats of the better grade all week. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' Western jobber placing orders on nobby styles. 12 E. 33d St., 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade misses', all week. 12 E. 12th St., floor.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Spring ladies', juniors', children's better grade. 15 West 20th, Neumann.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and capes all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4222.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND CAPS Wanted.—Jobber will loo at. 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. 22 W. 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers buying Spring garments. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—For cash, 1,000 children's and ladies' coats. Telephone Farragut 596.

COAT Wanted.—Placing orders, new Spring models. 118 W. 27th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Cheapest to best; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CONEY COLLARS Wanted.—36-inch Venetian, velours, poplins, all shades. Farragut 3322.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Navy, wide wale. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big dress jobber now placing large orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; we furnish materials; bring own samples. Call all week, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., 3d floor, 26 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are looking at samples and placing orders on Spring dresses in silks and serges. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring samples, serge dresses of the better grade. S. A. F. Co., 9th floor, 36 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade of serge dresses, only those who manufacture for jobbers. 6 W. 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses; placing stock orders. 8th floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Looking at better grade tailored dresses for Spring. 10th floor, 45 W. st 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring. 116 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all week. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, better kind, open for any amount, for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSING Wanted.—Call all week with Spring styles; orders placed. 89 W. 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at Spring samples. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES, Jobs Wanted.—Jerseys, satins, serges. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Flanelette robe cloth, plains and fancy, small or big quantities, must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 3822.

FRINGE Wanted. — Silk, several styles, widths, mostly black. Farragut 223.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Two-skin kit coney at a price for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Hutner, 48 West 25th.

GEORGINES Wanted.—In all shades. 10th floor, 12 West 31st St.

KERAMI Wanted.—Open for high lustre keramI. Morris, 682 Broadway. Spring 4181.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Navy 068 19-ounce fine cloth. Phone Chelsea 1164.

LININGS Wanted.—10,000 yards of Paisley's or similar, all colors; cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

LININGS, Cheap Linings Wanted.—Hutner, 48 West 25th.

LININGS Sol Satin Wanted.—Hutner, 48 West 25th.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Jobs all kinds, rejects and seconds. Tel. Franklin 3629.

NAVY Wanted.—Will exchange ten pieces navy 11433 for black. Murray Hill 4055.

PANAMA Wanted.—Whitman 230 navy; can use quantity at price. Gramercy 845.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Woolens, jerseys, silks, cotton goods, trimmings, and garments re-dyed to all colors. Arrow, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk plushes, any quantity, at the price, Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

PLUSH Wanted.—Pearson's mercerized, all colors; cash. Joseph Cohen, Madison Square 4622.

PLUSH Wanted.—All kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POPLINS, SERGES, SILVERTONE, VELOURS Wanted.—All colors and makes; call with samples. T. Klepstein, 127 West 17th St. Farragut 440.

POPLIN Wanted.—Susquehanna, all colors; also silks, any description, or quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, 6077 black, navy, and colors. Madison Square 9087.

REPP Wanted.—Heavy, black, white; send samples, prices. Schlegel, 156 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—For export; large quantity staple numbers; cash payment; any quantity; state full details first letter. B 942 Times Harlem.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 99, P P L, tricotine 5889, 4718 navy, rookie, Chase's beaver. Gramercy 6227.

SERGE WANTED.—U. S. No. 235, quantity black and navy; must be cheap. Telephone Greeley 8138.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and Spring shades. Madison Square 1740.

SERGES Wanted.—7120-11433-1464, navy and black, must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8508.

SERGES, Poplins Wanted.—For Spring; must be cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All wool and high shade velours. Sprayregen Marks, 158 West 29th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS WANTED.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. K 23 Times.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Joel. Telephone Orchard 5435.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all week. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Spring styles. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders of better grade Spring suits and coats; call all week. 29 West 35th, 9th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking on better grade suits. 158 W. 29th, 10th floor.

SUITING Wanted.—1,000 yards Wallach Hoxter 7851-2. Phone 860 Stuyvesant.

Buyers' Wants

SUITS Wanted.—S. Gerber of Nashville, Tenn., looking at high-class line Spring suits. Apply 303 5th Av., Room 910.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity navy and black. Telephone Gramercy 2460 before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TAFFETAS AND CREPE DE CHINES Wanted; can use quantities. I. Streicher, 149 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Evening shades. Monarch Dress, 6-8 E. 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. serges, wool jersey, Poiret twills; pay cash if price is right. Call between 10 and 12, Room 803, 339 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—High colors; spot cash. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash Spring tricotines, high color; velours, silvertones, Bolivias and gabardines. Sperler, Frank & Engel, 27-31 West 33d St.

VELOUR, Heavyweight Wanted. — American only; also silvertones, broadcloth; must be cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—032 Reindeer, brown and taupe; kerseys, Style 110, taupe and brown. Phone Gramercy 2452.

TRECOTS Wanted.—Poiret twill velours in F. & H. or Botany; silvertones in all light shades. Orchard 8245.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 4281 and 032, all shades. Schlossman-Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., also Lorraine Poiret twill and Garfield tricotine. Farr. 5759.

VELOUR Wanted.—Valentine's 110 or 1000. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

WAISTS Wanted.—Spring styles. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

YUKON SEAL Wanted.—For cash. J. Masur, 131 West 35th. Greeley 1876.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with large plant in New York City is open to manufacture life-saving jackets, overalls, aprons or similar articles in quantities. K 37 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military, civilian, institution, and camp; various sizes, weights, and colors; good value. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's, immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 133 West 21st.

BEAVER.—One piece quality A150; 54-inch Tinme Merz beaver, $2.65 net cash. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

BEAVERS.—50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

BLANKETS.—All wool khaki and gray pieced and 6-4 full army length and width, to close out. S. H. Lipps, 53 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3333

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors Madison Square 6590.

BOYS' SUITS, men's, pants, knee pants, very cheap. Farragut 9386.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys, Velour du Nord, Muskatex and Chase's Plush, (K. O. B. W.,) Conqueror Venetians, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge and other materials to close out. 51 West 24th St., 6th floor.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTHS.—Stevens 7422, Juilliard's 110, Slater's 2192X. Mad. Sq. 3121.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and Botany; also velours. Farragut 5759.

BURELLA.—American, $1.65; velours, all kinds, in all colors, $2.50; silvertones, serges, broadcloths, kerseys, shepherd checks, at prices lower than the lowest. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1280.

CARPETS.—Stephen Sanford Sons Wilton velvet, pure worsted yarn; close out very attractive price; 23 rolls each, 2 popular greens. Sauer, Marbridge Building. Telephone Greeley 3606.

CHASE BEAVERS, Silks, Satins, Serges, Passementerie, Braids, Buttons. 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

CHEVIOTS, Melton, and Velours.—A Valentine's, McKenney's, Golden's, Flagler's, Kennedy's, Newhouse; 6-4 cotton warp velours, Stoney & Starkey's 27, 1850; Daniel's 100, Gaunt's 68, De Land's 4900; below market price. Greeley 4370.

CHIFFON, VELVET.—Salts, old rose, American Beauty, sapphire, copen, $3.85; Cheney's navy seal, $4.75. Heinsheimer Bros., 021 Broadway.

COATS.—Special post Thanksgiving closing out of 2,000 silk plush coats, trimmed with fur collar, cuffs, originally priced $20, at $16.50; cotton plush coats, $6.50 up; special 2,000 silk coats to close, beaver trimmed; best seller, at $12.50. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Large quantity of assorted styles and materials on rack at sacrifice prices; good value in big coat special for sale of this week is all-wool velour coats, half-lined and fur-trimmed, at $11.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; silvertone, bolivias, pom poms, silvertones, Normandies, velours, plie fabrics, &c. Spring line for jobbers now ready. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—For girls, 2 to 14 years; quantities, assorted styles and materials; plushes, zibelines, and cloths on racks at best values; Spring line ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Phone Chelsea 9749.

COATS.—500 heavy velour, beautiful styles; plush and fur collars; $12.75; shawl collars, silk lined, $13.75; samples and jobs only, very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Cotton, silvertone, and wool velour coats, fur trimmed, $8.75 and up, for immediate delivery. J. Zimmerman & Son, 40 West 22d St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of fine tailored, fur trimmed, all this season's best fabrics and styles. J. P. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's velour and plush coats, at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS. — Infants' intermediate, children's and juniors' coats for immediate delivery. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th St.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Ginsberg Co., 137 West 25th St

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats in all reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—To close out Crystal Cords, silvertones, velours, and broadcloths; $27 to $50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS.—Ladies', to close out; also large quantity of infants', 2-6; very cheap. Infelicity Cloak, 43 West 16th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed; also all wool coats, with opossum collars, to close out. L. Weinstein, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Intermediate, quilted lining; 5,000 children's, 6 to 14, to close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—infants' and children's, to close out very cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—600 coats, $15 to $25 values, to close out for $12.50. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, 1,000, all-wool, velour plush collars, all lined, to close out. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out, velour, silvertone, B. C., fur-trimmed. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

COATS.—300 girls' coats at a sacrifice. Call immediately Isaac Rosenberg 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 children's sizes, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out, cheap. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Plush juniors, fur collars, Venetian lined, $12. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Best American velours, all shades, different styles; very low prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—300 ladies' silvertone coats; unusually cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—200 high grade girls' coats. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—1,000 infants', 2 to 6, $12 to $24 doz. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Mixtures, thibets, metalanes, $6.50 to $10.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plushes, fur trimmed, exceptionally cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silvertones, very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Broadcloths; bargain day. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Closing out nutria raccoon and plain coats. Cohen Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed; big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 to close out. S. S. Garment Mfg. Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Closing out, $8.75 up; also regular. Schoen & Weissman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, junior's, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, full line, sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 to close out at job prices. Ulius, 37 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

COTTON REMNANTS.—Knitted white jersey, suitable for gloves, combination underwear, novelties; close out cheap. I. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles, organdies, lingeries, lawns, to close out below market. Clifton Mill, 11 East 17th St.

COTTON GOODS, voiles, organdies, nainsooks, and lawns; to close out. Phone Spring 9589.

CREPE DE CHINES, 3 and 4 threads, flesh and white. Farragut 9061.

CRYSTAL CORDS AND SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonard. P. O. Box 36, Washington Square Station, Worcester, Mass.

CRYSTAL CORD.—H. Alden Leonard, taupe 396 shade. Madison Square 6590.

DRESSES.—Very newest to stimulate immediate sales, all wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes, also jobs to close out. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.

HOOVER APPEALS TO WORLD CONSCIENCE

This, He Asserts, Must Be Our Inspiration in Feeding 200,000,000 in Freed Lands.

OPENS SAVING CAMPAIGN

Food Administrator Urges America to Do Her Part to Save World from Anarchy.

Marking the opening of "Conservation Week for World Relief," during which it is hoped to arouse the country to the necessity of still greater saving of foodstuffs in the next few months, a message from Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, was read yesterday in the churches of New York City in common with churches throughout the United States. In this message Mr. Hoover appealed to the "world conscience" to help furnish the food necessary to wipe out famine in Middle Europe, outlining America's opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice in bringing relief to millions of people recently released from German oppression.

Mr. Hoover reminded the American public that the ending of the war had not released the housewives of the United States from the pledge to help feed the Allies, but, instead, had increased the obligation to the extent of providing food for the newly liberated nations. America is now called upon to aid 200,000,000 persons, in addition to those we are already pledged to serve, he adds.

This is the message from Mr. Hoover as read in the churches throughout the country yesterday:

Again in full confidence, I call upon the American people to set aside Sunday, Dec. 1, and the week following, for the consideration of America's opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice.

Last Summer, when the military situation was acute, we assured the Interallied Food Conference in London that whatever the war-food program of the Allies required we were prepared to meet; that the conference need not consider whether or not we had the supplies—we were prepared to find them; we pledged ourselves, by the voluntary economy of our people, to have the reserves in food to supply all necessities. The ending of the war does not release us from the pledge. The same populations must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves.

Must Aid Freed Nations.

The change in the foreign situation necessarily alters the details of our food program, because the freeing of the seas from the submarine menace renders accessible the wheat supplies of India, Australia, and the Argentine. The total food demand upon the United States is not diminished, however. On the contrary, it is increased. In addition to the supplying of those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions of people in the hitherto occupied territories who are facing actual starvation. The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia, and Armenia rely upon America for immediate aid. We must also participate in the preservation of the newly liberated nations in Austria; nor can we ignore the effect on the future world developments of a famine condition among those other people whom we have recently released from our enemies. All these considerations mean that upward of 200,000,000 people, in addition to those we are already pledged to serve, are now looking to us in their misery and famine. Our appeal today is, therefore, larger than the former appeal to the war conscience of our people. The new appeal is to the 'world conscience,' which must be the guiding inspiration of our future program.

The President of the United States has asked me to take charge for this Government of this work; to perfect and enlarge the arrangements for foodstuffs to the populations of Belgium and France now being released, and to organize and determine the need of provisions to the liberated peoples of Southern Europe to prevent such a débâcle as has taken place in Russia.

The determing factor for the success of such an enlarged appeal will be the vivid consciousness in every individual in each community of obligation and opportunity. It is that common recognition of obligation that we now wish to create. Such an intelligent "world conscience" in the American people must be the main dependence of the stricken countries of the world until normal conditions are once more restored.

Calls for Self-denial.

America by her participation in the war has accomplished her objectives of self-defense and of vindicating the efficiency of a Government in which the people, and the people only, are sovereign. She has established the foundations of government by the people throughout the enemy countries, and this is the real bulwark of world peace. We have yet to build on these foundations. No Government or nation can stand if its people are starving. We must do our part if the world be not consumed in a flame of anarchy.

The American people, in this most critical period of their history, have the opportunity to demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their conservation, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity.

HERBERT HOOVER.

A statement issued yesterday by the New York Federal Food Board urged the housewives to bear in mind that "Conservation Week for World Relief" is but the beginning of a food-saving campaign of several months, during which they will be called upon to practice even greater economies in the use of all foods than they did during the war. The message from Mr. Hoover will be read in colleges, schools, clubs, fraternal and other organizations this week. Tomorrow public meetings will be held in practically every village, hamlet, town, and city in the country and will be addressed by Food Administration officials.

The 3,000,000 eggs purchased last Spring and placed in storage by the Rev. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, will be put on sale this morning at all health stations in the city, as well as in the public markets. The price is announced at 50 cents a dozen, which is 12 cents a dozen less than the dealers' price for storage eggs of the same quality.

PRAISES FLEET'S MORALE.

Capt. Carpenter Tells of Religious Influence in British Navy.

Captain A. S. B. Carpenter, who commanded the British cruiser Vindictive in the dash into Zeebrugge Harbor, engaged the harbor batteries and landed men in the mole while three old ships were sunk across the submarine channel, spoke yesterday to a large congregation in Trinity Church.

Captain Carpenter said that the success of the British Navy was to be attributed in large measure to the morale of the seamen, which, he said, was powerfully strengthened by religious influence. The religious atmosphere which was maintained in the British Navy, he said, cultivated in officers and men the qualities of self-sacrifice, sincerity, reliability, and steadfastness.

Captain Carpenter said that prayers were said morning and night on every ship in the British Navy, and that the form of prayer was timely today, in that it touched on the question of the freedom of the seas. The prayer, he said, asked for security for the ships that pass "on their lawful occasion."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who preached at Trinity, said that, without the British Navy, Germany would have easily won the war.

Dr. S. Edward Young, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, advised returning soldiers and sailors to leave the service, on the ground that a continuation in service would be an anticlimax, likely to have bad results on the men who had been through the war. He advocated the maintenance of national power, but urged that recruits should be called up to take the place of the veterans. He continued:

"To the returned soldiers and sailors I suggest, be just your own natural selves and expect nothing special from the public. Popular enthusiasm for you can cool almost over night if you seem to demand any particular consideration or privilege. Be a civilian at one bound and as fine a civilian as you were a soldier. To the people I suggest, see to it that your appreciation of the boys in uniform does not end with the parade at their home-coming. Remember always that these lads saved the day for the world's liberties. Help them into the best jobs. Let not your hearts grow hardened to the sight of the war's wounded. Have time and tears and prayers for those whose boys will never come back."

Dr. John Roach Straton, who preached in the Calvary Baptist Church, called on his congregation to fight to retain progressive legislation that had been enacted during the war.

"There are some indications," he continued, "that the reactionary elements in American life, now that the war is over, are trying to block the further progress of true democracy in our country. We have attained a large measure of political democracy in America, but we are only beginning to enter into the blessings of industrial democracy, without which at last political democracy is empty and vain. All earnest souls in our country ought to strive now to see that our industrial and economic evolution is not retarded by plutocrats and reactionaries."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the pacifist leader, in a sermon at the Church of the Messiah announced that he had received a call to the pastorate of All Souls' Church of Chicago, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, who was a prominent figure on the Ford peace ship. The preacher said that he had the offer under consideration and would announce his decision later.

"If the pacifists had been in the majority," he said, "the war would have been ended in three or four months from the beginning with a loss of less than 100,000 lives, and no appreciable money cost. The pacifists would have fought Germany, not with arms, but on the soap-box and from the prison cells. Those who fell would have been martyrs to the cause of humanity."

HOTELS WILL LOWER TELEPHONE CHARGES

Comply with Burleson's Order Under Threat of Losing the Service.

TELL OF A DAILY LOSS

Feared Inconvenience to the Public if They Persisted in Their Attitude of Refusal.

The hotel owners of New York City yesterday complied with the order of Postmaster General Burleson that they make their charges for telephone service from hotel stations the same as those from regular pay stations. Almost all of the hotels are members of the Hotel Association of New York City, and Charles J. Campbell, counsel of the association, said last night that the decision to comply with Mr. Burleson's request was taken after information had been received from Washington late Saturday night to the effect that if the hotel men persisted in their refusal to comply with his request he would shut them off from all telephone service immediately.

Mr. Campbell said that rather than inconvenience the public, it had been thought advisable to obey the Postmaster General's order "under protest." He estimated that a charge of 5 cents for each city call instead of 10 cents would mean a daily loss of about $3,000 to the hotels of the city from now on, and that even if litigation was decided in favor of the hotel men they would have to pocket their loss, there being no way to recoup themselves.

"We were informed last night," said Mr. Campbell, "that if the hotels continued to make their usual charges for telephone service they would be cut off immediately before there was an opportunity to get an injunction. The information came from Washington, and though not directly official we decided not to continue in our resolve to disregard Mr. Burleson's order.

"To continue in our refusal to carry out the Postmaster General's order would have meant inconvenience to our guests, and so we decided to lower the charge for service in the hotels under protest. In so doing we feel that we are not waiving or prejudicing our legal rights in the matter. Of course, there is no way to get back the money, but we would rather lose it than inconvenience the public.

"Mr. Burleson in his order places the hotels on the same basis as the public pay stations with regard to charges, not with respect to cost. All the public pay stations are maintained by the telephone company at its own expense. It does not charge rental for the equipment, but rather it pays 20 per cent. commission to those whose space the telephones occupy.

"In our case the telephone company charges us a rental for the equipment. We pay more for the rental than for the message. The message is about one-third or one-quarter of the cost of the equipment. Aside from that we pay the operators, and then we have the rental value of the space used to consider. So that we do not think it fair to be forced to charge for telephone service the same as that charged in public pay stations."

It is likely that a court action against Postmaster General Burleson asking for a permanent injunction to restrain him from enforcing his order will be applied for by counsel to the hotel men. Mr. Campbell was unable to say when the action would be begun.

In their opposition to the order of Mr. Burleson the hotel men say that the power to fix rates is a part of the police power of the State, and that the Postmaster General took over the telephone lines by virtue of the Atwell resolution in Congress, which expressly excepts from his jurisdiction the exercise of the police power of the State, the power to fix rates.

SEND APPEAL TO WILSON.

Exemption Board Chairmen Urge Protection for Jews in Europe.

The Chairmen of five local exemption boards on the east side yesterday sent a telegram to President Wilson appealing to him to exert his influence to prevent pogroms in Lemberg, Galicia, and districts in Poland where massacres of the Jews have been reported. Their telegram said:

In the name of our residents and registrants, in the name of the thousands of our young men who gladly went "over there" under your leadership, and in the name and memory of those of our boys who made the supreme sacrifice on the altar of American liberty, so that oppressed peoples and nations might taste the blessings of freedom, and that this world might be made a safe place to live in, we appeal to you to use your great offices to protect these helpless Jews from the attacks of a people whose liberation was so largely brought about by the tremendous sacrifices of America, in men and treasure, and who now use their newly found freedom to deprive their Jewish neighbors of life and liberty.

The message was signed by Jacob Shapiro, Chairman Board 92; M. Steindler, Chairman Board 99; Dr. M. Press, Chairman Board 107; D. Goldstein, Chairman Board 108, and Dr. M. Girsdansky, Chairman Board 93. A similar message, expressing the opinion that "the chaos of misguided Bolshevism is about to subside" and decrying the reported pogroms was sent by the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Ministers' Association.

MADE ¾ CENT A MEAL.

Food Administration's Accountants Report on Childs Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The United States Food Administration has received a report from the accountants who, at the request of the Childs Company, investigated for it the books of the company with regard to its profits for the years 1913 to 1917 inclusive, and for the first ten months of 1918. The Food Administration today made public what it regards as the significant figures in that report.

The auditor's statement shows that in the year 1917 the system served 50,608,483 persons at an average cost per meal of 27.26 cents, making a net profit on the meal of 1.78 cents, and that in the ten months ended Sept. 30, 1918, it served 40,150,132 meals at an average cost per person of 31.38 cents.

The net profits on each meal, after deducting administration and general expenses and depreciation, were as follows:

1913, 1.83 cents; 1914, 1.34 cents; 1915, 1.20 cents; 1916, 1.84 cents; 1917, 1.78 cents.

As to 1918, the auditor's statement adds:

"Upon the assumption that the administration, general expenses and depreciation for 1918 will result in an identical per meal cost as for the year 1917, it would follow that the net profit over operations for the ten months ended Sept. 30, 1918, would represent three-fourths of a cent per meal."

JEWISH PUPILS GRADUATED.

Nearly three hundred boys and girls received their diplomas yesterday afternoon at the joint graduation exercises of the Talmud Torahs and Hebrew schools of New York City in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street and First Avenue.

Louis Marshall presided, the diplomas were distributed by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Jewish School Aid, and addresses were made by Israel Unterberg, Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, A. E. Price, and Dr. Judah L. Magnes.

The Valedictory address was recited in Hebrew by Isaac Karlin and Sarah Schreiber. Musical numbers were given by Fred Weinberg and Pauline Friedman.

Mr. Marshall said this was the first time the Hebrew schools of this city had held their graduation exercises jointly, adding: "This is the greatest Jewish community ever known. There are 275,000 children of Jewish parentage of school age in this city. About 30,000 Jewish children are graduated from our public schools each year.

"But there are hardly 300 children graduating here today. Our Jewish people should realize that the religious education given by our Hebrew schools is necessary for the future development of our race. Now that our race has been emancipated we should realize in this country the need of education."

ONE STANDARD

All Mercantile Depositors, in the treatment accorded by the institution, are equal. There is no discrimination. There can never be any. For nobody, save the client himself, knows the extent or the nature of his securities, and valuables, deposited with us for safe keeping.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
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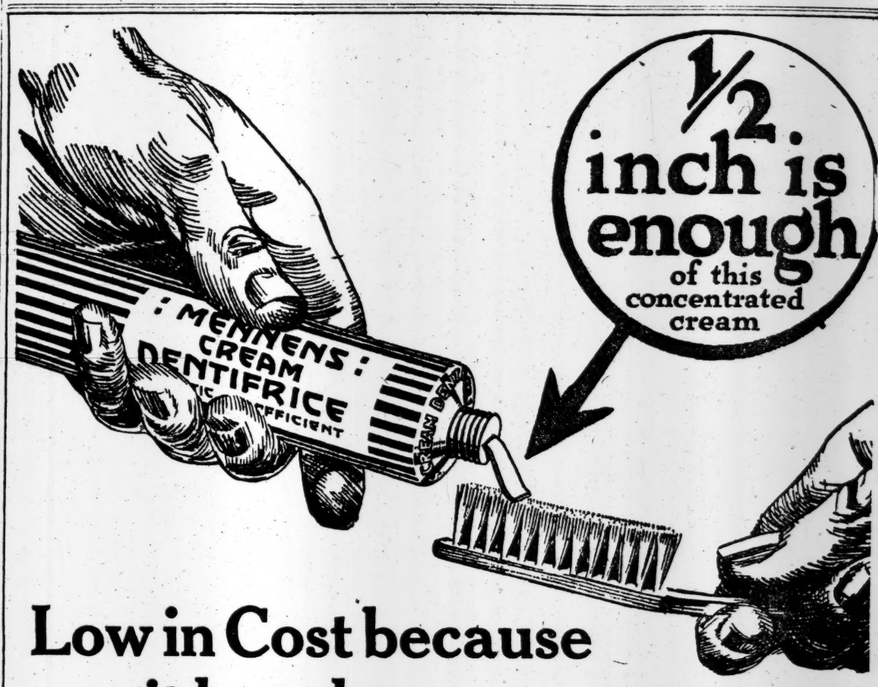
PICTORIAL RECORD.

Strong, handsome binder, with gilt lettering, to hold 52 issues of the Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times, sent on receipt of $1.75. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.



Low in Cost because it lasts long

MENNEN'S Cream Dentifrice is so concentrated that a very small bit on the end of your brush fills your mouth with a delightful, foamy lather as refreshing as fruit juices.

You can fairly *feel* its cleansing action. The cream has a heavy content of alcohol, giving it the value of an antiseptic mouth wash.

The reason Mennen's is so cool and refreshing is because it is absolutely non-alkaline—wherein lies its essential superiority. Most popular dentifrices are strongly alkaline because of the mistaken theory that an alkaline dentifrice is necessary to neutralize the acids of food decay.

As a matter of scientific fact, an alkaline dentifrice is not only often disagreeable to use and always ineffective as a neutralizer of the acids of food decay, but it is actually dangerous and destructive to teeth.

That is because it leaves the mouth dry.

It paralyzes the salivary glands and retards the secretion and flow of saliva.

Science has at last discovered that one of the chief purposes of saliva is to neutralize and render harmless the acids of food decay.

Acids cannot exist where there is a copious flow of saliva.

A dry mouth leaves the teeth exposed to the unchecked ravages of acids, which attack the lime salts of the enamel, weakening the enamel, which breaks down under the force of mastication.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice, being non-alkaline, does not check the flow of saliva, but on the contrary actually increases its flow because of mild, beneficial fruit acids which are contained in the Cream.

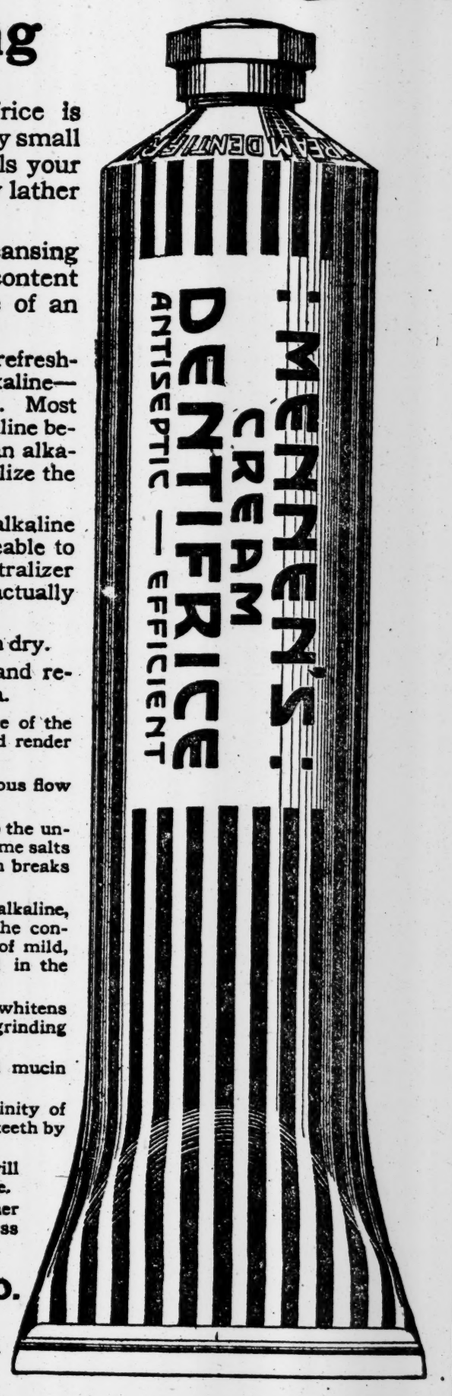
Mennen's Cream Dentifrice cleanses, whitens and polishes the teeth without scouring or grinding the enamel.

It breaks down tartar formations and mucin plaques.

It increases the secretion, flow and alkalinity of saliva, thus aiding Nature to preserve your teeth by her natural process.

Try one tube. You will like it. Your teeth will be cleaner, whiter and sounder than ever before.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice costs 35c. Other dentifrices cost less, just as pine costs less than mahogany, glass less than diamonds.



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MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

Have you tried one lately?

Tamed but not "tame"

ROBERT BURNS is a day-in-and-day-out cigar. Mild—with a mildness suggestive of toned-down Havana. Immensely satisfying—but not overbearing.

The sort of cigar, in short, that has the knack of being cordial without being offensively familiar.

Suppose you light-up a mild Robert Burns. To-night!

Rob't Burns

ROBT. BURNS *Invincible* 13 cents or 2 for 25 cents

11¢ - 13¢ (2 for 25¢) - 15¢

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New York Distributing Branch:
304 East 54th St. Telephone: Plaza 9007

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DRESDEN LACE WORKS, INC.

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All rights, privileges and benefits belonging to Dresdner Gardinen und Spitzen Manufactur Actien Gesellschaft, a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, under an agreement dated December 10, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale on the premises at the office building of the Dresden Lace Works, Inc., in Norwalk, Conn., at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1918, all the rights, privileges, and benefits granted to, or conferred upon Dresdner Gardinen und Spitzen Manufactur Actien Gesellschaft, under a certain agreement dated the 10th day of December, 1910, by and between Dresden Lace Works, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut; Dresdner Gardinen und Spitzen Manufactur Actien Gesellschaft, a corporation organized under the laws of Germany; Richard Muller and Karl Neuhoff.

Full description of, and information concerning the above properties, the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained by application to

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES,
110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales.
A. MITCHELL PALMER, *Alien Property Custodian.*
RALPH J. BAKER, Counsel, Bureau of Sales.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between Rogers Restaurant, 45th St. and 6th Av., and 350 West 55th St., Nov. 29, in taxicab, pocketbook containing money, keys, gold thimble, receipts and letters, and picture from France. Finder may retain money. Return to Apt. 12, 350 West 55th St.

LOST—Nov. 29, between 58th St. and Lex. and Park Avs., to 52d St, Mirror Shop, and Liggett's drug store, Hoboken Ferry, train to Far Hills, diamond bar pin; finder liberally rewarded. Return to Wyler, Jeweler, 661 5th Av.

LOST.—LARGE SQUARE SAPPHIRE, PLATINUM SETTING, DIAMOND ATTACHED, PLATINUM CHAIN, BETWEEN 50TH ST. AND PARK AV., AND 40TH ST. AND 5TH AV.; REWARD; RETURN TO ROOM 2804, 55 LIBERTY ST.

LOST—Lady's black velvet bag, containing money, keys, pictures, check book, and articles valuable to owner. Reward if returned to Mrs. H. M. Solomon, 925 West End Av. Academy 688.

LOST—Friday evening, at Belasco Theatre, or in taxi to Plaza, a bow pin about two inches long, diamonds set in platinum. Exceptionally liberal reward account of associations. W 174 Times.

LOST.—Skunk fur neckpiece in taxi taken from Stratford House, 11 East 32d St., to Plaza Hotel, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1:20 P. M.; return same to Stratford House; liberal reward.

LOST—A miniature pin set in diamonds, inscription on back, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, on 5th Av. or Central Park. Please return to 155 West 72d St. Reward.

LOST—Diamond flower brooch, Stateroom 2, Steamer Commonwealth, arriving Fall River Tuesday morning last; reward, no questions asked if returned. Frissell, 113 East 58th.

LOST—Between the Audubon Theatre and 180th St., a crescent pin, pearls and sapphire. If found return to Mrs. J. T. Jennings, 730 Riverside Drive. Reward.

LOST.—Gray fox muff, Rector's, Sunday, between 3 and 6; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Phone Riverside 5788.

LOST—Silver whiskey flaske, engraved I. Elbe; reward. A. M. Elbe, care of D. E. Pacher & Co., 45 West 21st St.

LOST.—Near Loeser's lady's gold watch and fob, marked M. L. B.; reward. Teacher, Jericho, L. I.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull, white markings on head and chest, rather long legs, and ears uncut; answers to name Spuds; reward. Loder, 257 West 86th.

LOST.—Dark gray police dog; liberal reward for information leading to his recovery. Y 398 Times Annex.

LOST—Between 48th and 49th Sts., black Pomeranian dog, with white spots on hind legs; liberal reward. Call 300 West 49th.

Found.

FOUND—Sum of money, ladies' room. Owner identify and pay for advertisement. Mrs. R. S. D. Hobart, 324 West 84th St. Phone Schuyler 5420.

FOUND—Lady's watch. Rightful owner apply to Donchi, 200 Broadway.

FOUND—Two wedding rings. Write description to B 214 Times.

Applied Indexing

A Book for Business Executives

Being an executive, because you can discern *principles* and are not confused by *details*, you will value the Amberg hand book.

It will enable you to analyze your filing problems and show you how they link up with and affect other problems of your organization and routine. This book is not a catalogue, but a hand book on filing principles.

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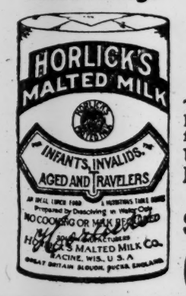

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